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S U P P L E M E N T
TO THE
ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY
OF THE
SCOTTISH LANGUAGE:

ILLUSTRATING
THE WORDS IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS,
BY EXAMPLES FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN WRITERS;
SHEWING THEIR AFFINITY TO THOSE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, AND ESPECIALLY
THE NORTHERN;

EXPLAINING MANY TERMS, WHICH, THOUGH NOW OBSOLETE IN ENGLAND, WERE
FORMERLY COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES;

AND ELUCIDATING
NATIONAL RITES, CUSTOMS, AND INSTITUTIONS,
IN THEIR ANALOGY TO THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS.

BY
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QUARIES OF SCOTLAND, OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, AND
ASSOCIATE OF THE FIRST CLASS ON THE ROYAL FOUNDATION
OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Quae vos a stirpe parentum
Prima tulit tellus
Antiquam exquirite matrem. Virg.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

THE ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

K A B

ADD to introductory remarks on the letter K, l. 19, after S.B. ;

It seems, however not to have been restricted to diminutives, but to have been used in the formation of nouns of a general description. Thus *renk, rink*, a race, was probably from *rinn-an* to run. It has the same general use in German.

KABBELOW, *s.* 1. Codfish, &c.] *Add*;

2. The name given to cabbage and potatoes mashed together, Loth.

KABE, *s.* A thowl, or strong pin of wood for keeping an oar steady, Shetl.

Perhaps from Dan. *kieb*, a stick.

To **KACKY**, *v. n.* "To dung," Gl. Shirrefs and Picken. V. **CACKIE**.

To **KACKY**, **CACKIE**, *v. a.* To befoul with ordure, S.

Out at the back dore fast she slade,
And loos'd a buckle wi' some bends ;
She cackied Jock for a' his pride, &c.

Country Wedding, Herd's Coll. ii. 90.

KADES, *s. pl.* Given as the designation of a disease of sheep ; Campbell's Journ. i. 227. V. **FAGS**.

To **KAE**, *v. a.* Expl. "to invite."

"*Kae* me, and I'll *kae* you," S. Prov. ; "spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor." Kelly, p. 227.

I am not acquainted with this word. It may have been used after the S. form *Ca'*, in the same sense with E. *call*, as it occurs in Luke xiv. 12, 13 ; "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, *call* not thy friends :—but—*call* the poor," &c. I suspect, however, that it is a vitious orthography.

KAE, *interj.* Pshaw ; tush ; expressive of disapprobation or contempt ; pron. like E. *fair*, Angus, Mearns ; as, "*Kae* wi' your haivers," away with your nonsense ; *Kaigh*, Fife, id.

VOL. II.

K A I

It is equivalent to *Get away* in E. As *Kewaa*, (pronounced so rapidly that the *e* is scarcely heard,) is pretty generally used for *Gae ana*, i.e. *go away* ; *kae* seems merely a further abbreviation. Teut. *ke* however is rendered, *Interjectio varios affectus explicans*, Kilian.

KAID, *s.* The sheep-louse. V. **KID**.

KAIF, *adj.* Tame ; also familiar. V. **CAIF**.

To **KAID**, *v. a.* To desire the male ; applied to cats, Dumfr. V. **CATE**.

KAIDING, *s.* The state of a cat desiring the male, *ibid*.

KAIDING-TIME, *s.* The period during which cats are thus inclined, *ibid*.

KAIBAIKAR, *s.* A baker of cakes.

"The *kaikbaikaris* wer convict for the selling of penne *kaikis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17. *Caik-baxteris*, *ibid*.

KAIL, **KALE**, *s.* 1. The herb in E. called colewort.] *Add* ;

"The village was more than half a mile long, the cottages being irregularly divided from each other by gardens, or yards, as the inhabitants call them, of different sizes, where (for it is Sixty Years since) the now universal potatoe was unknown, but which were stored with gigantic plants of *kale* or colewort, encircled with groves of nettles, and here and there a large hemlock, or the national thistle, overshadowing a quarter of the petty inclosure." Waverley, i. 104.

Wedderburn has been at pains to distinguish the different kinds of colewort commonly used in his time.

"Brassica, great *kail*, unlocked. Brassica capitata alba, white locked *kail*. Brassica crispa, friesled or curled *kail*. Brassica minor, smaller *kail*.—Caulis a *kail-stock*." Vocab. p. 18.

2. Broth made of greens, but especially of coleworts, &c.] *Add* ;

A

"A. Bor. *cole, keal, or kail*, pottage or broth made of cabbage;" Grose. The learned Lhuyd mentions Arm. *kanl*, id.; adding, that "this word runs through many languages or dialects, and is nothing but the Latine *Caulis*, a synonyme of brassica, called thence Colewort." Ray's Collect. p. 124, 125.

I hesitated for some time, whether the generally received idea, that the name of *kail* is given to broth in S. as always implying the idea of its being made with vegetables, and especially with coleworts, was altogether well-founded. The ground of hesitation was the circumstance of C.B. *canl* being given by William Richards as the general name for porridge or pottage, and also for broth; and leek-porridge being rendered *canl cennin*, where the sense of the generic name appears as limited by the addition. But, on further examination, I find that the term *canl* not only signifies "any kind of pottages or gruel, in which there is cabbage, or a mixture of any other herbs, a hodge-podge," but also cabbage, colewort, &c., in their natural state; and Owen seems justly to have given the latter as the primary signification; whereas Thomas Richards has inverted this order. *Canl*, in A.S., is confined to the sense of Brassica, Caulis, "coles or coleworte," Somner. It also assumes the forms of *caul* and *cawel*, Lye.

3. Used metonymically for the whole dinner; as constituting, among our temperate ancestors, the principal part, S.

Hence, in giving a friendly invitation to dinner, it is common to say, "Will you come, and tak your *kail* wi' me?" This, as a learned friend observes, resembles the French invitation, *Voulez vous venir manger la soupe chez moi?*

"But hear ye, neighbour,—if ye want to hear any thing about lang or short sheep, I will be back here to my *kail* against ane o'clock." Tales of my Landlord, p. 31.

BAREFIT, or BAREFOOT KAIL, broth made without meat, Loth.; the same with *Water-kail*, S.

The allusion is evidently to a person who is not encumbered with stockings and shoes.

TO GIE ONE HIS KAIL THROW THE REEK, 1. To give one a severe reproof, to subject to a complete scolding-match, S.

"They set till the sodgers, and I think they *gae* them their *kale* through the reek! Bastards o' the whore of Babylon was the best words in their wame." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 12.

2. To punish with severity, including the idea of something worse than hard language, S.

"If he brings in the Glengyle folk, and the Glenfinlas and Balquhiddie lads, he may come to *gie* you your *kail* through the reek." Rob Roy, iii. 75.

TO GET ONE'S KAIL THROW THE REEK, 1. To meet with severe reprehension, S.

2. To meet with what causes bitterness, or thorough repentance, as to any course that one has taken, S.

In allusion to broth being made bitter and unpalatable in consequence of being much smoked.

KAIL-BELL, s. The dinner-bell, S.

But hark! the *kail-bell* rings, and I

Maun gae link aff the pot;

Come see, ye hash, how sair I sweat

To stegh your guts, ye sot.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll. ii. 199.

From time immemorial, one of the town-bells has been daily rung, at a certain hour, on every lawful day except Saturday, to remind the good citizens of Edinburgh to repair to dinner, lest they should be apt to forget this necessary part of the work of the day; or perhaps to give a hint to customers, who might be so indiscreet as to prolong their higgling at a very unseasonable time. At this summons, half a century ago, shops were almost universally shut from one to two o'clock, P. M.

"In 1763—it was a common practice to lock the shops at one o'clock, and to open them after dinner at two." Stat. Acc. Edin. vi. 608.

KAIL-BLADE, s. A leaf of colewort, S.

"Zachariah Smylie's black ram—they had laid in Mysie's bed, and keepit frae baaing with a gude fothering of *kail-blades*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 218.

KAIL-CASTOCK, s. The stem of the colewort, S.

—"A beggar received nothing but a *kail-castock*," &c. Edin. Mag. V. PEN, s. 2., and CASTOCK.

KAIL-PAT, KAIL-POT, s. A pot in which broth is made, S.

"Set ane of their noses within the smell of a *kail-pot*, and their lugs within the sound of a fiddle, and whistle them back if ye can." The Pirate, i. 256.

"*Kale-pot*, pottage-pot, North." Grose.

KAIL-SEED, s. The seed of colewort, S.

"Declaration, containing a description of the method of raising *kail-seed*, from burying the blades in the earth. Transmitted by the Lord Colvil." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 269.

KAIL-SELLER, s. A green-man, one who sells vegetables.

Among those belonging to Aberdeen, who were slain in a battle with Montrose, mention is made of "John Calder *kail-seller* there." Spalding, ii. 241.

This profession, even so long ago, was distinct from that of fruiterer; for in the same list we find "John Nicolson *fruitman* there."

KAIL-WIFE, s. A green-woman.] Add;

"The whole show—came into the Hall; a stately maiden madam, in a crimson mantle, attended by six misses carrying baskets of flowers, scattering round sweet-smelling herbs, with a most majestic air, leading the van. She was the king's *kail-wife*, or, as they call her in London, his Majesty's herb-woman." The Steam-Boat, p. 215.

KAIL-WORM, s. 1. The vulgar designation of a caterpillar, S.

2. Metaph. applied to a slender person, dressed in green.

"I heard that green *kail-worm* of a lad name his Majesty's health." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 77.

Dan. *kaalorm*, id., *orm* signifying vermis.

KAIL-YARD, s. A kitchen-garden.] Add;

"I was told, that when any of those houses was grown old and decayed, they often did not repair it, but, taking out the timber, they let the walls stand as a fit enclosure for a *Cale-Yard*, i. e. a little garden for coleworts, and that they built anew upon another spot." Lett. from a Gentleman in North of S. i. 33.

TO CA' OUT O' A KAIL-YARD. V. CALL, CAW, v. KAILIE, *adj.* Producing many leaves fit for the pot; a term applied to coleworts, cabbages, &c., Clydes.

KAILKENNIN, *s.* Cabbages and potatoes beat together or mashed, Lanarks.

This has probably been originally the same with C.B. *caml-cennin*, leek-porridge.

KAIL-STRAIK, *s.* Straw laid on beams, anciently used instead of iron, for drying corn, Roxb.

KAIM, *s.* A comb.] *Add*;

This term bears a figurative sense in a proverb common in Teviotd.; "Ye hae brocht an ill *kaim* to your head;" signifying that one has brought some mischief on one's self.

KAMYNG CLAYTH.

"Item, ane *kamyng clayth* sewit with blak silk, and ane buird claith thairto.—Item, ane *kais* of *kamys* of grene velvot." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 282.

This is part of "the clething for the kingis Majesty," while a *boy*. The use of the combing cloth will be easily conjectured. V. KAIM, KAME, v.

KAIM, *s.* 1. A low ridge.] *Add*;

2. This term in Ayrs. is used to denote the crest of a hill, or those pinnacles which resemble a cock's *comb*, whence the name is supposed to have been given.

The term has a similar application in Shetland.

"*Kaim* is a name generally given to a ridge of high hills." Edmonston's *Zetl.* Isl. i. 139.

3. A camp or fortress, S.

"The three lairds were outlawed for this offence; and Barclay, one of their number, to screen himself from justice, erected the *kaim* (i. e. the camp, or fortress) of Mathers, which stands upon a rocky, and almost inaccessible peninsula overhanging the German ocean." *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 378, N.

"His rout, which was different from that which he had taken in the morning, conducted him past the small ruined tower, or rather vestige of a tower, called by the country people the *Kaim* of Derncleugh." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 123.

It is said of one in the Parish of Newton, a few miles South-east from Edinburgh: "It is evidently altogether artificial. The people of the country have always called it the *kaim*, supposed by some to be a corruption of the word *camp*, but which in the Scottish dialect is of the same import with the English word *comb*. What is here called the *kaim*, has no resemblance to a Roman camp, or to the *rings* already described, as existing in mountainous districts. It must have been a work of great labour, and resembles more the rampart of a city than any inferior object. Throughout all Scotland, small ridges, though evidently, or at least apparently, formed by nature, receive the appellation of *Kaims*." *Beauties of Scotland*, i. 329.

"East from Mortonhall are the two *Kaims*, in which there have been various fortifications. And these are the origin of the name; for *Kaims*, in our old language, signifies camps or fortifications." *Acc. P. Liberton*, *Trans. Antiq. Soc.* i. 304.

Perhaps it may deserve to be mentioned, that Du Cange gives a similar sense to the Fr. word *combe*.

Agrium fossa seu terra in tumuli modum elevata mu-

nitum, *Combe* alicubi vocant. V. *Tumba*, 2. col. 1337.

4. *Kaim*, as occurring in the designation of a place, has been explained "crooked hill."

"In the middle of these appearances is the Holehaugh-knowe;—and a little way above them *Dun Kaim*, originally *Dun Cam*, the fort on the crooked hill, from *Dun*, a fortified hill, and *Cam*, crooked." Notes to *Pennecuik's Descr.* Tweedd. p. 122.

To KAIM down, *v. a.* To strike with the forefeet, applied to a horse. When he strikes so as to endanger any one near him, it is said, *I thought he wad hae kaim'd him down*; Selkirks.

KAIRDIQUE, *s.* Corr. from *Quart d'ecu*, a Fr. coin, in value 18d. sterling.

"Ordaines the spaces [species] of money to passe in the kingdome for the availes afterspecified;—The Rose Noble eleven punds, the *Kairdique* twentie shillings." *Acts. Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, VI. 197.

KAIRD TURNERS, "small base money made by tinkers;" Gl. Spalding.

"The *kaird turners* simpliciter discharged, as false cuinies." *Troubles*, i. 197. V. CAIRD and TURNER.

KAIRNEY, *s.* A small heap of stones.

I met ayont the *kairney*,

Jenny Nettles, Jenny Nettles,

Singing till her bairny, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 60.

Apparently a dimin. from CAIRN, q. v.

KAIR-SKYN, *s.* A calf's skin.

"Ane half hunder lam skynnis, xx *kair skynnis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1551.

To KAITHE, *v. n.* To appear, to shew one's self.

Be blaithe, my merrie men, be blaithe,

Argyll sall haue the worse,

Giue he into this countrie *kaithe*.

Battell of Balrinnies, Poems 16th Cent. p. 349.

Not "come," as in Gl. It is merely a vitiated orthography of *Kithe*, q. v., as *blaithe* is put for *blithe*.

KAITHSPELL, CAITHSPELL, *s.*

"Oure souerane lord—vnderstanding that the housis, biggingis, girnellis, orcherdis, yardis, doucattis, *kaithepsell*, cloistour, and hail office ciuat within the boundis—of the priorie and abbay place of Sanctandris,—is for the maist pairt alreddie decayit—grantis full powar and libertie to—Lodouik Duik of Levenox—to sett in fewferme—quhatsumeuir particular pairt or pairtis of the place within the said precinctis,—ducait, *kaithepsell*, cloister and grenis, and hail waist boundis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1597, *Ed.* 1814, p. 155.

In the same act it is written *Caithepsell*.

This most probably should have been *Kaichpsell* and *Caichpsell*, a tennis-court, or place for playing at ball; Teut. *kaets-spel*, sphaeristerium locus exercitio pilae destinatus. V. CACHE-POLE, CATCHPUL.

KAY-WITTED, *adj.* Hare-brained.] *Add*;

"That *kae-witted* bodie o' a dominie's turned his harns a' thegither." *Campbell*, i. 329.

KAIZAR, *s.* A frame in which cheeses are suspended from the roof of a room, in order to their being dried or preserved in safety, Fife.

KAKERISS, *s. pl.*

"The geir vnderwritin, viz. ane spinyne quheill, ij d. *kakeriss*, tua d. burdis aik & fir, als mekill graithite burdis as wald be ane kist." *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16, p. 651.

Can this denote chess-boards, from Fr. *eschequier*, a checker, or L.B. *scacar-ium*, id., the *s.* being thrown away?

KALLIVER, s. That species of fire-arms called a *caliver*.

"This day, or a day before, Jhone Cockburnis schip come in out of Flanderis, wherin was thrie kistis of *kalliveris*; in ilk kist 30 or 24 [40] peices; four or fyve last of poulder, with some money in firkinis." R. Bannatyne's Transact. p. 237.

KAMING CLAYTH, s. Under **KAIM, s.**

KAMSHACHLE, adj. Applied to what is difficult to repeat, South of S.

"But then the dilogue [dialogue] comes in, and it is *sae kamshachle* I canna word it, though I canna say it's misleard either." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 217. V. CAMSHAUCHLED.

KAPER, s. A piece of cake, covered with butter, and a slice of cheese above it. V. **CAPER.**

KARRIEWHITCHIT, s. A fondling term for a child, Ang.] *Add*;

Carmitchet is used by Ben Jonson to denote the humour of a low would-be wit; as if it were a parody of *crotchet*, as signifying "a perverse conceit."

"All the fowle i' the Fayre, I meane, all the dirt in Smithfield (that's one of Mr. Littlewit's *carmitchels* now) will be throwne at our banner to-day, if the matter do's not please the people." Bartholmew Fayre, p. 69.

KARTIE, KERTIE, s. A species of louse, in form resembling a crab, which frequently infests the *pubes* of some of the lowest classes, S.

E. Crablouse; *Pediculus Inguinalis*, or *Pubis* of Linn.

In Teut. it is denominated *platluys*, in Sw. *flatlus*, from the flatness of its form, as Kilian observes; Vulgo, *pediculus planus*, a planitie et latitudine corporis; Ital. *piattole*.

Teut. *kerte* is expl. crena, incisura, also podex, cunus; and *kert-en* crenare, subagitare; Isl. *kartin* is rendered remordens, G. Andr.; pungens, Haldorson. The latter gives *karta* as signifying scabrities, also aculeus, a small nail.

To **KATE, v. n.** To desire the male or female; a term used only of cats, S. V. **CATE, CAIT.**

This must be radically the same with O.E. "*Kem-tyn* as cattys. Catello.—*Kewtinge* as cattis. Catillatus." Prompt. Parv.

KATE, KATIE, s. Abbrev. of *Catherine*.

KATY-HANDED, adj. Left-handed, Ayrs.

"The Doctor and me had great sport about the spurtle-sword,—for it was very incommodious to me on the left side, as I have been all my days *katy-handed*." The Steam-Boat, p. 191.

Evidently a word of Celtic origin. Gael. *ciot-ach*; Ir. *kitach*; C.B. *chwith*, *chwithig*, id.

KATIE-HUNKERS, adv. A term used to express a particular mode of sliding on the ice, especially where there is a declivity. The person sits on his or her hams; and in this attitude is either moved onward by the first impulse received, or is drawn by a companion holding each hand, Loth.

It may be conjectured, from the use of the abbrevi-

viation of the name *Catherine*, that this mode was at first confined to girls. For the last part of the word, V. **HUNKER, v.** and **HUNKERS, s.**

KAUCH (gutt.), s. Great bustle, confusion, perturbation, Gall.

"To be in a *kauch*, to be in an extreme flutter; not knowing which way to turn; over head and ears in business." Gall. Encycl.

It seems to be the same word that is used as a *v.*

Sae laughing, and kauching,

Thou fain would follow me.

Auld Sang, ibid. p. 349.

This must be viewed as the same with *Keach*, Dumfr.; and most probably with *Caigh*, denoting anxiety, Renfr. Isl. *kiagg* expresses a similar idea: *Vagatus difficilis sub onere*; *kiagg-a*, *aegre sub onere procedere*; Haldorson.

To **KAVE, v. a.** "To clean; to *kave the corn*, to separate the straw from the corn;" Gall. Encycl. V. **CAVE**, and **KEVE.**

KAVELLING and DELING, dividing by *ca-vel* or lot, Act. Dom. Conc. V. **CAVELL, v.**

KAVEL-MELL, s. A sledge hammer, a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones, &c., Loth.

This is apparently allied to Isl. *kefsi* baculus, cylindrus; item *palanga*; Haldorson. V. **CAVEL.**

KAWR, s. pl. Calves, Banffs.

Whan left alane, she cleant the house,

Pat on a bra' fire i' the chimly,

Than milkt the kye an' fed the *kanvr*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 71. V. **CAURE.**

KAZZIE-CHAIR, v. Under **CASSIE.**

KEACH, KEAGH, s. Uneasiness of mind, arising from too great anxiety about domestic affairs, or hurry and pressure of business of any sort; bustle, anxious exertion; Dumfr. This is only a variety of *Kauch*, q. v.

KEAGE, KEYAGE, s. Duty paid at a quay.

"The office of collectory of the *keage* off the peir [pier] & duety tharoff." Aberd. Reg. "Semblable, the office of *keyage*." Ibid.

O.Fr. *quaiage, quayage*, droit que le marchands payoient pour déposer leur marchandises sur la quai d'un port; Roquefort.

KEAP-STONE, s. A copestone.

"One James Elder, a seaman in Dysert, being att Leith, by the fall of a *keap-stone* or 2 of some lodging, his head was bruised into pieces, and [he] never spake after." Lamont's Diary, p. 246.

To **KEAVE, v. a.** To toss the horns in a threatening way, a term properly applied to horned cattle; to threaten, Ettr. For.

—Claw the traitors wi' a flail,

That took the midden for their bail,

And kiss'd the cow ahint the tail,

That *keav'd* at kings themself.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 40.

This does not seem to be different from *Cave*, *Keve*. **KEAVIE-CLEEK, s.** A crooked piece of iron used for catching crabs, Fife.

KEAVLE, s. "The part of a field which falls to one on a division by lots;" Gl. Surv. Moray. V. **CAVEL.**

KEAW, *s.* A jackdaw, Gall.

Auld farnyear stories come athwart their minds,
Of bum-bee bykes, pet pyats, doos, and *keaws*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5. V. KAY.

KEB, *s.* An insect peculiar to sheep, the tick or sheep-louse, Aberd. This also is the only name for it in Orkney; synon. *Ked*, *Kid*, and *Fag*.

"Tabanus, a cleg.—Accari, mites. Reduvio, a *keb*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 16.

To KEB, *v. n.* To cast a lamb immaturity.] *Add*;

"The legend accounted for this name and appearance by the catastrophe of a noted and most formidable witch who frequented these hills in former days, causing the ewes to *keb*, and the kine to cast their calves, and performing all the feats of mischief ascribed to these evil beings." *Tales Landl.* i. 41.

2. A ewe is said to *keb*, when she has abandoned her lamb, or lost it by death, or in whatever way, Ettr. For.

I am assured, as the result of accurate inquiry, that this is the sense of the word in Selkirks, Peebles, and the upper part of Dumfr. It would seem to be the sense also in Galloway. V. KEB, *s.*

KEB, *s.*] *Define*; A ewe that has lost her lamb, in whatever way, Ettr. For.] *Add*;

"*Keb-ewes*, ewes that have lost their lambs, so fattened for butchers." Gall. Encycl.

The late ingenious Dr. Leyden, in his Compl., has said that "a *keb-lamb* is a lamb the mother of which dies when it is young." Yet it is denied by shepherds of the south that this phrase is in use among them. I have reason, however, to believe that, in Roxb., the phrase "*kebbit* lamb" is applied to a lamb that has been born immaturity.

2. A sow-pig that has been littered dead, Roxb.

This may have been the original sense; as most nearly approaching to that of the Teut. word. V. etymon under KEB.

KEB, *s.* "A blow;" Ayr., Gl. Picken; id. Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *cób*, a knock, a thump; *cob-iam*, to thump; Armor. *coup*, a stroke.

KEBAR, *s.*

Weel, tak' thee that!—vile ruthless creature!

For wha but hates a savage nature?

Sic fate to ilk unsocial *kebar*,

Who lays a snare to wrang his neighbour.

The Spider, Tannahill's Poems, p. 136.

Perhaps a figurative use of the term *Kebbre*, *caber*, a rafter, a beam, like *Cavel* and *Rung*. Gael. *cabaire*, however, signifies a babbler, and *cabhar* any old bird.

To KEBBIE, *v. a.* To chide, to quarrel.] *Add*;

To these Gael. *ciapal-am*, to contend, to quarrel, is most probably allied.

KEBBIE-LEBBIE, *s.* Altercation, especially as carried on by a variety of persons speaking at one time, Ang.

A while in silence scowl'd the crowd,

And syne a *kebbie-lebbie* loud

Gat up, an' twenty at a time

Gae their opinions of the crime.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 15.

KEBBIE, KEBBIE-STICK, *s.* A staff or stick with

a hooked head, Roxb.; *Crummie-staff*; synon. S.

"Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mother wi'

the side o' his broadsword. So I gat up my *kebbie* at them, and said I wad gie them as gude." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 11.

Isl. *kepp-r* fustis, rudis, clava; Su.G. *kaepp* baculus, whence the diminutive *kaefle*; Dan. *kiep*, id., *kieppe* slag, a cudgelling; Ital. *ceppo*, id.; Moes.G. *kaupat-jan* verberare.

KEBBUCK, KEBBOCK, *s.* A cheese, &c.] *Add*;

In the south of S. this designation is appropriated to a cheese made of mixed milk.

"A huge *kebbock* (a cheese that is made with ewe milk mixed with cow's milk), and a jar of salt butter, were in common to the company." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 170.

KEBRITCH, *s.* Very lean meat, Roxb.; the same with *Cabrock*, q. v.

KEBRUCH, *s.* Meat unfit for use, Fife; the same with *Kebritch*, also with *Skeebroch*.

KECHT, *s.* "A consumptive cough;" Gall. Enc.

Teut. *kich*, asthma; *kich-en*, leviter atque inaniter tussire. V. KICH.

To KECK, *v. n.* To draw back in a bargain, to flinch; as, "I've *keck't*," I have changed my mind, and decline adhering to the offer I formerly made; Roxb.

Teut. *kecke*, fallacia, dolus; Isl. *keik-iaz*, recurvari.

To KECK, *v. n.* To faint or swoon suddenly, Roxb.

Isl. *keik-ia*, supprimere, *keik-iaz*, deficere, are the only terms I have met with which seem to have any affinity.

To KECKLE, *v. n.* 1. To cackle as a hen, S.

"Crocio, vocifero ut corvus, to crow, to crowp. Glocio, to *keckle*, Cucurio,—to crow." Despaut. Gram. E. 7, b.

2. To laugh violently, S.

KED, *s.* The louse of sheep.] *Add*;

"The *ked* (*hippobosca ovina*) molests all sorts and ages, but particularly hogs or young sheep. It harbours in the wool, bites the sheep, and sucks their blood:—The tick (*acarus reduvius*), is a distinct species of vermin, harassing the lambs and trembling sheep in spring." *Essays Highl. Soc.* iii. 435.

To KEDGE, *v. n.* To toss about, to move a thing quickly from one place to another, S. V.

CACHE, CAICH, CADGE.

KEDGIE, *adj.* Cheerful, &c. V. CAIGIE.] *Add* to etymon;

There can be no doubt that O.E. *kyde* has a common origin. "*Kyde* or ioly, [jolly]. *Jocundus*. *Vernosus*. *Hilaris*." *Prompt. Parv.*

KEECHIN, *s.* In distillation, the liquor after it has been drawn from the *draff* or grains, and fermented, before going through the still, Fife. After passing once through the still, it is called *Lowins*.

Gael. *caochan*, whisky in the first process of distillation.

To KEEK, KEIK, *v. n.* 1. To look with a prying eye.] *Add*;

"*Kebyn* or pryuely wayten. *Specular*. *Intueor*." *Prompt. Parv.*

2. To look by stealth.] *Add*;

It is understood as signifying, "to look suddenly and sily into any place," *Dumfr.*

3. To make the first appearance; applied to inanimate objects, S.

The fowk were in a perfect fever,
—Turning coats, and mending breeks,
New-seating where the sark-tail *keeks*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 11.

KEEK, *s.* A peep, a stolen glance, S.] *Add*;

He by his shouther gae a *keek*,
And tumbld wi' a wintle,

Out-owre that night. *Burns*, iii. 134.

KEEK-HOLE, *s.* A chink or small orifice through which prying persons peep, S.

Dan. *kighul*, a peep-hole.

KEEL, KEIL, *s.* Ruddle, S.] *Add*;

Gael. *cil*, ruddle; Shaw.

TO KEEL, KEIL, *v. a.* 1. To mark with ruddle, S.] *Add*;

2. Metaph. to mark any person or thing; as expressive of jealousy or dissatisfaction, S.

KEEL, KEILL, *s.* A lighter, *Aberd. Reg.*; *Keel* id. A.Bor.

"Accatium, a *keel* or lighter." *Wedd. Voc.* p. 22.

A.S. *ceole*, navicula, celox, "a small barke or other vessel;" Somner. But Du Cange observes that it rather signified a long ship, *ceol* being distinguished from navicula, and paying fourpence of toll, when one penny only was exacted for a small vessel. It was in such *keels* that the Saxons found their way to England, when they invaded it. *Malmesb. de Gest. Angl. L.* 1.

KEEL, *s.* A cant term for the backside, *Aberd.*

KEELACK, *s.* A pannier used for carrying out dung to the field, *Banffs.*; the same with *Kel-lack*, *q. v.*

Hence the proverbial phrase, "The witch is in the *keelack*," used when the superiority of the produce, on any spot of ground, is attributed to the dung which is carried out in the *keelack* or pannier; i. e. "the charm lies in the manure."

KEELICK, *s.* 2. A blow.] *Add*;

Keelick, as used in this sense, seems radically the same with A.Bor. "*kelks*, a beating, blows. I gave him two or three good *kelks*." *Gl. Grose*.

This may be allied to Isl. *kialke* the cheek, as originally denoting a blow on the chops, like Teut. *kaeck-slagh*, alapa, colaphus, a stroke on the cheek; and Su.G. *kindhaest* colaphus, from *kind* the cheek; or to Isl. *kelk-ia*, adverso fumine [*r. numine*] nitor, obnitor; G. Andr. p. 141.

KEELIE, *s.* A hawk, chiefly applied to a young one, *Loth., Teviotd.*

"A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the *Keelie Gang*." *Sir W. S.*

Can this be corr. from Fr. *cillier-faulcon*, a seeled hawk? Isl. *keila* is expl., foemina animalium rapacium; Haldorson. It is, however, more probably allied to C.B. *gwalch*, or *cidyll*, both which terms denote a hawk.

KEELING, KELING, &c. *s.* Cod of a large size.] *Add*;

Kelyng in O.E. denotes a fish. *Palsgr.* expl. it by Fr. *aunon*; B. iii. F. 42. *Cotgr.* also renders *Aunon*, "a keeling (fish)."

According to Haldorson, Isl. *keila* is *Gadus dorso*

monoterygio minor. This seems to be the *Gadus Aeglefinus* of Linn., which he says is in Sweden called *kolja*. The northern name *keila* may have passed, in the inaccuracy of fishermen, from the had-dock to the cod.

KEELIVINE, *s.* A black lead pencil, S.] *Add*;

"Put up your pocket-book and your *keelyvine pen* then, for I downa speak out an' ye hae writing materials in your hands—they're a scaur to unlearned folk like me." *Antiquary*, iii. 187.

It is observed by one literary friend, that *keelivine pen* is a pen of *keel*, or black lead, in a *vine*.

It has been also suggested to me, that perhaps the word *keelivine* may rather have been imported from France; as, in some provinces, the phrase *cueill de vine* is used for a small slip of the vine, in which a piece of chalk, or something of this kind, is frequently inserted for the purpose of marking. It is believed, that the other end is sometimes formed into a sort of pen.

It has occurred, however, that it may be *guille de vigne*, from Fr. *guille*, a kind of quill.

It would appear from a letter of the *Tincklarian Doctor Mitchell*, A. 1720, that in his time *keelivine* was cried in our streets for sale. He mentions another kind of pencil that had been sold by the same hawkers.

"If God's Providence were not wonderful, I would long since been crying *Kilie vine*, and *Kilie vert*, considering I began upon a crown, and a poor trade."

Kilie-vert seems to have been made of a green mineral. Fr. *verd de terre*, "a kind of green minerall chaulke or sand;" *Cotgr.* He gives *vert* as the same with *verd*.

KEEL-ROW, *s.* "A Gallovidian country-dance; the *Keel-row* is in Cromek's *Nithsdale and Gal-loway Song*;" *Gall. Encycl.*

TO KEEP *Land in*, to crop it, *Dunbartons.*

TO KEEP *Land out*, not to crop it, *ibid.*

"Strange as it may seem, there are instances, even in *Dumbartonshire*, where tenants are bound to *keep* their lands three years *in* and six years *out*, i. e. to take three white crops in succession, and then leave the exhausted soil to recruit itself, as it best may, for six successive years." *Agr. Surv. Dunbart.* p. 50.

KEERIE-OAM, *s.* A game common in *Perth.*

One of the boys, selected by lot, takes his station by a wall with his face turned to it and covered with his hands. The rest of the party run off to conceal themselves in the *closes* in the neighbourhood; and the last who disappears calls out, *Keerie-oam*. The boy, who has had his face at the wall, then leaves his station, and searches for those who have hid themselves; and the first whom he lays hold of takes his place in the next game, which is carried on as the preceding one.

If we shall suppose that this species of *Hide and Seek* has been introduced from the Low Countries, we may view the term as derived from Teut. *keer-en* vertere, and *om* circum, in composition *omkeer-en*; as it is merely the call or warning given, to him who has his face turned to the wall, to *turn about* and begin the search.

KEERIKIN, s. A smart and sudden blow which turns one topsy-turvy, Fife.

It may be a diminutive, by the addition of *kin*, from Teut. *keer-en* vertere, also propulsare; as suggesting the idea of overturning.

KEEROCH, s. A term used contemptuously to denote any strange mixture; sometimes applied by the vulgar to medical compounds, Aberd. Thus they speak of "the *keerochs* of thai Doctors." Apparently synon. with *Soss*.

Perhaps from the same origin with *Keir* to drive, often applied to a mess that is tossed, in the vessel containing it, till it excite disgust.

KEERS, s. A thin gruel given to feeble sheep in spring, Ettr. For.

As gruel corresponds with Lat. *jus avenaceum*, this word is most probably a remnant of the Welsh kingdom, which extended to Ettr. For., and included at least part of it. C.B. *ceirch* signifies avena, or oats; *ceirchog*, avenaceus. W. Richards renders Oatmeal-grout, *rhynion ceirch*. Corn. *kerk*, Armor. *kerck*, and Ir. *koirke*, all signify oats. Owen derives *ceirch* from *cair*, fruit; berries. The learned and ingenious Rudbeck asserts, that the Goth. name of *Ceres*, the goddess of corn, was *Kaera*; Atlant. ii. 448.

KEESLIP, s. 1. The stomach of a calf, used for curdling milk, Teviotd.; synon. *Earnin*, *Yearnin*. *Keslop*, id., North. Grose.

Teut. *kaes-libbe*, coagulum; *kaese* signifying cheese, and *libbe*, *lebbe*, belonging to the same stock with our *Lapped*, coagulated. Isl. *kaesir*, coagulum; A.S. *cyslib*, id.

2. This name, or that of *Keeslip*, is given to an herb, which grows in gardens, nearly resembling southern-wood, Loth.

The *Galium* is called *cheese rennet* in E., as it is used both there and in S. as a substitute for rennet.

KEEST, s. Sap, substance, Roxb. Hence, **KEESTLESS, KYSTLESS, adj.** 1. Tasteless, insipid, *ibid*.

"*Kystless*, tasteless;" Gl. Sibb.

2. Without substance or spirit, *ibid*.

3. Affording no nourishment; pron. *Kizless*, Ettr. For.; *Fiazenless*, synon. Both are generally said of hay and grass.

Probably akin to Teut. *keest*, the pith of a tree; *Medulla*, cor, *matrix arboris*; *keest-en* germinare, pullulare, i. e. to send forth the pith or substance; applied also to the sprouting of corn. C.B. *cys* signifies torpid, void of feeling; and *cysgva* numbness.

KEEVE, s. Used as synon. with *tub*, E.

"As for the bleaching-house, it ought to be furnished with good coppers and boilers, good *keeves* or tubs for bucking, and also stands and vats for keeping the several sorts and degrees of lyes." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 343.

This is evidently the same with *Kive*, in Dict., although expl. by Kelly a masking-vat. Mr. Todd refers to this article, and remarks that *Kive* appears to be of English usage, and by an old author of great credit. This is Sir W. Petty, in his History of Dyeing.

Mr. Todd is certainly right in viewing this as an old E. word; and had he looked a little farther, he would have found it, according to the orthography

here given, in Kersey's Dict. Anglo-Brit., and also in his edition of Phillips, in the very same words. "*Keeve* or *Keever*, a brewing-vessel, in which the ale or beer works before it is tun'd." Grose also mentions it as a local term. "*Keeve*, a large vessel to ferment liquors in. Devonsh."

All these lexicographers have been silent as to the origin of this term. There can be no doubt that this is A.S. *cyf*, *cyfe*, *dolium*, *cadus*, a "tonne or barrel;" Somner. It would appear that this learned writer was not acquainted with the O.E. word. Teut. *kuype*, *dolium*, as well as Lat. *cup-a* by which it is expl., seem allied; to which we may add Alem. *cuphe*, and Dan. *kube*, id. Ihre observes, vo. *Kypare*, that in Gothland *kyp-a* signifies, to draw water with a pitcher, or any other instrument.

KEEZLIE, adj. Unproductive, barren; applied to soil that is good for nothing, or that scarcely brings any thing to perfection, Ayrs.

Keezlie knowes, knolls where the soil is like a *caput mortuum*.

Perhaps from Teut. *kesel*, *keesel*, a flint; Germ. *kiesel*, id., also a pebble; *kiess*, gravel.

KEFF, s. One is said to be in a *gay keff*, when one's spirits are elevated with good news, Ayrs.

Isl. *akafe* and *akefd* signify fervor, praecipitantia; *kyf-a* contendere; *kif*, *kyf*, *lis*, contentio; Dan. *kiv*, id. Or shall we view it as a variety of S. *cave*, a toss?

KEY, s. The seed of the ash. V. ASH-KEYS.

KEIES, KEYS of the Court, a phrase metaph. applied to certain office-bearers in courts of law.

"Al courts by and attour the ordinar persons of the judge, the persewer & the defender, suld haue certane vther persons & members, quihilks ar called *claves curiae*, the *keies* of the court, that is, ane lauchful official or seriand," &c. Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Curia*.

"The *keyis* of court are thir, viz. 1. Ane Justice that is wyse, and hes knowlege of the lawis," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 273.

Besides the Justice he mentions a Schiref, Coroner, Serjandis, Clerk, and Dempster. He adds an Assise and Witnesses, not in Skene's enumeration.

According to the Lat. version given of the figure by Skene, it seems to convey the idea, that the court could not be regularly opened without the presence of the office-bearers mentioned. Whether the idea has been borrowed from the phrase *Claves Ecclesiae*, as denoting ecclesiastical power, I shall not pretend to determine.

Cowel renders *Keyus*, *Keys*, a guardian, warden, or keeper; conjoined with *seneschallus*, *constabularius*, *ballivus*, &c. in Monast. Angl. ii. 71. He adds, that in the Isle of Man, the 24. Commoners, who are as it were the conservators of the liberties of the people, are called the *Keys* of the island. According to Camden, the number of these is twelve. Brit. iv. 504. Du Cange also mentions *Cei* as signifying *Judicatores*. But the term, as used by our writers, seems to have no connexion. For it includes the inferior officers of a court as well as the judges.

KING'S KEYS. To mak *King's Keys*, to force open the door of a house, room, chest, &c. by virtue of a legal warrant in his *Majesty's* name, S.

"And what will ye do, if I carena to thraw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grate to sic a

clamjamfrie?' said the old dame scoffingly. 'Force our way wi' the king's keys, and break the neck of every soul we find in the house.' &c. Tales, Black Dwarf, p. 173, 174.

This is an old Fr. phrase. *Faire la clef le Roy*, ouvrir les clefs et les coffres avec des instruments de serrurier; Roquefort.

To KEIK, *v. n.* To pry. V. KEEK.

KEIK, KEIG, *s.* A sort of wooden trumpet, long and sonorous, formerly blown in the country at 5 o'clock p. m., Aberd. In some places they still blow a horn at this hour.

KEYL, *s.* A bag, or sack.

"Ane *keyl* full of eldin," i. e. of fuel. Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, v. XV. 592.

This is most probably the same word with Isl. *kjill*, culus, saccus, G. Andr.; uter, mantica, Haldorson; expl. by Dan. *laeder-saek* and *taske*, both denoting a leathern sack or bag; *Kyl*, saccus, pera; Verel. Ind. *Kuilla*, Tatian, id. V. Ihre, vo. *Kil*, sense 4. To these we must add A.S. *cylle*, uter, cadus, lagena; "a bottle, a barrell, a flagon;" and *cille* ascopera, "a leathern bag;" Somner.

KEYLE, *s.* Ruddle; S. *keel*.

"The lordis assignis to Thomas Symson—to prufe that the gudis that he distrenyeit for the larde of Fernyis dettis—war one the lard of Fernyis avne landis, & had his *keyle* & his mark." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 57. V. KEEL.

KEILL, *s.* A lighter. V. KEEL.

To KEILTCH, *v. a.* 1. To heave up; said of a burden which one has already upon the back, but which is falling too low, Ettr. For.

2. To jog with the elbow, *ibid.*

Perhaps, notwithstanding the transposition, from the same fountain with Teut. *klots-en*, pulsare, pulsare, *kluts-en*, quatere, concutere; or *klels*, ictus resonans, *klots-en*, resonare ictu verberare. Or shall we prefer Su.G. *kilt-a*, *upkilt-a*, Dan. *kilt-er op*, to truss, to tie or tuck up?

KEILTCH, *s.* One who lifts, heaves, or pushes upwards, Ettr. For.

KEIP, *s.* Heed, care. V. KEPE.

Tak *keip* to my capill that na man him call.

i. e. drive away. Rauf Coilyear, C. iij, a.

KEIPPIS, *s. pl.*

"Siluer wark, brasin wark, *keippis* and ornamentis of the parochie kirk." Aberd. Reg. V. 24. Copes?

KEYSART, *s.* A hack, or frame of wood, in which cheeses are hung up for being dried, Fife.

Teut. *kaes-horde*, fiscella, fiscina casearia; from *kaese*, *kese*, a cheese, and *horde* a frame of wood. This is evidently the same with *Kaisart*, although differently used in the different counties; as *Kaisart* in Angus denotes the cheese-vat.

KEIST, *pret.* Threw. V. KEST.

KEITH, *s.*] Define;—A bar laid across a river or stream, for preventing salmon from getting farther up, Perth.

KEIT YOU, Get away, Aberd. V. KIT YE.

KEKLING, *s.* The act of cackling, S.

"The crowing of cocks, *kekling* of hens, calling of partridges." Urquhart's Rabelais, B. iii. p. 106.

Add to etymon;—Isl. *gaukl-a*, glocire gallinarum.

KELCHYN, KELTEN, *s.* A mulct paid for manslaughter.] R. the last sentence of etymon thus;

Kellen, which occurs only in the Index to the translation of Reg. Mag., and in the Notes to the Lat. copy, is mentioned by Skene as a various reading.

KELING, *s.* Large cod. V. KEELING.

KELING TREIS. "Knappel & *keling treis*;" Aberd. Reg.

As, in our old writings, foreign wood is generally denominated from the country, district, or sea-port, whence it had been brought; this may be wood from *Kiel*, a town of the dutchy of Holstein, situated on the Baltic. Or shall we view it as denoting wood fit for making *keels*; either for the formation of the *keel* strictly so denominated, or for ship-building in general? A.S. *caele*, *ceol*, carina, Teut. *kiel*, Su.G. *koel*, id.

KELL, *s.* 1. A dress for a woman's head.] Add; Then up and gat her seven sisters,
And sewed to her a *kell*;
And every steek that they put in
Sewed to a siller bell.

Ballad, Gay Goss Hawk.

It has been suggested to me, that *up and* may be a corr. of some old form of the adv. *up*. And it is by no means improbable that it may be a relique of A.S. *uppan*, supra. This, however, is used as a prep.

"*Kell*. Reticulum." Prompt. Parv.

3. The *furfur*, or scurf on a child's head, Ayrs.

"But foul as the capital then was, and covered with the leprosy of idolatry,—they so medicated her with the searching medicaments of the Reformation, that she was soon scrapit of all the scurf and *kell* of her abominations." R. Gilhaize, i. 271.

Isl. *kal* and *qvol* signify, inquinamentum, *kal-a* inquinaire.

KELSO BOOTS, heavy shackles put upon the legs of prisoners; by some supposed to be a sort of stocks, Teviotd.

KELSO CONVOY, an accompaniment scarcely deserving the name, South of S.

"Ye needna gang higher than the loan-head—it's no expected your honour suld leave the land—it's just a *Kelso convoy*, a step and a half ower the door-stane." 'And why a *Kelso convoy* more than any other?'—'How should I ken? it's just a bye-word.' Antiquary, iii, 5.

This is rather farther than a *Scotch convoy*, which is only to the door. It is, however, expl. by others, as signifying that one goes as far as the friend whom he accompanies has to go, although to his own door. KELSO RUNGS, generally classed with *Jed-dart Staves*, but otherwise unknown, *ibid.*

To KELTER, *v. n.* 1. To move in an undulating manner.] Add;

2. Often applied to the stomach, as expressive of the great nausea felt before puking, S.

3. To tilt up; as, a balance is said to *kelter*, when the one end of the beam mounts suddenly upwards; or when a cart, in the act of unyoking, escapes from the hold, so that the shafts get too far up, Lanarks.

4. To tumble or fall headlong, South of S.

The twasome warsel'd here and there,

Till owre a form they *kelter'd*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

5. To struggle violently, as a fish to release itself from the hook, Perth.

To KELTSER, *a. a.* To overturn, to overset, Fife, Roxb.

C.B. *chwyldroi*, to revolve, to whirl, *chwyldro*, a circular turn; from *chmyl*, and *tro*, both signifying a turn: Su.G. *kullr-a*, in orbem ferri, in caput praeceps ferri, from *kull* vertex.

KELTSER, *s.* A fall in which one is thrown heels over head, a somerset, Ayr.

KELTIE, *s.* A large glass or bumper, &c.] *Add*;

It is a singular fancy that the ingenious Sir James Foulis throws out as to the origin of this custom. When describing the manners of the ancient Albanich of Scotland, he says:

"A horn was twisted so as to go round the arm. This being filled with liquor, was to be applied to the lips, and drunk off at one draught. If, in withdrawing the arm, any liquor was left, it discovered itself by rattling in the windings of the horn. Then the company called out *corneigh*, i. e. the *horn* cries; and the delinquent was obliged to drink *keltie*, that is, to fill up his cup again and drink it out, according to the laws of the *Kelts*, for so ought the word *Celt* to be pronounced. We have from hence a clear proof that they were jolly toppers." Trans. Antiq. Soc. S. i. 23.

But the good Baronet should have told us, whether the term originated with the Romans, or the Picts, or what other nation; for it was never formed by the people to whom he refers. They never designed themselves either *Celts* or *Kelts*, but *Gael*. It is not likely, at any rate, that they would borrow from themselves a name for this custom.

KELTIE AFF. *Cleared keltie aff*, a phrase used to denote that one's glass is quite empty, previously to drinking a bumper, S.

"I fill a brimmer—this is my excellent friend, Baine Nicol Jarvie's health—I kend him and his father these twenty years. Are ye a' *cleared keltie aff*? Fill anither. Here's to his being sune Provost." Rob Roy, iii. 32.

KEMESTER, *s.* A wool-comber, S.] *Add*;

Balfour writes *Camesteris*; Practicks, p. 74.

KEMMIN, *s.* A term commonly used in Upp. Lanarks. in relation to children or small animals, to denote activity and agility; as, "He rins like a *kemmin*," he runs very fast; "He wirks like a *kemmin*," he works with great activity; "He fechts, i. e. fights like a *kemmin*," &c.

This term, belonging to Strat-Clyde, is very probably of Welsh origin. C.B. *cammin*, a peregrine falcon; or *ceimryn*, one that strives in the games.

KEMP, *s.* 1. A champion.] *Add*;

3. One who is viewed as the leader of a party, or as a champion in controversy.

"I exhorte ye cause your prophete John Knox, and your Superintendant John Spotiswod, to improve Sanctis Hierom and Augustine as leand witnessis in the premissis.—Bot peradventure albeit thir twa your *Kempis* dar not for schame answeir in this mater, ye wyll appeill to the rest of your lernit theologis of a gret numbir in Scotland and Geneva." N. Winyet, Keith's Hist. App. p. 217.

KEMPER, *s.* 1. One who strives on the harvest-field.] *Add*;

"Mark, I see nought to hinder you and me from helping to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable *kempers*." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 401.

Add to etymon;

This class of words had been also used by the Celts. C.B. *camp*, a circle; a feat; a game; also the prize obtained in the games; *camp-ian*, to contend at games; *campiwr*, one who contends in the games; Owen. Gael. *campur*, a champion. Whether C.B. *camp*, as denoting a circle, or Lat. *camp-us*, be the radical term, I shall not pretend to determine.

KEMPIN, KEMPING, *s.* 1. The act of striving.]

Add;

2. Used to denote warfare, or a struggle for superiority in whatever way, S.

"Is nae there the country to fight for, and the burn-sides that I gang daundering beside, and the hearths o' the gudwives that gie me my bit bread, and the bits o' weans that come toddling to play wi' me when I come about a landward town?—He continued, grasping his pike-staff with great emphasis, 'An I had as gude pith as I hae gude-will, and a gude cause, I should gie some o' them a day's *kemping*.'" Antiquary, iii. 326.

"I wad hae gien the best man in the country the breadth o' his back, gin he had gien me sic a *kemping* as ye hae dune." Rob Roy, ii. 260.

KEMP, *s.* The name given to a stalk of Ribgrass, *Plantago lanceolata*, Linn.; Teviotd., Loth.

2. A game thus denominated; also in pl. *Kemps*, ib.

Two children, or young people, pull each a dozen of stalks of rib-grass; and try who, with his *kemp*, can decapitate the greatest number of those belonging to his opponent. He, who has one remaining, while all that belong to the other are gone, wins the game; as in the play of *Beggar-my-neighbour* with cards. They also give the name of *soldiers* to these stalks.

"Says Isaac, with great simplicity, 'Women always like to be striking *kemps* with a handsome and proper man.'" Perils of Man, iii. 318.

As this stalk is also called *Carldoddy*, from its supposed resemblance to, an old man with a bald head; it seems to have received the name of *kemps* for a similar reason, because of its fancied likeness to a helmeted head; or perhaps from the use made of the stalks by young people, in their harmless combat.

I have elsewhere had occasion to remark it as a singular circumstance, that many of the vulgar names of plants, in our country, are either the same with those which are given them in Sweden, or have a striking resemblance. Sometimes they seem merely to have passed from one species to another. This is the case here. The Sw. name of the *Plantago media*, or Hoary Plantain, is in pl. *kaempar*, Linn. Flor. Suec.; literally, warriors, champions. V. KEMP. We learn from Kilian, that, in Holland, clover or trefoil is called *kemp*. Meadow Cat's Tail, *Phleum pratense*, is in Sw. called *ang-kampe*, q. the meadow-champion; and *Phleum alpinum* *fiuell-kampe*, the chieftain of the *fells* or mountains; Linn. Flor. Suec. N. 56, 57.

KEMP-SEED, *s.* 1. A variation of the name given to Rib-grass, Ettr. For.

2. The seeds of oats, when meal is made, or the *recings* of the sieve, are called in pl. *kemp-seeds*, Teviotd.

KEMP-STANE, s. A stone placed as the boundary which has been reached by the first who *kemps* or strives at the *Putting-stone*. He who throws farthest beyond it is the victor; Fife. V. **PUTTING-STONE.**

KEMSTOCK, s. A nautical term, used as if synon. with *Capstane*.

"With this Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them to the *kemstock* or capstane which was on the deck towards the hatches, and fastened them in the ground," &c. Urquh. Rab. B. ii. p. 164.

To **KEN, v. a.** 1. To know, S.] *Del.* what is given as sense 6. and *Insert*;

6. To *ken* a widow to her *terce*, to set apart her proportion of the lands which belonged to her deceased husband, to divide them between her and the heir; a phrase still used in our courts of law, S.

"The Schiref of the schire sould *ken* hir to hir thrid part thairrof, be ane breif of divisioun, gif scho pleis to rais ony thairupon, or be ony uther way conform to the lawis of this realme." 17 Nov. 1522. Balfour's Practicks, p. 106.

"The widow has no right of possession, and so cannot receive the rents in virtue of her *terce* till she be served to it; and in order to this, she must obtain a brief out of the chancery, directed to the Sheriff, who calls an inquest, to take proof that she was wife to the deceased; and that the deceased died infest in the subjects contained in the brief. The service or sentence of the Jury, finding these points proved, does, without the necessity of a retour to the chancery, entitle the wife to enter into the possession;—but she can only possess with the heir *pro indiviso*, and so cannot remove tenants, till the Sheriff *kens* her to her *terce*, or divides the lands between her and the heir." Erskine's Princ. B. ii. Tit. 9. sec. 29.

This use of the term would seem to claim a Gothic origin. Su.G. *kaenna* is used in various cognate senses; as, *cognoscere, sensu forensi. Kaenna malit, causam cognoscere.* Also, *attribuere; Kaenna kongi baedi ar ac hallaeri; Regi tam felicem quam duram annonam assignare; Heims Kr. i. 54. (Ed. Peringsk.) Kaenna aet sig, rem quandam sibi vindicare; whence in the Laws of the Westrogoths *saukaenna* and *raetkaenna, rem quandam furto ablatam, ut vere suam, vindicare.* Opposed to *kaenna aet sig, is afkaenno ting*, a phrase used when one appears in court and solemnly renounces his right to any heritable property. V. Ihre, vo. *Kaenna*.*

To **KEN o'** one's *sell*, to be aware, Aberd.

KENNIN, s. 1. Acquaintance.] *Add*;

5. *Ac kennin*, any thing so small as to be merely perceptible by the senses, S.

I wonder now, sin' I'm in clatter—
How ships can thro' the ocean squatter
For siccen stuff,
That ne'er maks fowk *ae kennin* better,
W' a' their buff.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 63.

6. *Kenning be kenning*, according to a proportional gradation, regulated by the terms of a former bargain.

"Gif the master of ane ship hyris marineris—to ony heavin or town, and it happin that the ship can find na fraucht to go quhair scho was frauchtit to, and swa is constrainit to go farder;—the wages of thame that wer hyrit upon the master's costis sould be augmentit, *kenning be kenning*, and course be course, efter the rate of thair hyre, until thay cum to the port of discharge." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 616.

KENDILLING, s. Perhaps cloth of Kendal in England.

"Ane coitt of grene *kendilling*, ane galcoit." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

"Ane grene *kendelying* cloik." Ibid.

"Kelt, or *kendall* freese," is mentioned among the cloths imported; Rates, A. 1611.

To **KENDLE, v. n.** To bring forth; applied to hares.

When man as mad a kyng of a capped man.

When mon is levere other mones thyng than is owen.

When londe thouys forest, ant forest ys felde.

When hares *kendles* othe herston, &c.

i. e. on the hearth-stone.

Prophecy ascribed to Thomas of Ercildon, Maitland Poems, Introd. lxxviii.

Skinner gives E. *kindle*, parere, which he observes, is used concerning rabbits. In the book of St. Albans, the *s.* is applied to the feline race: "A *kyndyll* of yonge cattes." E. iii. Of Hawkying, &c. "Kyndlyn or bringe forthe. Feto. *Kyndlyd* as in forthe bringinge of bestis. Fetatus.—*Kyndlinge* or forthe bringinge of yonge bestis. Fetura. *Kinlinge* or yonge beest. Fetus." Prompt. Parv.

Apparently from Germ. *kind* a child, whence *kindel-bier*, "the feasting upon the christening of a child," *kindel-tag*, "childermass-day;" Ludwig. The radical word appears in A.S. *cyn* propago, or *cenn-an* parere, "to bring forth or bear," Somner. Verste-gan observes; "We yet say of certain beasts, that they have *kenled*, when they have brought forth their young. Vo. *Acenned*. Alem. *chind*, soboles. Notker uses this term in the sense of foetus animalis, in relation to lambs. *Bringent imo diu chint dero uidero*, Afferte Domino filios arietum; Psa. 28. i.

To **KENDLE, v. a.** To kindle, S.

"Considerding—how diligent thair adversaries wilbe—to *kendle* and interteine factiounes," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 318.

KENERED.] Add;

This word undoubtedly signifies, moved or stirred. *Kenely kenered*, q. "keenly excited himself;" from C.B. *kynhyrv-u*, *cynhyrv-u*, to move, to stir; to raise, to trouble or disturb; Lhuyd and Owen. *Conerde*, however, occurs in Edit. 1822.

KENGUDE, s. A lesson or caveat, warning got by experience; as, "That 'll be a *kengude* to ye;" q. that will teach you to *know good* from evil, Teviotd.

KENYIE, s. Pl. *kenyies*, "fighting fellows;" Gl. Aberd.

Up the kirk-yard he fast did jee,
I wat he was na hoilie,

K E N

And a' the *kenyies* glowr'd to see
A bonny kind of tulyie
Atween them twa.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 131.

This is substituted for *Ablachs*, Ed. 1805.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *koen*, *kyn*, *ferox*, *audax*.
Ihre mentions Isl. *kioen* as having the same meaning,
and *okiaen* as signifying *ignavus*. Or shall we trace
the term to Gael. *ceannaich* strife?

KENLING, *s.* Brood.

"Fra the confortable signe of the croce contenit
in the vi. Question following, thai abhorre na les
than dois the auld serpent, and his poysonit *kenling*
Juliane the Apostate did." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's
Hist. App. 246, N.

It is evidently the same with Germ. *kindlein*, a
baby or young child. V. **KENDLE**, *v.* to bring forth.

KENNAWHAT, *s.* A nondescript, S.; from
ken to know, *na*, the negative, and *what*.

KENNES, **KENS**, *s. pl.* The same with *canis*,
customs in kind.

— "Fewmales, *fermes*, *kennes*, *customes*, annual
rents," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 475.

— "Approvis the signatour, &c. of the fewmail-
les, fewfermes, *kennes*, *customes*—fewfermes, *kens*,"
&c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 449. V. CANE, KAIN, *s.*

KENNET, *s.* Some kind of hunting dog.
"Kennetis, hounds; perhaps a diminutive from
Lat. *canis*." Gl. Sibb.

I know not whence Sibb. has quoted. But this is
an O.E. word. "Kenet, hounde. Repararius." Prompt.
Parv. I have not met with either the E. or Lat. word
in any other dictionary. *Kenet* is evidently from
O.Fr. *chiennet*, petit chien; *chenet*, en bas Lat. *che-
netus*; Roquefort.

KENS, *pl.* Duties paid in kind. V. **KENNES**.

KENT, *s.* 1. A long staff, &c.] *Add*; Hence,
To **KENT**, *v. a.* To set or put a boat, by using
a long pole, or *kent*, South of S.

"They will row very slow", said the page, 'or *kent*
where depth permits, to avoid noise." Abbot, iii. 261.

2. "A tall person;" Gall. Encycl.

KENZIE, **KENSIE**, *s.*

Then Robene Roy begouth to revell,

And Towsie to him drugged;

Let be, quo' Jock, and cawd him Jevil,

And be the tail him tuggit.

The *kenzie* cliked to a kevel

— wots if thir twa luggit.

Christ's Kirk, st. vii.

Callender renders this, "the angry man," from
A.S. *kene*, *kene wer*, vir acer, iracundus. Anc. Scott.
Poems, p. 127. As it is Roy, a highlander, who is
called the *kenzie*, perhaps there is an allusion to his
clanship in this term. It does not indeed belong to
the clan Macgregor, being the designation of that
of the *Mackenzies*, or family of *Kemeth*. But it
might be a sort of *soubriquet*, used in the time of
James I., for a clansman in general.

I suspect that it is the same word, that occurs in
the following passage:

Curris, *kenseis*, and knavis,

Inthrang and dansit in thravis.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 352.

K E R

The proper pronunciation appears to be *Kenycie*,
q. v.

KEOCH (gutt.), *s.* A wooded glen, Fife; pro-
nounced as a monosyllable, q. *kyogh*.

To **KEP**, **KEPP**, *v. a.* 1. To catch, to intercept.]
Add;

It often signifies to stop the progress of any ob-
ject; as, "Run and stop the road, *kep* that horse;"
"Stand ye there and *kep* the sheep, I'll wear them;" S.

2. To receive in the act of falling.] *Insert*, after
proof from Descr. Alb.;

Infekit watter sowllit thame, cheik and chin:

Persauing that, sorrow mair thay socht it,

Bot *keppit* standfulis at the sklatish thair in.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 290.

5. To meet accidentally, S.

6. To **KEP** *off*, to ward off.

7. To **KEP** *back*, to prevent from getting for-
ward, S.

8. To **KEP** *in*, to prevent from issuing out by
guarding the passage, or rather by suddenly op-
posing some barrier to what is issuing or endea-
vouring to do so, S.

9. To **KEP** *out*, to prevent from entering by sud-
denly opposing some obstacle, S.

The difference between the *v. to kep* and *to wear*
consists in this: *Wear* denotes that the action is con-
tinued for some time, and does not necessarily im-
ply the least degree of difficulty or agitation; where-
as *kep* always signifies that the action is sudden, the
opposition being quickly interposed, and generally,
if not always, implies some degree of difficulty and
agitation.

10. To **KEP** *up* the hair, to bind up the hair,
Mearns, Lanarks.

The Lord's Marie has *kepp'd* her locks

Up wi' a gowden kame,

And she's put on her net silk hose,

An' awa' to the tryste has gane.

Song, The Lord's Marie.

KEPPING-KAIM, *s.* The large comb used by wo-
men for tucking up the hair on the back part
of the head, *ibid*.

It is sometimes called a *buckling-kame*.

KER, **CAR**, *adj.* 1. Left, applied to the hand.] *Add*;

2. Aukward, Galloway.

3. Wrong, in a moral sense, S.; like Lat. and E.
sinister.

KERBIT, *adj.* Peevish, Mearns.

It has been supposed that this may be a corr. of
Crabbed. Another might view it q. *Care-bit*, q. *bitten*
by *care*.

KEREFULL, *s.* As much as fills a sledge or *car*.

"That Michell M'Adam sall restore—for xij *kere*
full of hay, vj." &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1405, p. 323.

To **KERF**, *v. a.* To carve, Doug. Virg.

KER-HANDIT, *part. adj.* Left-handed, S.
V. **CAR**.

KERNE, *s.* 1. A foot soldier, armed with a dart
or a *skean*.

Then ne'er let the gentle Norman blude

Grow cald for highland *Kerne*.

Antiquary, iii. 224.

It is used in a similar sense by E. writers in reference to the Irish.

2. A vagabond or sturdy beggar, S.

For the origin of the word, V. GALLOGLACH.

KERS, KESS, *s.* Low land, adjacent to a river.]

Add;

Under CARSE I have mentioned A. Bor. Carre, "a hollow place in which water stands," as probably a synonyme. It is undoubtedly the same word that occurs, under a different orthography, in the most ancient specimen of English Lexicography. "Ker, where trees growe by water or fen. Cardetum. Ker for alders. Alnetum." Prompt. Parv. *Cardetum* is expl., Locus carduis plenus; Du Cange.

KERT, *s.* A seaman's chart.

—Practising no thing expert

In cunnyng cumpass nor kert.—

Cockelbie Son, F. i. v. 98.

Teut. *kaerte*, id.

To KERTH, *v. n.* Apparently, to make demonstrations, to assume a bold appearance.

"Therfor since evening was approaching,—wee could without being seen of them, or suffering our sogers to see them, put a great hill betwixt them and us, and let our horses be *kerthing* in their view, till the foot were marched an houre; and then come off another way by help of guides wer there." Sir Pat. Hume's Narrative, p. 62.

Allied perhaps to Fr. *cartée*, a letter of defiance, a challenge. It may, however, be an error for *keith*, i. e. *kythe*, show themselves.

KERTIE, *s.* A species of louse. V. KARTIE.

KERVOUR, *s.* Carver.

—"Apprevis the gift maid vnder our souerane lordis gret sele to Hary Stewart, *maister kervour* to our souerane lord, of the office of directour of the chancellary," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1524, Ed. 1814, p. 287; i. e. "principal carver."

KEST, KEIST, *pret. v.* 1. Threw.] *Add;*

"With these words the herald in Haddo's own face rive his arms, and *keist* them over the scaffold." Spalding, ii. 219.

4. Turned to a particular course or employment.

"He *keist* himself to merchandice;" Reg. Aberd.

5. Gave a coat of lime or plaister, S. V. CAST, *v. a.* To Kest, to cast; Cumberland.

KET, *s.* Carrion, &c.] *Add;*

It seems more nearly allied to Isl. *kad* foetus recens, factum infantia prima, item eorum imbecillitas et sordes.

KET, KETT, *s.* A matted fleece, &c.] *Add;*

C.B. *caeth*, bound, confined; Ir. *caiteach* a mat, *caitin* shag; Obrien.

KET, KETT, *s.* 1. The weed called quick grass, S.A.] *Add;*

2. A spungy peat, composed of tough fibres of moss and other plants, Upp. Clydes., Dumfr.

3. Exhausted land, what is reduced to a *caput mortuum*, Clydes.

KETTY, *adj.* 1. Matted, &c. S.A.] *Add;*

2. Applied to peats of the description given above, Upp. Clydes.

KET, *adj.* Irascible, Galloway, Dumfr.

Shall we view this as an oblique sense of Su.G. *kael* lascivus, as animals when hot, are easily irritated; or as allied to Isl. *kit-a*, *kyt-az*, litigare, altercari, whence *kiling-r*. contentio? Fenn. *kyt-en* is rendered, foveo in me ignem; Juslen Lex.

KETCHE-PILLARIS, *s. pl.*] *Add;*

My worthy old friend, Sir Alexander Seaton of Preston, viewed this term as signifying tennis-players. *Katch spiel*, in Linlithgow, he observes, denotes the tennis-court. V. CACHE-POLE.

KETHRES, *s. pl.*

Dominus Duncanus de Carric, A.D. 1225, grants certain privileges to the clergy of Carrick, and among these, "Corredium ad opus servientium suorum qui *Kethres* nuncupantur a clericis non exiget memoratis." Ecc. Glasg. Regist. Vet. f. 48.

Gael. *cathfir* signifies warriors, *ceatharb*, a troop; whence *ceatharnach* a soldier. V. CATHERANES.

KETON, *s.*

"The king ordered 6,000 footmen to meet him armed with a *keton*, a sallet and gloves of mayle." Cox's Ireland, i. p. 100.

This must certainly be viewed as an abbreviation of Fr. *hoqueton*, O. Fr. *auqueton*, a soldier's cassock. V. ACTON.

To KEUCHLE (gutt.), *v. n.* To cough, Upp. Clydes.

KEUCHLE, *s.* A cough, the act of coughing, ibid.

Formed as if a diminutive from Teut. *kuch-en*, Belg. *kuchg-en*, tussire.

KEULIN, *s.* Perhaps the same with *Callan*, Aberd.

But i' the mids o's windy tattle,

A chiel came wi' a feugh,

Box'd him on's arse wi' a bauld brattle,

Till a' the *keulins* leugh

At him that day.

Skinner's Christm. Ba'ing, First Ed. st. 15.

It may denote young people in general; Su.G. *kull*, proles.

To KEVE, *v. a.* V. CAVE.

KEVINS, *s. pl.* The refuse separated from grain, S. KEVEE. On the *kevee*, possessing that flow of spirits that borders on derangement, having a bee in one's bonnet, Stirlings.

Fr. *etre sur le qui vive*, to be on the alert.

To KEVEL, *v. n.* To scold.] *Add;*

Alam. *kyffel-n*, Isl. *kyf-a*, Su.G. *kif-wa*, *kaebbl-a*, rixari; Su.G. *kif*, strife.

KEVEL, *s.* A lot. V. CAVEL.

To KEVEL, *v. a.* To wield in an aukward manner, Ettr. For.

KEVER, *s.* A gentle breeze, so as to cause a slight motion of the water; a term used on the coast in the eastern part of Ayrshire.

Perhaps a derivative from *Keve*, *Cave*, to toss; q. what moves or tosses the boat.

To KEUILL *with*, to have intercourse with, Selkirks.

"I airghit at *keuillyng* withe hirr in that thraward paughty moode." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

As *keul* signifies a lot, corrupted from *cavil* or *kavil*, the term seems to refer to the mode of settling a matter of dispute by lot. Teut. *kavel-en*, sortiri.

KEUL, *s.* A lot, Roxb.

"*Cavillis*, now commonly pronounced *keuls*, lots." Gl. Sibb. V. CAVEL.

KEW, *s.* Expl. "an overset," Ayrs.; probably denoting too much fatigue. Su.G. *kufw-a* suppressere.

KEWL, *s.* One who rides a horse, that is not under proper command, with a halter, when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws and makes it pass through his mouth, is said to *put a kewl* on, Roxb.

C.B. *cnwyl*, a turn; or corr. from E. *coil*.

KIBBLING, *s.* A cudgel, Gall. "*Kibbling*, a rude stick or rung;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *cuaill* denotes a staff or pole. But this seems varied from what is perhaps the origin of *Kibble*. It is probably a dimin. from *Cavel*, *Kavil*, &c. a pole, a long staff; Isl. *kefli*, baculus, cylindrus; palanga.

KICHE, *s.* Apparently q. *kitchie*, the name given to a kitchen, S.B.

"Hes skaythit the *kiche* of the inland of the for-said land in the destroying, byrning, & away taking of the caberis, treis, & thaik [thatch] of the said *kiche*." Aberd. Reg. V. 16, p. 134, 135.

KICKY, *adj.* 2. High-minded.] *Add*;

Lancash. "*keck*, to go pertly," seems allied to *Kicky* in sense 2. But I have remarked an Isl. term which seems to give a more natural etymon than that formerly mentioned. This is *keik-r*, erectus animo et corpore, Haldorson; analogous to Dan. *kick*, daring, hardy, pert. G. Andr. mentions *keik-est*, retrorsum elatus flector.

KICK-UP, *s.* A tumult, an uproar, Roxb., A-berd.; from the vulgar phrase, *to kick up a dust*.

KID, KAID, KED, *s.* The louse of sheep, S.] *Add*;
"Ticks or *keds*, the hippobosca ovina." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 391.

Called also *Sheep-tails* in Clydesdale.

KIDDET, *part. adj.* In a state of pregnancy, with child, Ayrs.

This might seem allied to *Kid*, as denoting a spurious child. V. KILTING. But the term there used seems rather to contain an allusion to one who has stolen, and wishes to conceal, a young goat in her lap. This is most probably a word of great antiquity; and may be allied to Moes.G. *quithus*, Su.G. *qwed*, Alem. *quiti*, Isl. *quid-ur*, uterus; whence Isl. *quidog* praegnans, *quid-a* ventrem implere. It seems, indeed, to have a common origin with *Kyte*, the belly. It has, however, strong marks of affinity to the Welsh. For C.B. *cyd-io* signifies coire, copulare; and *cyd* coitus, copula, conjunctio.

KIDDIE, *adj.* Wanton, Ang.] *Add*;

O.E. *kyde*. "*Kyde* or ioly. Jocundus. Vernosus. Hilaris." Prompt. Parv.

KIDGIE, *adj.* Lovingly attached, Ayrs.; the same with *Caigie*, *Caidry*, q. v.

KIED, *part. pa.* Detected, discovered, Shetl.

It seems a corr. of *kythed*, q. made known.

TO KIFFLE, *v. n.* To cough from a tickling sensation in the throat, although not proceeding from cold, Roxb.

KIFFLE, *s.* A troublesome or tickling cough, Roxb.

KIFFLIN'-COUGH, *s.* A slight cough, caused as above, *ibid*.

This seems merely a variation of *Kighle*, used to denote a short tickling cough. Teut. *kich*, spirandi difficultas, *kich-en*, difficulter spirare, leviter atque inaniter tussire.

TO KIGHLE (gutt.), *v. n.* To have a short tickling cough, S.; the same with *Kigh*, v.

KIGHLE, *s.* A short tickling cough, S.

KIGHER, *s.* The same with *Kighle*, Ang.

KIGHER, KICKER, *s.* A restrained laugh, a titter, S.

KYIS, *pl.* Cows.

Preists, take na *kyis*,

The vnest claithe ye sall quite claime;

Fra sax pure bairnis with their dame,

A vengeance on you cryis.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 183.

This refers to the exactions of the priests, during Popery, after the death of the head of a family.

This form of the word is anomalous. V. Ky.

KY-HERD, *s.* A cow-herd, Lanarks.

TO KILCH (hard), *v. n.* 1. To throw up behind, applied to a horse, especially when tickled on the croup, Roxb.

2. *To kilch up*. A person, seating himself on one end of a board or form, when, by his weight, he suddenly raises up the other, is said to make it *kilch up*, *ibid*.

Most probably from the v. *to Kilt*.

KILCH, *s.* "A side blow; a catch; a stroke got unawares;" Gall. Encycl.

Transposed perhaps from Teut. *kliss-en*, which signifies both adhaerere, (the idea suggested by *catch*, whence Belg. *klissen*, bur), and affligere.

KILCHES, *s. pl.* The name given to the wide-mouthed trowsers or pantaloons worn by male children, Stirlings., Upp. Clydes.

As this dress immediately succeeds the *kilt*, it might seem that the name had been formed from the latter term, as if softened from *kilt-hose*. Fr. *chausse*, however, denoting breeches, may be the origin of the last syllable. But I can scarcely view it as composed from two languages. *Hault de chausse* is a Fr. phrase for breeches; and *calsons* for short and close breeches of linen.

KYLE, *s.* A sound, a strait, S.] *Add*;

"After the battle of Largs, in 1263, in which the invading army of Haco, king of Norway, was defeated;—the king was overtaken in the narrow passage which divides the island of Skye from the coasts of Inverness and Ross, and, along with many of his followers, he himself was killed, in attempting his escape through the channel dividing Skye from Loch-alsh. These straits, or *kyles*, bear to this day appellations, commemorating the events by which they were thus distinguished, the former being called *Kyle Rhee*, or the *King's Kyle*, and the latter *Kyle Haken*." Min-strelsy Border, iii: 371. *Add* to etymon;

Belg. *kil*, a channel, *de kil eener riviere*, the channel of a river; Sewel. Teut. *kille*, *kiel*, *kiele*, locus in li-tore sinuosus, sinus; Kilian. Sw. *kil*, sinus; Seren.

KILE, KYLE, *s.* A chance.] *Add*, before the second quotation;

Hence the proverbial phrase, *Kyle about*, an equal chance; or, one good deed for another, S.B.

KYLE or HAY, a hay-cock, the small heap into which hay is at first gathered when it is raked from the ground, South of S.; *Coll*, Ang.

This has been deduced from Fr. *cucill-ir*, to gather. To KYLE, to KYLE HAY, to put it into cocks, ib.] KILL, *s.* A kiln, S.

Than he bear kendling to the *kill*,
But scho start all up in a low.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Bann. Poems, p. 218.

The E. word *kiln* retains the A.S. form of *cylne*, which seems an abbrev. of *cylene*, id. *Kill*, however, had also been used in O.E.; as Somner renders the A.S. word, "a *kill* or *kilne*." But I do not observe a single cognate term in A.S.; and am therefore inclined to give considerable weight to what is said by Ihre concerning the Su.G. synon. *Koelna*, also under *Kol*. He remarks that Su.G. *kyll-a* signifies to kindle a fire, *ignem accendere*, also written *quill-a*; and in West-Gothland *kylle* denotes dry wood, *ligna arida*, quae ignem citius arripiunt. He views Lat. *colina*, or *culina*, as originally the same with Su.G. *koelna*, a kill; observing, that this term did not properly denote a kitchen, or place for cooking, but according to Nonius, p. 1248, a place, ubi largior ignis colitur.

C.B. *cylyn* signifies a kiln, or furnace. This Owen traces to *cyl*, used in the same sense. But he gives as its primary meaning; "What surrounds, incloses, or hems in."

Under the word *Kol*, Ihre mentions a phrase used by the ancient Icelanders, which I would have quoted in illustrating the S. phrase, *A cauld coal to blow*, had I observed it sooner. This is, *Brenna at koldum kolum*, incendio penitus delere, ut nil supersit prae-ter carbones; Ol. Tryggv. S. It seems literally to signify "to burn to a cauld coal." V. CAULD COAL, under CALD, *adj.*

KILL, *s.* 1. *The kill's on fire*, a phrase used to denote any great tumult or combustion, S.

2. *To Fire the Kill*, to raise a combustion, &c.] *Add*;

"*The kiln's on fire, the kill's on fire,*

The kiln's on fire, she's a' in a lowe.

"He was pleased to inform me,—that the Hielands were clean broken out every man o' them." Rob Roy, iii. 271.

The same idea is also thus expressed, *The kiln was in a bleeze*, S.; i. e. every thing was in a state of combustion.

"Sae then the kiln was in a bleeze again, and they brought us a' three on wi' them to mak us an example as they ca't." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 12.

3. *To Set the Kill on fire*, &c.

—"Confound him," said Montrose,—"he has contrived to set the kill on fire as fast as I put it out." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iv. 262.

To Set the Kill a-low, is used in the same sense, S.

"The Captain's a queer hand, and to speak to him about that or any thing else that crosses the maggot, wad be to set the kiln a-low." Heart Mid Loth. iv. 179, 180.

KILL-FUDDIE, *s.* The aperture by which the fuel is put into the kiln, Mearns.

This is different from the *Killogie*, as the *kill-fud-die* is in the interior part of the *killogie*, immediately forming the mouth of the kiln.

Fuddie may be allied to Teut. *voed-en*, *vuod-en*, alere, nutrire, q. the place by which the kiln is fed or supplied. Isl. *fud-r*, however, signifies calor, heat; and Gael. *fod*, *foid*, a turf, a peat.

KILL-LOGIE, KILN-LOGIE, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln, S.

"This night he was laid in the *kiln-logie*, having Leonard Leslie—upon the one arm, and a strong limmar called M'Griman on the other." Spalding's Troubles, i. 38.

KILLMAN, *s.* The man who has the charge of the *kill*, S.

"*Killman*, the man who attends to the kiln in a mill." Gall. Encycl.

KILL-MEAT, *s.* A perquisite or small proportion of the *shilling* or *sheelings* of a mill, which falls to the share of the under-miller, Roxb.

KILN-HOGIE, *s.* Shetl., the same with S. *Killogie*.

KILL OF A STACK, *s.* The opening to that vacuity which is left in a stack of corn or hay, for the admission of air, in order to prevent its being heated, Roxb.

Probably from its resemblance to the opening in a kiln for drying grain. Teut. *kuyl*, however, signifies fovea, fodina, specus; viewed as allied to Greek *κεῖλον*, hollow. Germ. *kule*, foramen in terra. Belg. *kuyl* is expl. by Sewel "a hole, cave, den, pit;" Su.G. *kula* antrum, specus. These terms must, I think, be viewed as originally the same with Ir. and Gael. *cill*, *ceill*, *ceall*, a cell or hermit's cave; Lat. *cell-a*; and C.B. *cil*, a recess, a corner.

KILL-COW, *s.* A matter of consequence, a serious affair; as, "Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great *kill-cow*;" Teviotd.

In reference, most probably, to a blow that is sufficient to knock down or kill a cow.

KILLICK, *s.* 1. "The flue of an anchor;" Gall. Encycl. This must denote the flook.

2. "The mouth of a pick-axe;" ibid.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *kllick-r* curvamen, aduncitas; q. *Cleik*, S.

KILLIE, *s.* 1. An instrument of amusement for children. A plank or beam is placed on a wall, so that one end projects a good way farther than the other. A child then places himself upon the long end, while two or three press down the short end, so as to cause him to mount, Roxb.

2. An act of amusement in this way, ibid.

To KILLIE, *v. a.* To raise one aloft in the manner above described, ibid.

KILLICOU, *s.* Asomerset, Roxb.; from *billie*, explained above, and *coup*, a fall.

"That gang tried to keep vilent leasehaud o' your ain fields, an' your ain ha', till ye gae them a *killi-coup*." Brownie of Bodsbeek, i. 286.

There is an Isl. term, which resembles this in its formation and sense; *Kylliflat-r*, ad fundum prostratus.

KILLIEMAHOU, *s.* An uproar, a confusion, Ettr. For.

KILLYVIE, *s.* A state of great alertness or excitement, West of S.

"Since they were on the *killyvie* to see the King, a pound or two, more or less, a hundred years hence, would never be missed." *Bl. Mag.* Sept. 1822, p. 315.

Fr. *qui vive* ? De quel parte êtes-vous ? *Dict. Trev.* Perhaps q. *Qui là vive*, who lives there ?

KILLY-WIMPLE, *s.* A gewgaw, a fictitious ornament ; as, *She has o'er many killy-wimples in her singing* ; she sings with too many quavers and affected decorations ; Loth.

KILLMOULIS, *s.* The name given in Roxb. to a hobgoblin represented as having no mouth. He is celebrated in some old traditional rhymes.

Auld *Kilmoulis*, wanting the mow,

Come to me ye now, &c.

C.B. *gwyll*, a goblin. The latter part of the designation seems to be *monless*, i. e. without a mouth.

TO KILLOGUE, *v. n.* To hold secret and close conference together, as apparently laying a plot ; synon. with *Cognost*, Clydes.

This seems merely a corr. of the obsolete E. v. *to Collegac*, still used in the sense given above. Johnson seems to view this v. as formed from Lat. *collega*. But the origin rather seems to be *collig-are*, to be confederate. *Killogue* may, however, be corr. from the low E. v. *to colloque*, to wheedle, to decoy with fair words ; deduced from Lat. *colloquor*.

KILLRAVAGE, *s.* Expl. "a mob of disorderly persons ;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. **GILRAVAGE**.

KILMARNOCK WHITTLE, a cant phrase used for a person of either sex who is already engaged or betrothed, Roxb.

KYLOE, *s.* 1. The designation given to an individual of the small black cattle brought from the Island of Sky, S.

"Would it not be a subject of regret, that the beautiful varieties of *Kyloes*, such as are bred in Sky, and the fine cattle of Argyleshire, should disappear in the English markets ?" *Essays Highl. Soc.* iii. 548.

2. Applied to Highland cattle without distinction, S.

"We may suppose these to have been *kyloes* or highland cattle, as Cardros was at the entrance into the west highlands." *Kerr's Hist. Rob. I.* vol. ii. 497.

"Killancureit talked in a steady unalterable dull key, of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and year-olds, and gimmers, and dinmonts, and stots, and runts, and *kyloes*, and a proposed turnpike." *Waverley*, i. 148-9.

I have at times thought that the term might be traced to Gael. *collach*, "a fat heifer," Shaw. Some might object to this, indeed, that the quality specified is seldom to be found in cattle of any kind, as imported from the Highlands. Armor. *keul*, and Corn. *kelue*, denote a cow with calf, and Ir. *collaid*, a heifer of two years. But perhaps these cattle have originally been denominated from their passage across the *Kyle*, or strait, which separates Sky from the main land, or the coast of Glenelg ; especially by reason of the mode of transportation "over this sound," where the velocity of the current is said to be equal to nine knots an hour. "The black cattle from Sky, and part of the Long Island, are made to swim ; and though the current is so very strong, yet very few

accidents happen." *Stat. Acc.* xvi. 270. Thus they are said to be "ferried over the *Kyle*." *Index*, vol. xxi. vo. *Cattle*.

KYLOE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the description of cattle called *kyloes* ; as, "a *kyloe* cow," a highland cow of a small size ; "a *kyloe* stot," a bullock of this description ; "a *kyloe* beef," &c. S.

TO KILSH, *v. a.* To push, Dumfr. Hence,

KILSH, *s.* A push, *ibid.*

Perhaps of Welsh origin ; C.B. *cilgwith* signifies a push, *cilgwith-iaw*, to drive back, to repulse.

KILT, **KELT**, *s.* A loose dress, &c.] *Add* ;

As the Goth. term denotes that part of the gown which is above the girdle, it deserves remark, that, among the Highlanders, the *kilt* seems to have been originally formed by folding and girding up the lower part of the mantle or plaid.

It has also been written *Quell*.

"Those among them who travel on foot, and have not attendants to carry them over the waters—vary it [the Trousse] into the *Quell*, which is a manner I am about describe.

—"A small part of the plaid—is set in folds and girt round the waist to make of it a short petticoat, that reaches half way down the thigh, and the rest is brought over the shoulders, and then fastened before, below the neck, often with a fork, and sometimes with a bodkin, or sharpened piece of stick." Letters from a Gentleman in the N. of S. ii. 184-5.

KILTIED, *part. adj.* Dressed in a kilt, as distinguished from one who wears breeches, S.

"The shepherd—received from the hands of some *kilted* menial, his goan and his cake." *Blackw. Mag.* July 1820, p. 375.

KILTIE, *s.* One who is dressed in a *kilt*, Clydes.

TO KILT, *v. a.* 2. To elevate or lift up any thing quickly, Ang.] *Add* ; *Aberd.*

She has na play'd wi' me sic pranks,

As raise me up just wi' a bla'

Syne wi' a vengeance lat me fa',

As many ane she's *kilted* up.

Syne set them fairly on their doup.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 69.

3. *To kilt awa' wi'*, also *to kilt out o'*, to carry off quickly, South of S. ; apparently an oblique use of the v. as signifying to truss, as it is said *to pack off with* a thing.

"He's a clever fallow, indeed ! maun *kilt awa' ni* ae bonnie lass in the morning, and another at night, less wadna serve him ! but if he doesna *kilt* himself out o' the country, I'se *kilt* him wi' a tow." *Tales of my Landlord*, 1st Ser. i. 341.

In the last phrase, the v. is evidently used in sense 2.

Hence, as would seem,

KILT, *s.* 1. The slope of a stone, especially in the erection of a staircase ; a term in masonry, Loth.

Dan. *kille*, a taking in.

2. Applied, in a figurative sense, to an unnatural or ungraceful elevation of the voice in music, Loth.

TO KILT, *v. a.* To overturn, to upset, Roxb.

KILT, *s.* An overturn, the act of overturning, *ib.*

As the v. *to Kilt* signifies "to lift up any thing quickly," this seems merely an oblique use of it nearly

in the same sense; as suggesting the idea of an object being suddenly lifted up in the act of overturning. To *KILT o'er*, *v. a.* To turn over, rather by slight than by strength; as, "See gin ye can *kilt* that stane *o'er*," South of S.

It is synon. with *Cant*, *Cant o'er*; apparently implying that the help of an angle is taken in the operation, if it can be had.

KILT, *s.* The proper mode of management, Gall.

"*Kilt*, proper method, right way.—We say of such a one that is not properly up to his trade, that he has not the *kilt* of it, and of those who well understand what they are doing, that they have the *kilt* o't." Gall. Encycl.

Mactaggart seems disposed to view this as a secondary sense of *kilt*, a loose garment; as used in regard to those who were, or were not, of the same clan. It would have been preferable, surely, to have referred to the cognate *v.*, signifying to tuck up, to truss; as intimating that one was either qualified to do a thing neatly, or the reverse. But it rather seems allied to *Kilt*, as signifying to turn a thing quickly over, by first setting it on its end or on a corner.

KILTER, *s.* Cheer, entertainment.] *Add*;

"A.Bor. *keller*, frame, order, condition." Gl. Grose.

KILTIE, *s.* Expl. "a spawned salmon;" Gall.

Encycl. This must signify, one that has been spawning. *V. KILT*, *id.*

KIM, *adj.* 1. Keen, spirited, Aberd., Mearns.

And ne'er shall we a better story hear,

Than that *kim* banter with the brigs of Ayr.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 47.

2. Spruce, Aberd.

Isl. *kim-a* deridere; *kiminn* derisor, *kimbi* subsannator, *kimbing* jocus invectivus, Haldorson. *Eg kyme* jocos, facetias fundo, *kyme* facetus jocus, *kyminn* facetus, *kymeleg-r* jocularis, G. Andr. The latter renders the cognate terms in a more favourable sense than the former. It is probable, that our *adj.* had been originally applied to mere jocularity. It is not used in the sense of bantering or derision.

KIMMER, *s.* 1. A gossip. *V. CUMMER.*

2. Used as denoting a married woman, Gall.

"*Kimmer*, a gude-wife;" Gall. Encycl.

To *KIMMER*, *v. n.* 1. To gossip, or to meet for gossiping, South of S.

At times when auld wives *kimmer* thrang,

And tongues at random glibly gang,

Oft hae I seen thee bide the bang

Of a' was there;—

Address to Tobacco, *A. Soot's Poems*, p. 31.

2. To bring forth a child, Lanarks.; a ludicrous term.

This might seem to be corr. from Belg. *kinder-en*, "to be in child-bearing," Sewel. But perhaps it is rather from O.Fr. *commer-er*, "to gossip it, to play the gossip," Cotgr.; as originally denoting the assistance given to a woman in childbed; as *Cummer*, or *Kimmer*, not only denotes a gossip in general, but in Shetl. a midwife.

KIMMERIN, *s.* An entertainment at the birth of a child, Gall.

"*Kimmerins*, the feasts at births. These the *Kim-mers*, or gude-wives, have to themselves; no men are allowed to partake along with them." Gall. Encycl.

KIMMEN, *KYMMOND*, *s.* 1. A milk-pail, S.O.
2. A large shallow tub used in brew-houses; Upp. Clydes.

"Ane quheill, ane gryte *kymmond*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1588, V. 16.

3. A small tub, Angus.

Gael. *cuman*, "a skimmer, a sort of dish, a pail;" Shaw. C.B. *cuman*, "a large wooden vessel, a tub; a kive, or brewing tub;" Owen.

A.Bor. *Kimlin* may perhaps be viewed as a dimin. from these. Both it and *Kimmel* denote "a powdering-tub. North." Grose.

KIN, *s.* Kind, S. *Ony kyne*.] *Insert*;

Than, bwt *ony kyne* remede

Thir myis pwt this Lord to dede.

Wyntown, vi. 14, 118.

Folow, in-til successyown

In *ony kyne* lyne down cummand.

Ibid. viii. 4, 23.

It has been elsewhere observed that diminutives are formed by the addition of *k*. *V.* the letter *K*. But it seems to have been rather overlooked, that not merely *k* and *ke* are used as marks of diminution, but *ken*, or *kin*. Thus we have E. *mannikin*, "a little man, a dwarf;" which Johns. erroneously derives from *man*, and *klein* little; "*lambkin*, a little lamb; *pipkin*, a small earthen boiler; *kilderkin*, a small barrel;" which he still more strangely deduces from Belg. *kindekin*, "a baby," instead of deriving it from the word of the same form signifying a small vessel.

The Teut., indeed, points out the true origin of this termination; for it frequently occurs in this language; as in *kinneken*, parvum mentum, a little chin, from *kinne* mentum; *kistken*, a little chest, from *kiste* cista; *hutteken* tuguriolum, from *hutte* tugurium, &c. &c. Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, from *kind*, *kinde* a child. I am satisfied, that this diminutive has had its origin from *kind*, or the cognate terms in other dialects, denoting a child. Thus E. *mannikin* is merely a *child-man*, i. e. a dwarf; *kindeken*, a *child-child*, or a little child; a *lambkin*, a lamb in its earliest stage. This word, as denoting a child, must be viewed as originally the same with that which signifies *genus* or *kind*, as well as with *kin*, kindred. Thus, A.S. *cyn* or *cynn* signifies not only semen, progenies, but cognatio, and also genus. Su.G. *koen*, anciently *kyn*, signifies generatio, cognatio, and genus; Isl. *kyn* genus, gens, familia, *kynd* soboles; Alem. *chind*, *kind*, *chunn*, *chuune*, *kunni*, filius, infans, puer; semen, genus, familia. Germ. *kind* proles, foetus animalis; *kunn*, genus, generatio, cognatio; Moes.G. *kun* genus, generatio.

Nor is it surprising, that the same term should originally denote children or relations, and kind. For what is *kind*, as predicated of any animal, but the closeness of its relation to others that possess the same distinguishing qualities, or to those that are of one blood, originally sprung from one stock? Even as extended to vegetables, it denotes that affinity which proceeds from the same seed. Thus it is said; "The earth brought forth grass, herb yielding *seed* after his *kind*, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his *kind*, whose *seed* is in itself." Gen. i. 12. *Seo eorthe forthategh growende wirtle* [wort] *and saed berende be hire cinne. and treow—gehwilt saed haebbende aefter his hwe*; A.S. Vers.

From the affinity which can be distinctly traced in some languages or dialects, we may venture to conclude that all the terms of this form, denoting both relation by *blood*, and by *kind*, have originated from verbs expressive of generation or birth. A.S. *cyn* is undoubtedly from *cenn-an* parere, parturire; also generare; Germ. *kind* and *kunn* are both from *kenn-en* parere, gignere. Gr. *γίνα*, progenies, familia, also genus, as opposed to species, is from *γινάν* genero, progigno, or *γίνομαι*, *γίγνομαι*, nascor, gignor. As the same A.S. *v.* which signifies to beget, also signifies to know; besides the verbal resemblance between *γίνομαι* and *γινώσκω*, *γίγνομαι*, to know, it deserves observation, that one of its oblique senses is, *coë cum aliqua*, a sense of the term *know* retained in E. I need scarcely add, that Lat. *genus*, as it has all the three senses of kindred, offspring, and kind, is evidently formed from the obsolete *v. gen-o*, whence *genui*, id., I begot, and *gigno*, retaining the signification of the ancient verb.

KINBOT, *v.* The reparation to be made for the sudden slaughter of a relative, &c.] *Add*;

Besides the compensation in money or goods, required by the kindred of one who had been slain, (V. CRO), a sort of public penance was at least occasionally demanded of those who had been concerned in the slaughter. We have an interesting account of this ceremony, in one of our old Acts. It respects the slaughter of John the Bruce of Airth, by William of Menteith, of the Carss, Knycht, his brothers Archibald and Alexander, and kindred.

"It is appointit, aggregit, &c. anent the ded [death] & slauchter of ymquhile John the Broiss, faider to the said Robert, & for amendis, *kynbute*, & frendschip to be & stand betuix the saidis partiis in tymetocum, in maner as folowis. In the first, the said Archibald Menteth & sa mony personis as ar now one lif, & present in this toune [Edinburgh], that were committaris of the said slauchter, sall apoun Twisday the xx day of the said monethe now instant cum to the merkat corss of Edinburgh in thair lyning [linen] claitthis, with ber [bare] swerdis in thair handis, & ask the said Robert & his frendis forgeuance of the deth of the said John, as the maner is vsit tharof, & to remitt to thaim the rancour of thair hartis; & sall for the saule of the said John seik or ger seik the four hed [principal] pilgramage of Scotland, & thare say mess for the saule: and forther, the said Robert the Broiss sall within xx dais nixt tocum enter ane prest to signe [sing] in the kirk of Arth for the space of twa yeris, the said Robert payand the tanhalf of his fee, & the said Archibald of Menteth the tother half; the quhilkis twa yeris beand past, the said Rob' sall ger ane prest signe in the samyn kirk for the said saule." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 153.

This is also written *kynbute*.

"That Walter Blare sall—pay to Robert of Carrigill—xxv mercis, for the quhilk he is bundin to the said Walter be ane obligacioun schewin—before the lordis for a *kynbute*:—als for xx merkis that the said Robert pait to a preist that sange for the man that was slayne." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 9.

KINCHIN, *s.* A child in cant language.

This is one of the very few terms of this description.

tion that can be traced. It is undoubtedly a corruption of Belg. *kindeken*, a little child, a diminutive from *kind* a child.

KINCHIN-MORT, *s.* A young girl educated in thieving; a cant term. V. Grose's Class. Dict.

"The times are sair altered since I was a *kinchin mort*." Guy Mannering, ii. 97.

Kinchin-morts is also expl. "beggars' children carried at their mothers' backs in sheets;" Grose. From *kinchin* a child, and *mort* a woman, i.e. a female child.

KIND, *s.* *Not their kind*, not belonging to them; or, not proper or natural for them.

"They took one of the town's colours of Aberdeen, and gave it to the town of Aberbrothock's soldiers, because they had none of their own, and whilk was *not their kind* to carry." Spalding, i. 163.

This singular mode of expression is an A.S. idiom. For *cyn* propago, also indoles, has a similar application, as signifying, congruus, condignus: *Smylc cyn sy*; sicut congruum sit; Leg. Inae 42. *Swa cyn waes*; uti condignum fuit; Boet. 35. 4. *Gecynd* is synon., being used as an adj. in the sense of naturalis, nativus.

KIND GALLOWS, a designation given to the fatal tree at Crieff.

"*Kindgallows*. The gallows at Crieff was so called, but why we know not.—It stood till within the last twenty years, and was jocularly said to be greeted by the Highlanders as the place 'where her nainsell's father and mother died, and where she hoped to die hersell.'" Gl. Antiquary. iii. 365.

I can conceive no reason for this singular designation, unless we should suppose that the good people of that district, from a certain degree of consciousness, wished as far as possible to bespeak the favour of this rough friend, in the same manner as they were wont to protect themselves against injury from fairies and witches by calling them *good neighbours*.

KYNDLIE ROWME, or **POSSESSION**, the land held in lease by a *Kindly Tenant*. V. **KYNDLIE TENNENTS**.

—"His kin and friends of Clanchattan—began to call to mind how James earl of Murray, their master, had casten them out of their *kindly possessions*, whilk past memory of man their predecessors and they had kept for small duty, but for their faithful service, and planted in their places, for payment of a greater duty, a number of strangers and feeble persons, unhabile to serve the earl their master, as they could have done, by which means these gentlemen were brought through necessity to great misery," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 3.

—"Hir hienes with auise of the thre estatis in this present parliament hes statute and ordanit, that na *kyndlie*, lauchfull, possessour, tennent or occupyar of ony of the saidis kirk landis be removit fra thair *kyndlie rowme*, steiding or *possession* be the allegeit fewaris or takaris of the samin in lang takkis," &c. Acts Mary 1563, c. 12, Ed. 1566.

KINDLIE, *s.* A man is said to have a *kindlie* to a farm, or possession, which his ancestors have held, and which he has himself long tenanted, S.O.

Sixty or seventy years ago, if one took a farm over the head of another who was said to have a *kindlie* to

it, it was reckoned as unjust as if he had been the real proprietor.

KYNDLIE TENNENTS, a designation given to those tenants, whose ancestors have long resided on the same lands, S.

"Some people think that the easy leases granted by the kirk-men to the *kindly tennants*, (i. e. such as possessed their rooms for an undetermined space of time, provided they still paid the rents), is the reason that the kirk-lands throughout the kingdom were generally the best grounds." Keith's Hist. p. 521, N.

KYNDNES, *s.* Apparently, the right on which a man claimed to retain a farm in consequence of long possession; the same with *Kindlie*.

—"To vesie and consider the infetment & confirmation to be past to the said erll of the saidis landis, and or thai pass the samin to sie that the saidis kyndlie tennentis be satisfet for thair *kyndnes*; and quhill the samin be done dischargis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

KINDNESS, *s.* The name given to a disease which prevailed in Scotland, A. 1580.

"Upon the 25th of June, being Saturday, betwixt three o'clock afternoon and Sunday's night thereafter, there blew such a vehement tempest of wind, that it was thought to be the cause that a great many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh contracted a strange sickness, which was called *Kindness*: It fell out in the court as well as sundry parts of the country, so that some people who were corpulent and aged deceased very suddenly. It continued with every one that took it, three days at least." Moyes' Mem. p. 43.

The only conjecture I can form as to this name, which appears so ludicrous as given to a disease, is that it may have been the vulgar corruption of the technical term for a tumid inflammation in the throat, *squiancy*, (now *quinsy*), or perhaps rather of Fr. *squinance*, *id.*

KINGLE-KANGLE, *s.* Loud, confused, and ill-natured talk, Fife; a reduplicative term formed from *Cangle*, q. v.

KING-CUP, *s.* The common species of Meadow-ranunculus, Loth.

"She thought she wad be often thinking on the bonny spots of turf, sae fu' of gowans and *king-cups*, among the Craigs at St. Leonards." Heart M. Loth. iv. 102.

KING OF CANTLAND, a game of children, in which one of a company being chosen *King o' Cantland*, and two goals appointed at a considerable distance from each other, all the rest endeavour to run from the one goal to the other; and those, whom the king can seize in their course, so as to lay his hand upon their heads, (which operation is called *winning* them), become his subjects, and assist him in catching the remainder, Dumfr. This play, in Roxb., is called *King's Covenanter*.

This game is in Galloway, denominated *King and Queen of Cantelon*. "Two of the swiftest of the boys are placed between two *doons*. All the other boys stand in one of these *doons*, when the two fleet youths come forward, and address them with this rhyme—

*King and Queen o' Cantelon,
How mony mile to Babylon?
'Six or seven, or a lang eight,
Try to win there by candle-light.'*

"When out, they run in hopes to get to Babylon, or the other *doon*; but many of them get not near that place before they are caught by the runners." Gall. Encycl.

A conjecture is thrown out, that this game contains an allusion to "the time of the Crusades." This is founded on the mention of Babylon. *Cantelon* is fancifully supposed to be changed from *Caledon*.

As Teut. *kant* signifies margo, ora, could this play be meant to represent the contentions about the *Debateable Lands on the border*? Or, as it is the same game which is otherwise called *King's Covenanter*, shall we view it as a designation invented by the Tories, to ridicule the *cant* which they ascribed to the adherents of the Covenant?

KING'S CLAVER, *s.* Melilot, an herb; *Melilotus officinalis*, Linn.; synonym. *Whuttlegrass*, Roxb.

Called *claver*, or clover, as being a species of Trefoil.

KING'S COVENANTER, a game of children, Roxb., Loth.

One takes possession of the middle of a street or lane, and endeavours to catch those who cross over within a given distance; and the captive replaces the captor, as in *Willie-Wastle*. "*King's Covenanter*, come if ye dare venture," is the cry made.

This game has had its origin, it would seem, during the troubles under Charles I.

KING'S CUSHION, a seat formed by two persons, each of whom grasps the wrist of his left hand with the right, while he lays hold of the right wrist of his companion with his left hand, and *vice versa*, Loth.

This is properly a sort of play among children, who while carrying one in this manner, repeat the following rhyme;

*Lend me a pin to stick i' my thumb,
To carry the lady to London town.*

It is, however, often used as a substitute for a chair in conveying adult persons from one place to another, especially when infirm. In other counties, as in Fife, it is called *Queen's Cushion*, and *Queen Chair*; in Loth. also *Cat's carriage*.

"He [Porteous] was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together so as to form what is called in Scotland the *King's Cushion*." Heart M. Loth. i. 168.

KING'S ELLWAND, the constellation properly called Orion's Girdle, Roxb., Clydes.

"Yonder the *king's ellwand* already begun to bore the hill; ay, there's ane o' the goud knobs out o' sight already." Perils of Man, i. 261.

KING'S HOOD, **KING-HOOD**, *s.* 1. The second of the four stomachs, &c.] *Add*;

2. It is used to denote the great gut, Gall.

—Right o'er the steep he leans,
When his well-plenish'd *king-hood* voiding needs.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

This is a Teut. designation. *Koningshoofd*, ven-

tricoli bubuli pars posterior; Kilian. This literally signifies, "the king's head."

KING'S KEYS. V. KEYS.

To **KINK**, *v. n.* 1. To labour for breath.] *Add*;
5. To puke; an oblique sense of the term, as in the chin-cough what is called the *kink* often produces vomiting; Dumfr.

Now, Gibby coost ae look behin',
Wi' eyes wi' fainness blinkin,
To spae the weather by the sin,
But couldna stan' for *kinkin*
Rainbows, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

KINK, *s.* 1. A violent fit of coughing, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A regular fit of the chin-cough, S.

3. A convulsive fit of laughter.] *Add*;

"I gae a sklent wi' my ee to Donald Roy Macpherson, and he was fa'n into a *kink* o' laughing." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 24.

4. A faint, a swoon, Ettr. For.

—"With his eyes fixed on the light, he rolled over, and fainted.—My masters, it is nae for naething that the honest man's gane away in a *kink*; for, when I held up the bonnet, I saw a dead man riding on a horse close at his side." Perils of Man, i. 310, 311. To *Gae in ae Kink*, to go at once like one who goes off in a convulsive laugh, Ettr. For.

"Belt on bow, buckler, and brand, and stand for life, limb, gear, and maidhood, or a's gane in *ae kink*." Perils of Man, iii. 203.

KINK-HOST, *s.* The hooping-cough, S.] *Add*;

The inhabitants of Galloway have a cure which seems peculiar to that district.

"*Kenkhost*, the chin-cough. To cure this, the mothers put their children through the *happers* of mills, when they fancy it leaves them." Gall. Encycl.

KINK, *s.* 1. A bend in the bole of a tree, Ayrs.

2. In a general sense, a bending of any kind, *ibid*.

This must be originally the same with *Kinsch*, *Kinch*, as denoting the twist or doubling given to a rope; Belg. *kink*, a bend.

KINKIT, *part. pa.* When two ropes, or the different folds of one rope, which have been firmly twisted, are let loose, so that, in consequence of the spring given in untwisting, knots are formed on different parts of the rope or fold, it is said to be *kinkit*; Fife.

KINKEN, *s.* A small barrel, a cag.] *Add*;

This measure, I am informed, is in Aberdeen equivalent to a peck.

The unquestionable origin is Teut. *kindeken*, *kinaken*, vasculum, octava pars cadi. Kilian refers to E. *kylderkin*. Thus the term originally denoted the eighth part of a hog's head.

KINKYNE, *s.* Kind, S. V. **KIN**.

The reduplication seems used for emphasis. Thus *ae kin kind* seems properly to signify, "every kynd possible," or "imaginable;" *nae kin kyne*, no kind whatsoever; *q. every*,—or no,—sort of kind.

KINSCH, *s.* Apparently, kindred.] *Add*;

In an edit. of *The Cherry and the Slae*, modernized, &c. by S. D. Aberd. 1792, *kinsch* is expl. "cow-cat-

tle." But whether the word is, or has been, used in this sense, I know not.

KINSCH, **KINCH**, *s.* 1. The twist or doubling given to a cord or rope.] *Add*;

2. "A cross rope capped about one stretched along, and tightening it;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

3. Used metaph. to denote "an advantage unexpectedly obtained;" *Ibid*.

This is evidently the same with E. *kenk*, a sea-term. "*Kenks* are doublings in a cable or rope, when it does not run smooth when it is handed in or out; also when any rope makes turns," &c. Phillips. Sw. *kink*, *id*.

We may add that there are several Isl. words which seem allied; *keng-r* curvatura, *king-r* *id.*, *king-ia* incurvare. *Ad kippa kings*, curvum ad se raptare aliquem. This, although differing in sense, is nearly allied in sound to our phrase, to *kep kinsches*.

To **KINSCH**, *v. a.*] *Define*;—1. To tighten a rope by twisting it with a rack-pin, S.] *Add*;

2. To cast a single knot on the end of a piece of cloth, or of a web; a term commonly used by weavers in the northern counties of S.

To **KEP KINCHES**, a metaph. phrase, signifying to meet any particular exigence; to manage any thing dextrously, when the conduct of one person ought to correspond to that of another, or when the act is exactly fitted to the peculiar circumstances; as, I canna *kep kinches wi'* him, Stirlings.

The phrase seems borrowed from a work in which two persons are engaged that the one may assist the other; as, in packing a bale of goods, or perhaps in twisting ropes.

KINSCH-PIN, *s.* A pin or stick used in twisting the ropes which bind any thing together, to make them firmer, S.; *Rack-pin* synon.

KINSH, *s.* A lever, such as is used in quarrying stones, or in raising them, Roxb.; synon. *Pinch*, *Punch*.

This term has probably had a C.B. origin. As E. *lever* is from Fr. *lev-er*, Lat. *lev-are*, to lift up, to raise; perhaps *kinsh* may be allied to *cwn-u*, to arise, transitively used as signifying to raise. Or it might be traced to *cynnmys* compressus, *cynnhmys-o* compingere; although I am disposed to prefer *cyn*, *cuneus*, a lever being used nearly as a wedge. This in Ir. and Gael. assumes the form of *gin*, *ginn*.

KINTYE, *s.* The roof-tree, Fife; a term used by those who are of Highland descent.

Gael. *ceann*, the head, and *lighe*, genitive, of the house.

KIP, *s.* Haste, hurry, Ettr. For.

This may be allied to Isl. *kipa* a raptare; or Dan. *kipper*, to pant, to leap.

KIP, *s.* "Ane litill *kip*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 32.

Kip denotes a hook, also, a jutting point, Ettr. For.

KIP, **KIPP**, *s.* 1. A sharp-pointed hill, Tweedd.

"The *Kipps*, above this, are remarkably steep and pointed hills." Armstrong. V. Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd. p. 228.

"I hae sax score o' Scots queys that are outlyers.

If I let the king's ellwand ower the hill, I'll hae them to seek frae the *kips* o' Kale." Perils of Man, i. 261.

"When I saw the bit crookit moon come stealing o'er the *kippis* of Bower-hope-Law, an' thraw her dead yellow light on the hills o' Meggat, I fand the very nature and the heart within me changed." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 35.

2. Those parts of a mountain which resemble round knobs, jutting out by the side of the cattle-path, are called *kippis*, Ayrs.

Isl. *kipp-r* signifies interstitium loci; but in sense our term seems more allied to *kepp-r* tumor, extuberantia, q. a tumor on a hill. C.B. *cefn*, a hill.

KIPPIE, *s.* A small hill, South of S.

To KIP, *v. n.* To be turned up at the points; spoken of the horns of cattle, Clydes.

To KIP up, *v. a.* To turn up; as, the side of a hat or bonnet. A *kipped up nose*, a nose cocked up, Roxb., Mearns.

KIPPIE, KIPPIT, *adj.* A *kippie cow*, a cow with horns turning upwards, *ibid.*

Isl. *kipp-a upp*, in fasciculos colligere.

KIP-NEBBIT, *adj.* Synon. with *Kip-nosed*, Ettr. For.

KIP-NOSED, *adj.* Having the nosed turned up at the point, S.; having what is called in vulgar E. a *pug nose*.

KIP, *s.* A term denoting any thing that is beaked. V. KIPPER.

KIP, *s.* A cant term for a brothel, Clydes.

It may, however, be corr. from Belg. *kuf*, *id.*

To KIP, *v. a.* To take the property of another by fraud or violence.] *Add*;

"*Kyppinge* or henting. Raptus." Prompt. Parv. C.B. *cip-iaw*, to snatch, to take off suddenly; *cip*, a sudden snatch.

KYPE, *s.* 1. A small round hole made in the ground by boys, in one of their games at *marbles* or *taw*, Aberd.

2. Transferred, as a name, to that particular game which requires this hole, *ibid.*

Teut. *kip*, decipula; as perhaps being originally meant for a hazard or snare. Isl. *kipp-r*, interstitium loci.

KYPPIE, *s.* A man who uses his left hand instead of the right, Lanarks.; corresponding with Lat. *scaevus*. Corr., perhaps, from C.B. *chwithig*, *id.*

KIPPAGE, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. The company sailing on board a ship, whether passengers or mariners.

"That the provest, baillies, &c. vesie and consider diligentlie how mekill flesche may serve euerie schip and thair *kippage* for that present veyage, and according to the nowmer of the *kippage* & cumpanie appoint to euerie schip sa mony barrellis or puntionis [puncheons] as for that present veyage sall sufficiently serve thame to the first port thay ar frauchtit to." Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 104. *Equipage*, Acts printed A. 1579.

Kippage and *Keippage* occur in Aberd. Reg.; but no hint is given as to the connexion.

This is not from the E. word, which is not used in a similar sense, but from Fr. *equipage d'un navire*,

"most properly, her mariners, and souldiers;" Cotgr. i. e. those on board a vessel.

The use of this term in our records, especially as expl. by the Black Letter Acts, shews how *kippage* had come to be applied in the sense which it still bears. This has undoubtedly been by an oblique use of the word in its more general sense; as denoting the bustle or disorder caused in a house by the arrival of some person of distinction with a great *equipage* or retinue.

2. Discorder, confusion, S.] *Add*;

"We serve the family wi' bread, and he settles wi' huz ilka week—only he was in an unco *kippage*, when we sent him a book instead of the nick-sticks." Antiquary, i. 321. "Turmoil," Gl.

3. It often denotes the expression or symptoms of a paroxysm of rage.

"The Colonel's in an unco *kippage*," said Mrs. Flockhart to Evan as he descended; "I wish he may be weel,—the very veins on his brent brow are swelled like whip-cord." Waverley, iii. 77.

It may also bear this sense in the following passage.

"Only dinna pit yoursel into a *kippage*, and expose yoursel before the weans, or before the Marquis, when ye gang down bye.—The best and warst is just that the tower is standing hail and feer, as safe and as empty as when ye left it." Bride of Lamermoor, ii. 289. "*Kippage*—passion," Gl.

To be in an unco *kippage*, to be highly offended or displeased, South of S.

KIPPER, *s.* 1.] *Add*;

I find that the term *kipper*, as used by fishers, properly denotes the male fish, South of S., Annandale. This fact is unfavourable to the idea of the term being derived from Teut. *kipp-en* to spawn; as from the act of spawning the female is denominated a *Shedder*. Another etymon is assigned for the first of these terms. *Kip* is used in the South of S. to denote any thing that is beaked or turned up; and I am assured, by those who have paid attention to the subject, that every full-grown male salmon has a beak.

Kipper may therefore literally signify, "a beaked fish." *Kip* has a similar sense in S. V. KIP-NOSED. Isl. *kipp-r* is to contract. But it rather seems allied to Germ. *kiffe*, *kippe*, summitas, extremitas, prominentia cujuscunque rei, Wachter.

KIPPER-NOSE, *s.* A beaked or hooked nose, Ettr. For.

"This scene went on—the friar standing before the flame, and Tam and Gibbie, with their long *kipper noses*, peeping over his shoulder." Perils of Man, ii. 50.

This application is understood to be borrowed from what is properly called the *kipper* or male salmon, often, especially during the spawning season, having his nose beaked down like a bird's bill.

KIPPING LYNE.

"Item, ane long fishing lyne, mounted for dryves, and three *kipping lynes*." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 104.

Perhaps from Teut. *kip* decipula, as denoting a grin for catching fish. *Dryves* may signify that the line was meant for floating; Teut. *dryv-en* fluctuare, supernatare.

KIPPLE; *s.* A rafter, Roxb. V. COUPLE.
To **KIPPLE** *to*, *v. a.* To fasten together, to couple, S.O.

Yer bonny verses, wi' yer will,
Hae hit my taste exactly;
Whar rhyme to rhyme, wi' kanny skill,
Ye *kipple* to compactly.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 75.

KIPPLE-FIT, *s.* The foot or lower part of a rafter, S.O.

The cloken hen, when frae the *kipple-fit*
She breaks her tether, to the midden rins
Wi' a her burda about her, fyking fain
To scrape for mauks.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5. V. COUPLE.

KIPPLE-HOE, *s.* A straight piece of wood laid across the top of the couple or rafter, the top being covered with *feal* so as to form the angle, Roxb. V. How, Hou, *s.*

KIR, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, &c.] *Add*;

"*Kirr*, blythe, cheerful, &c.; a person so inclined is said to be a *kir* body." Gall. *Encycl.*

Olaf III. king of Norway, A. 1067, was surnamed *Kyrre*, or the Peaceable. V. Pink. *Enquiry*, ii. 339.

Germ. *kir*, tractable, mild, *kirren*, *kirr machen*, to assuage, to mitigate; Isl. *kyrr*, tranquil, placid, *kyrr-a* pacare, *kyrr-az* mitescere.

2. Fond, amorous, wanton, Gall., Ayrs., Dumfr.
— Syne, at his heels, in troops

The rest rin brattlin after, *kir* and crouse,
Like couts an' fillies starting frae a post.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 25.

There is no evidence, that the term, in other northern languages, has been used in a bad sense.

3. Consequential, Dumfr.; as, "He looks as *kir* as a rabbit."

The journeymen were a' sae gaucy,
Th' apprentices sae *kir* and saucy,—
Th' applauding heart o' mony a lassie
Was stown awa'.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 23.

C.B. *cir-ian* signifies to cherish.

KIRK, **KIRKE**, *s.*] 1. *Define*;—The true catholic church, including all on earth who hold the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

"It is ane thing maist requisite, that the true *Kirk* be decerned fra the filthie synagogues," &c. as in *DICT.*

"The *Kirk* of God is sumetymes largelie takin, for all them that professe the evangill of Jesus Christ, and so it is a company and fellowship not onely of the godly, but also of hypocrites professing alwayis outwardly ane true religion." Second Buik of Disc. c. i.

2. The church invisible, consisting of all who are true believers, to whatever society they belong; or whether they be in heaven or yet on earth.

—"Sa do we maist constantly beleve, that from the beginning there hes bene, and now is, and to the end of the world sall be, ane *Kirk*, that is to say, ane company and multitude of men chosen of God, who rightly worship and imbrace him be trew faith in Christ Jesus,—quhilk *Kirk* is catholike, that is, universal, because it containis the elect of all ages, of all realmes, nations and tongues:—out of the quhilk *Kirk* there is nouthir lyfe, nor eternall felicitie.—This

Kirk is invisible, knawen onelie to God, quha alane knawis whome he hes chosen; and comprehends alsweill—the elect that be departed, commonlie called the *Kirk Triumphant*, and they that yit live and fecht against sinne and Sathan, as sall live hereafter." Scots Conf. of Faith, c. 16.

"The *Kirk* is takin in three different senses.—Uther tymes it is takin for the godlie and elect onlie." Second B. of Disc. c. i. § 1.

3. A body of christians adhering to one doctrine, government, and worship.

"The notes therefore of the trew *Kirk* of God, we beleve, confesse, and avow to be, first, the trew preaching of the worde of God.—Secundly, the right administration of the sacraments of Christ Jesus.—Last, ecclesiastical discipline uprightlie ministred, as Goddis worde prescribes.—Wheresoever then thir former notes are seene, and of ony time continue,—there, without all doubt, is the trew *Kirk* of Christ." Scots Conf. of Faith, c. 18.

4. The church of Scotland, as distinguished from other reformed churches, or from that of Rome.

"We believe with our heartis,—that this only is the trew christian faith and religion,—quhilk is now—received, believed and defendit by monie and sundrie notabil kirkis and realmes, but chiefly be the *Kirke of Scotland*.—And finallie, we detest all his vain allegories, ritis, signes, and traditions brought in [i. e. into] the kirk, without or againis the word of God, and doctrine of *this* trew reformed *Kirk*." General Conf. of Faith, A. 1580; Dunlop's Coll. Conf. ii. 104, 106.

"Therefore it is, that in our *Kirk* our ministers tak publick & particular examination of the knowledge and conversation of sik as are to be admitted to the Table of the Lord Jesus." Scots Conf. of Faith, c. 23.

"The 6 Act Parl. 1, &c. declares the ministers of the blessed evangell, &c. and the people that professed Christ as he was then offered in the evangell,—to be the true and holie *Kirk* of Christ Jesus within this realme." National Cov. A. 1638.

"Therefore it is that we flee the doctrine of the *Popistical Kirk* in participatioun of their sacraments." Scots Conf. c. 22.

The latter is also denominated the *Pope's Kirke*.

"Act 46, &c. doe condemne all baptism conforme to the *Pope's Kirke*, and the idolatrie of the Masse." Nat. Cov. ut sup. Coll. of Conf. ii. 126.

5. A particular congregation, assembling in one place for the worship of God, as distinguished from the whole body of the church, *S.*

"The minister may appoint unto him a day when the whole *Kirk* convenes together, that in presence of all he may testify his repentance," &c. First B. Disc. c. 9, § 4.

"Every several *Kirk* must provide for the poore within itself." Ibid. c. 5, § 6.

"III. Assembly, March 1473. Sess. 6. ordains all and sundrie superintendants and commissioners to plant *Kirks*," &c. Acts, Coll. of Conf. ii. 750.

"There—is the trew *Kirk* of Christ.—Not that universall, of quhilk we have before spoken, bot particular, sik as wes at Corinthus, Galatia, Ephesus, and other places, in quhilk the ministrie wes planted

be Paull, and were of himself named the *Kirks* of God; and sik *Kirks*, we the inhabitantis of the realme of Scotland—professis our selfis to have in our cities, townes, and places, reformed, for the doctrine taucht in our *Kirkis*, contained in the writen worde of God," &c. Scots Conf. c. 18.

Hence, in the Notes, the version of the New Testament then in use, is quoted in the different places,—1 Cor. i. 2. and 2 Cor. i. 2. "Unto the *congregacyon* of God whych is at Corinthus."—Gal. i. 2. Unto the *congregacyons* of Galacia. Acts xx. 17. And from Myleton he sent messengers to Ephesus, and called the elders of the *congregacyon*."

6. The term *Kirk* is frequently applied to ecclesiastical judicatories of different denominations.

1.) It sometimes denotes those who hold ecclesiastical office in any particular congregation, collectively viewed, in contradistinction from the congregation itself, and from all who are only private christians. This use of the term is coeval with our reformation.

"The *Kirk* of God—is takin sumtymes for them that exercise spiritual function amongis the congregation of them that professe the truth. The *Kirke* in this last sense hes a certaine power grantit be God, according to the quhilk it uses a proper jurisdiction and government, exerciseit to the confort of the hole *Kirk*." Sec. Buik of Disc. c. 1.

"The first kynde and sort of Assemblies, although they be within particular congregations, yet they exerce the power, authoritie and jurisdiction of the *Kirk* with mutuall consent, and therefore beir sumtyme the name of *the Kirk*." Sec. Buik of Disc. c. 7.

"The quhilk day the *Kirk* [i. e. the Session] ordanis the officer to warne bothe the *Alde Kirk*, and also the *New*, to be present the next Setterday." Buik of the *Kirk*, [or Session] of Cannogait, April 21, 1566.

A. 1613, June 18 and 19, the Auld Session of Canongate is required to meet with the New on the 20th; and when they actually meet, the Minute begins thus: "20 June 1613. The quhilk day the Session ressavit the answers of the *Auld Kirk*," &c.

The phraseology, *Auld* and *New Kirk*, signifies the Old and New Session; as the language refers to the custom which then prevailed of electing the session annually.

In the record of the Session of Edinburgh also, the phrase, *Auld Kirk*, is used to distinguish the Session as it was constituted during the preceding year, with particular reference to the elders and deacons who had vacated their seats to make way for others: and, on questions viewed as momentous, they were, at least occasionally, called in as assessors.

"The Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis of the *Particular Kirk*,—ane greit number of the brether of the *Auld Kirk*,—eftir long ressoning had thairin, the said *Kirk* and *brethering* concludes and decarnis," &c. Buik Gen. *Kirk*.

The reason of this practice is obvious. It being declared that "eldaris, anis lawfully callit to the office,—may not leive it again," the change of persons was chiefly meant that onè part of them might "reliefe another for a reasonable space." Sec. Buik of Disc. c. 6, § 2.

2.) These Sessions were originally denominated *Particular Kirks*.

"Assemblies ar of four sortis. For aither ar they of *particular Kirks* and congregations ane or ma, or of a province, or of ane hail nation, or of all and divers nations professing one Jesus Christ." Sec. Buik Disc. c. 7, § 2.

From the passage quoted from the Sec. Buik of Discipline, a little above, it would appear that the designation, *particular kirks*, came to be applied to Sessions, because these were the courts which immediately possessed ecclesiastical authority "within *particular congregations*."

It should be observed, however, that the phrase, *Particular Kirk*, was not so strictly understood as *Session* or *Kirk-Session* in our time; as the latter almost universally denotes the office-bearers in one particular congregation. Our reformers did not make any absolute distinction between the *particular kirk* in reference to a single congregation, and that which had the oversight of several congregations adjacent to each other; or in other words, between a *particular eldership* and what we now call a *Presbytery*. For they say;

"When we speik of the elders of the particular congregations, we mein not that every particular parish *Kirk* can, or may have their awin *particular Elderships*, specially to landwart, bot we think thrie or four, mae or fewar particular *Kirks* may have one common Eldership to them all, to judge their ecclesiasticall causes.—The power of thir *particular Elderships*, is to use diligent labours in the boundis committit to thair charge, that the *Kirks* be kept in gude order," &c. Sec. Buik of Disc. c. 7, § 10, 11.

As the Session of Edinburgh is often called the *Kirk*, so also the *Particular Kirk*, as contradistinguished from the General Assembly, denominated the *General* or *Universal Kirk*.

"Johnne M'Call, &c. gaiff in their supplicaciounes befor the Minister, eldaris & deaconis;—and tharefor wes content to ressaue the iniunctions of the *Kirk*, of the quhilk the tennor followis." Buik Gen. *Kirk*.

"Crystiane Oliphant vedow being ordanit be the examinouris of the quarteris for the tyme to comper this day befor the *particular kirk* to answer to sic thingis as suld be inquiryt of her, quha compeirit," &c. Ibid.

"The said day the hail brethering (i. e. of the General Assembly), being convenit in the said tolbuith, the *particular kirk* being also callit and compeirand," &c. Ibid.

Compeirit Masteris Johnne Spottiswod superintend[ant of] Laudiane, and David Lyndisay minister in Leyth, and Johnne Brand minister of Halyrudhous, as commissionaris send from the *Generall Kirk* of this realme, and offerit them reddie to adioyne with the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis of Edinbu[rg]h for taking off tryall and cognesioun of slander," &c. Ibid.

The Session of Edinburgh is also sometimes called the *Particular Assemblie*.

"Anent the mater of Robert Gurlayis repentance,—the modificatioun thair of being remittit be the *General Kirk* to the *Particular Assemblie* of the Minis-

teris, eldaris and deaconis, thay all in ane voce," &c. Ibid.

There was a deviation from this phraseology in the practice of Edinburgh, whether from a claim of superiority as being the metropolis, or from the great number of members, does not appear. As the ministers and elders of the different parishes have still formed one collective body, now called the *General Session*, the name, *Particular Kirk*, seems gradually to have given place to that of the *General Kirk*; and their record was hence called the *Buik of the General Kirk*. The designation, however, which they take to themselves, in this record, is either that of the *Kirk*, or the *Kirk of Edinburgh*. This alternates with "the Ministeris, eldaris and deaconis."

3.) The term very often occurs, as by way of eminence denoting the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

"Assembly, Aprile 1581, Sess. 9. Anent the Confession laillie set furth be the Kings Majesties proclamatione, and subscribit be his Heines; the *Kirk*, in ane voyce, acknowledges the said Confession to be ane trew, christian, and faithfull Confession," &c. Coll. Conf. ii. 101.

"For this causes,—the *Kirk* presently assemblit, hes statute and ordaint, that all sic offenders sall be called hereafter, be the superintendants,—to compeir before them in their synodal conventions." Act Ass. 1570–1. Coll. Conf. ii. 754.

This term is used as equivalent to *Assembly*, which is sometimes conjoined with it as explanatory.

"The *Kirk and Assembly* present hes enjoynit and concludit, that all ministers and pastors within their bounds—execut the tenor of his Majesties proclamatione." Acts Ass. Oct. 1581, Sess. 5.

The General Assembly early received the name of the *Universal Kirk of Scotland*. Hence their records are denominated the *Buik of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*. At times they take the designation of the *haill Kirk*; although I hesitate, whether this is not rather to be viewed as in some instances regarding their unanimity in the decision, than the universal authority of the assembly.

There is one passage, however, as to the meaning of which there can be no doubt.

"The nationall Assemblie, quhill is generall to us, is a lawfull convention of the haill Kirks of the realm or nation, where it is usit and gatherit for the common affaires of the Kirk; and may be callit the generall elderschip of the *haill Kirk* within the realme." Sec. Buik of Disc. c. 7, § 21.

"Anent the mareing of the queen with the Earl Bothwell be Adam callit B. of Orkney, the *haill Kirk* findis, that he transgressit the act of the Kirk in mareing the divorcit adulterer. And therefore depyves him fra all functioun of the ministrie conforme to the tenor of the act maid thairupon, ay & quhill the Kirk be satisfieit of the sclander committit be him." Buik of Univ. Kirk, Dec. 30, 1567.

7. The church viewed as established by law, or as legally connected with the state, S.

"Declaris, that there is na vther face of *Kirk*, nor vther face of religioun, then is presentlie, be the fauour of God, establishit within this realme, and that thair be na vther iurisdiction ecclesiasticall acknowledged within this realme vther then that quhill

is and salbe within the samyne *Kirk*." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, III. 138.

—"The renewing of the National Covenants and oath of this *Kirk and Kingdom*, in February 1638, was most necessare." Assembly Glasg. Sess. 26.

—"There resteth nothing for crouning of his Majesties incomparable goodness towards us, but that all the members of this *Kirk and Kingdom* be joyned in one and the same Confession and Covenant with God, with the Kings Majestie, and amongst ourselves." Act Ass. Edin. 1639. Coll. Conf. ii. 115.

Give, as sense

8. A house appropriated for public worship, S.] *Add; Kyrk*, A. Bor.

"We detest and refuse—his canonization of men,—worshipping of imagerie, reliques, and crocis; dedicating of *kirkis*, altares, dayes." Gen. Conf. of Faith, A. 1580.

"The principall and maist commodious *Kirks* to stand, and be repairit sufficiently;—and the uther *Kirks*, quhill ar not fund necessar, may be sufferit to decay." Sec. Buik of Disc. c. 12, § 3.

9. The term had been used, in connexion with another, at the time of our Reformation, to denote what is usually called a conventicle, or private meeting of a religious society.

"Of the principalls of thame that wer knowne to be men of gude conversatioun and honest fame in the *privy Kirk*, wer chosen elders and deacons to reull with the minister in the *publike Kirk*." Ordour of the Electioun of Elderis, &c. Knox's Hist. p. 267.

KIRK and MILL. "Ye may mak a *kirk and a mill o't*," a phrase very commonly used, to express the indifference of the speaker as to the future use that may be made of the property of which he speaks, S.

"*Make a Kirk and a Mill of it*; that is, make your best of it." S. Prov.; Kelly, p. 252.

But now at least, it is not used in the same sense. It often expresses indifference bordering on contempt. "Do with it what you will; it is of no consequence to me."

"The property is my own conquisting, Mr. Keelivin, and surely I may mak a *kirk and a mill o't* an I like." The Entail, i. 147.

It is more fully expressed in some of the northern counties; "*Mak a kirk and a mill o't, and twa gäin plews*."

I can form no satisfactory conjecture as to the origin of this phrase. It would seem, indeed, to have originated with one who thought many things more necessary than either *kirks* or *mills*, who had perhaps felt the burden of both erections. One difficulty occurs, however. The whole phrase does not seem applicable to the same individual. For while the building of a kirk was often severe on the proprietor, the oppression of the mill fell on the tenant.

KIRK-BELL, s. The bell which is rung to summon to church, the church-going bell, S.

KIRK-DORR, KIRK-DUIR, s. The door of a church, S.

"The said Kirk concludis and decernis the saidis personis—sall present thameselfis vpone Sunday nixt to cum, at the eist *kirk duir*—in saccloth,—bair hedit, thair to stand quhill the prayar and spalme

(sic) be endit, and thaireftir be brocht in to the public place of repentance to heir the sermound, and eftir the sermound be endit—brocht agane to the same *kirk duir* be tua of the eldaris of the Kirk, quhair thai sall stand and requir the hail brethering, that sal happin to cum in and pas furth, to pray for thame, that thai mycht be remittit off thair veket offence and disobedience, and to declair to thame thair said offence." Buik Gen. Kirk, A. 1574.

"To do a thing at the *kirk-dore*," to do a thing openly and unblushingly, Lanarks.

KIRKIN, KIRKING, s. The first appearance of a newly married couple at church, S.

"On Sunday comes the *kirking*. The bride and bridegroom, attended by their office-bearers, as also the lads and lasses of the village, walk to the kirk, seat themselves in a body, and, after service, the parishioners rank up in the kirk-yard to see them pass." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 414.

KIRK-LADLE, s. An instrument somewhat resembling a *ladle*, still used in some country-churches for receiving the money given for the support of the poor, or for other pious purposes, S.

"*Kirk-Laddles*, the laddles or implements elders use in rustic kirks,—to gather—for the poor." Gall. Encycl.

KIRKLAND, s. Land belonging to the church, S.
—"With all manssis, gleibs, *kirklands*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 128.

KIRK-MAISTER, s. 1. A deacon in the church. *Add*;
2. It was also used to denote a deacon of any incorporated trade.

"Compeired—in the tolbuith of the said burgh, the *Kirk Master*, and brether of the Surgeons and Barbaris within the same," &c.—"Your dayly servitors the *Kirk Master* and brether of the surgeons," &c. A. 1505—Blue Blanket, p. 52, 53.

"Deacon, or chief master of the incorporation," N.
It is evident that this is a secondary and improper use of the term.

KIRK-MAN, s. 1. One who has an ecclesiastical function, or an office in the church, S.

"It is agreed, &c. that if ony Bischopis, Abotis, or ony uther *Kirkmen*, sall plaint or alledge thame to have received ony injuries,—the plaint sall be sein and considered be the estaits in the said conventioun and parliament," &c. Artiklis agreed on by the B. of Vallance, &c. A. 1560, Knox's Hist. p. 233.

"Thereby the Five Articles of Perth, and the government of the Kirk by Bishops, being declared to be abjured and removed, and the civil places and powers of *Kirkmen* declared to be unlawful; we subscribe according to the determination of the said free and lawful General Assembly holden at Glasgow." Act Assembly, A. 1638, Coll. Conf. ii. 115.

2. A member of the Church of Scotland, as contradistinguished from one who is united to some other religious society, S.

KIRK-MOUSE, s. A mouse that is so unfortunate as to be the tenant of a church; a term which occurs in a Prov. commonly used to convey the idea of the greatest poverty, "I'm as puir's a *kirk-mouse*," S.

KIRK-RENT, s. The rent arising from ecclesiastical lands.

"As for the *kirk rents* in generall, we desyre that order be admittit and mentainit amangis us, that may stand with the sinceritie of God's word," &c. Sec. Buik of Disc. c. xii. § 12.

KIRK-SKAILING, s. The dispersion of those who have been engaged in public worship at church, S.

"When the service is over at any particular place of worship—(for which moment the Scotch have in their language an appropriate and picturesque term, the *kirk-skailing*)—the rush is, of course, still more huge and impetuous." Peter's Letters, iii. 265.

KIRK-STYLE, s. 1. The gate of the inclosure around a church, S.

"Ther was no money gathered att the tabells, both [bot?] at the *kirke style* and at the doore, and at the k. doore onlie afternone." Lamont's Diary, p. 47.

2. The steps in the wall of a church-yard by which persons pass over, S.

"*Kirk-stiles*, the stepping stones people walk over church-yard dykes on." Gall. Encycl.

KIRK-SUPPER, s. The entertainment after a newly married pair have been *kirked*, Galloway.

"The applause at a country wedding, at a Kirn dancing, at a *Kirk-supper* after a bridal, satisfied the bard's vanity." Introd. to Rem. of Nithsd. Song, xviii.

KIRK-TOWN, s. The village or town in which the parish-church is erected, S.] *Add*;

"Often, during the days in which he leisurely wandered through this pastoral country, would he dismount on reaching a remote *Kirk-town*, and gaze with soft complacency on the house of God, and the last dwelling of man." Clan Albin, ii. 247.

KIRK-WERK, s. The reparation of churches.

"At na drink siluer be tane be the maister nor his doaris vnder pain aboue writtin, & a tone[tun] fraucht to the *kirk werk* of the tounne." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87.

Teut. *kerck-werck*, opus solidum et firmum: quale solet esse templorum; Kilian.

KIRK-YARD, s. The church-yard, S.

"They took up the town of Turriff, and placed their muskets very advantageously about the dykes of the *kirk-yard*." Spalding, i. 107.

"She was to be frozen to death—and lie there till the thaw might come; and then her father would find her body, and carry it away to be buried in the *kirk-yard*." Lights and Shadows, p. 117.

It is used by Ben Jonson, in his *Sad Shepherd*, as a word common in the north of E.

— Our dame Hecate

Made it her gaing-night, over the *kirk-yard*. V. BUNEWAND, Suppl.

KIRKSETT, KYRKSET, s. A term occurring in various forms in our ancient MSS.

At first view one might be disposed to consider this as a modification, or a corruption, of *HYRSETT*, q. v. But from any idea that I have been able to form on the subject, I am much inclined to think that *Hyrsett* is itself the corruption, from the error of some copyist who had mistaken *K* for *H*; and also, that as Skene had most probably seen it in no other form, he had been thus led to misapprehend its sig-

nification. 1. In ten different examples, with which I have been furnished by the kindness of my learned friend, Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Clerk Register, it is found only twice with the initial *H*; and both these occur in one MS., that of Monynet;—*Hyrset*, and *Hyrset*. In others, it appears in the varied forms of *Kirkset*, *Kyrset*, *Kyrset*, *Carsel*, *Kersel*, *Kerseth*, *Kirkest*, *Kyroset*. 2. In an old MS. of the Leg. Burg. in Lat., the work which Skene himself published, and which he afterwards translated, where he writes *Hirset*, it is *Kirkset*.

Quicumque factus fuerit novus burgensis de terra vasta, et nullam terram habuerit hospitatem, in primo anno potest habere *Kirkset*. Drummond MS.

3. There seems reason to suspect that Skene has mistaken the meaning of the term.—“He may have respite, or continuation for payment of his burrow mailles for ane yeare, quihilk is called *hyrset*.” In explaining *Hyrset*, I have understood Skene as applying this word to “the payment of burrow mails for one year.” It is possible, however, that his meaning is, that the respite is called *hyrset*. It would appear, indeed, that this, whatever it signify, denotes the possession of a privilege. In one MS. it is thus expressed; Potest habere *respectuacionem* que dicitur *kyroset*. MS. Jac. V. c. 13. In another; De novo burgense *kirkset* habente. In primo anno potest habere *kyrset* vel *carsel*. Id est terram suam inhospitatam. MS. Cromarty, c. 29.

In the first of these, it is evidently mentioned as equivalent to *respite*, i. e. respite. The sense of the second is more obscure. In a third MS. it is again exhibited as a privilege or exemption.—“Of *kirk set* and waist land not biggit. Gif ony man be maid new burges of waist lande, and haf *kirk set*, and has na land biggit, In the first yer he may haf that *kirk set*, and eftir that yer he sall big that lande,” &c. Auchinl. MS. Adv. Lib. W. 4. ult. fo. v. 134.

It cannot well be doubted, that it is the same with the term *Churchesset*, *Chirset*, or *Curcscet*, in the O.E. law, modified from A.S. *cyric-sceat*, “ecclesiae census, vectigal ecclesiasticum; church-scot; a certain tribute or payment made to the church.” Somner. This Ingulphus writes *Kirkset*, others *Ciriceat*. It is agreed on all hands, that this denoted a revenue due to the church, i. e. the tithes, as Lambard explains it. Some view it as compounded of *cyric* and *saed*, semen, q. the seed or first-fruits to be offered to the church: others, with greater probability, of *cyric* and *sceat*, vectigal, in modern E. *Scot*.

What, then, is the sense of the term, as used in our old laws? The only idea I can form is, that the person who possessed waste or uninhabited property, might for the first year be permitted *habere kirkset*, to retain the usual tithes, or be exempted from that contribution to the church which would have been claimed, had the land been in a better state; with this proviso, that he should build upon it and cultivate it the next year. V. Spelman, Lambard, Dec. Script., Cowel, Du Cange, Roquefort, vo. *Kyric-seat*, &c.

KIRN, s. 1. A churn, S.] *Add*;

Miss Hamilton, in her useful work meant for the instruction of the peasantry, introduces, on this subject, a singular superstition, which is directly at war with cleanliness.

“But do you not clean the churn before ye put in the cream?”—“Na, na,” returned Mrs MacClarty, that wad no’ be canny, ye ken. Naeboddy hereabouts would clean their *kirn* for ony consideration. I never heard o’ sic a thing i’ my life.”—“I ne’er kend gude come o’ new gaites a’ my days. There was Tibby Bell at the head o’ the Glen, she fell to cleaning her *kirn* ae day, and the very first kirning after, her butter was burstet, and gude for naething.—Twa or three hairs are better than the blink o’ an ill ee.” Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 201, 261, 262.

KIRNAN-RUNG, s. The instrument employed for stirring the milk in a churn, S.O.

—Gin ye please our John an’ me,

Ye’s e get the *kirnan rung*

To lick, this day.

A. Wilson’s *Poems*, 1790, p. 59.

KIRN-STAFF, s. The same with the preceding word *Kirnan-Rung*.

“*Kirn-staff*, that long staff with a circular frame on the head of it, used anciently when upstanding *kirns* were fashionable.” Gall. Encycl.

KIRN-SWEE, s. An instrument for facilitating the churning of milk. It is composed of an axis moving between two joists—into which axis are mortised two sticks at right angles, the one a great deal longer than the other. The churn-staff is attached to the shorter one, and the longer one is held in the hand, and pushed backwards and forwards, which greatly lightens the labour of churning; it being much more easy to move a vertical body from side to side than upwards and downwards, S.

“A gentlewoman in the vicinity of Edinburgh, who has been much accustomed to the management of a dairy, states, that she has always been used to churn the whole milk in a plunge churn, with a *swee*, a lever applied to the end of the churn-staff.” Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth., p. 148.

KIRN, s. 2. The last handful of grain, &c.] *Add*;
“The Cameronian—reserved several handfuls of the fairest and straightest corn for the Harvest *kirn*.” Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 400.

TO CRY THE KIRN, after the *kirn* is won, or the last handful of grain cut down, to go to the nearest eminence, and give three cheers, to let the neighbours know that harvest is finished, Teviotd., Loth. After this the ceremony of *throwing the hooks* takes place. V. Hook.

TO WIN THE KIRN, to gain the honour of cutting down the last handful of corn on the harvest-field, S.

“I shall either gain a kiss from some fair lip for *winning the kirn*, or some shall have hot brows for it.” Blackw. Mag. *ut sup*.

KIRN-CUT, s. “The name sometimes given to the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest field;” South of S.

“From the same pin depended the *kirn cut* of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons.” Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 260. V. MAIDEN.

“If thou wilt be my partner, I have seen as great

a marvel happen as the *kirn-cut* of corn coming to as sackless hands as thine and mine." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 400.

KIRN-DOLLIE, *s.* A sort of female figure made of the last handful of corn that is reaped in the harvest-field, Roxb.; the same with *Maiden*, and Loth. *Kirn-baby*. V. **KIRN**, sense 2.

Dollie is a dimin. from E. *Doll*, a little girl's puppet. This is perhaps allied to Isl. *doell* nymphs, if not to *dole*, *doli*, servus.

KIRNIE, *s.* "A little pert impudent boy, who would wish to be considered a man;" Gall. Enc. C.B. *coryn*, a dwarf or pigmy, from *cor*, id. Lhuyd writes it *korryn*.

KIRRYWERY, **CARRIWARY**, *s.* A sort of burlesque serenade; the noise of mock-music, made with pots, kettles, frying-pans, shouting, screaming, &c. at or near the doors and windows of old people who marry a second time, especially of old women and widows who marry young men, W. Loth., Fife.

Fr. *charivaris* is used exactly in the same sense. "A publique defamation, or traducing of; a foute noise made, blacke *Santus* rung, to the shame and disgrace of another; hence, an infamous (or infaming) ballade sung, by an armed troope, under the window of an old dotard married, the day before, unto a young wanton, in mockery of them both.—The carting of an infamous person, graced with the harmony of tinging kettles, and frying-pan musicke;" Cotgr.

L.B. *charivari-um*, ludus turpis tinnitibus et clamoribus variis, quibus illudunt iis, qui ad secundas convolant nuptias. Du Cange, in vo. The council of Tours, A. 1445, prohibited this absurd amusement under pain of excommunication. A particular account is given of the irregularities denoted by this term, in the statutes of the Synod of Avignon, A. 1337. When the bride reached the house of the bridegroom, the rioters violently seized part of the household-goods, which they would not give up unless redeemed by money, which they expended in the most dissolute manner; making such odious sports as, say the good fathers, cannot be expressed in decent language. Id. vo. *Chalvaricum*, *Chalvaritum*. The term is also written *Chelevalet*.

We learn, from the Dict. Trev., that this uproar was made on occasion of great inequality of ages between the persons who were married, or when they had married a second or a third time. The origin of the term is totally uncertain. It has given rise to a good deal of controversy among the learned.

To **KIRYAUW**, *v. n.* To caterwaul, Fife.

We might suppose that the first syllable were allied to Teut. *karr-en*, *kerr-en*, strepere, concrepere, Kilian; q. to make a noise in concert; did it not seem most probable that the last part of the word has been formed from the sound.

To **KIRSEN**, *v. a.* To baptise, S., Westmorel.; *kers'n*, Lancash.; corr. from E. *christen*; a term used improperly, in whatever language, as proceeding on the false idea, that the children of church-members are not to be accounted *Christians* before baptism; although their right to

baptism arises from their being born within the pale of the church. Hence,

KIRSNIN, *s.* Baptism, S.

KIRSP, *s.* Fine linen, or cobweb lawn.

"Item iiii pecis of *kirsp*." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

—"Ane stik of *kirsp*, contenand xxij eln Flemis, —twa stikkis of *kirsp*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 199.

KIRST, *s.* Viewed as an abbrev. of the female name *Christian*; Chr. Kirk.

KYSLE-STANE, **KEISYL-STANE**, *s.* "A flint stone. Teut. *kesel-steen*, *silex*;" Gl. Sibb. V. **KEESLIE**.

KISLOP, *s.* 1. The fourth stomach of a calf, containing the substance which has the power of coagulating milk, Ettr. For.; *Reid*, synon. The same virtue is here ascribed to the stomach of a lamb.

2. The bag which contains rennet, *ibid*.

To **KISS the cap**, to "put the cap or mug to the mouth, a phrase for drinking," S., Gl. Shirrefs.

"I wadna *kiss your cap*," I would not taste your drink, S. "I wadna *kiss caps wi'* him," I would have no fellowship with him in drinking, S.

KIST, *s.* 1. A chest.] *Add*;

3. Used to denote some kind of *cruiue*, or perhaps what is otherwise called an *ark*, for catching fish.

"Togidder with privilege—of thrie *kistes* within the said water wrack as vse is, with all the *kistes*, prof-feittis and commoditeis thair of." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 629.

KIST-NOOK, *s.* The corner of a chest, S.

Her blankets air'd a' feil and dry,
And in the *kist-nook* fauldit by, &c.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 86.

KISTIT, *adj.* Dried up, withered, without substance, not having its proper distinguishing quality, Clydes. § *Foisonless*, synon.

Teut. *keest* must have had a similar signification, as Kilian renders *keest-haen*, gallina sterilis, infocunda. *Quist* also signifies tritus, from *quist-en* terere, atterere.

KYSTLESS, *adj.* Tasteless, Roxb. V. **KEEST-LESS**.

* **KIT**, *s.* A wooden vessel or pail in which dishes are washed, Roxb.

This is different from the sense in which the word is used in E.

To **KIT**, *v. a.* To pack in a *kit*, S.

"Until the last season, the Thurso salmon were all boiled and *kitted* at Wick, after being carried 20 miles over land on horseback." Stat. Acc. xx. 523.

KITCHEN, **KITCHING**, **KICHING**, *s.* 1. Any thing eaten with bread.] *Add*;

In Loth. *kail* is opposed to *kitchen*. Thus one says, "I've gotten my *kail*, but I had nae *kitchen*."

3. It was applied to solids as contradistinguished from liquids.

"Gif any ship happens to be at Burdeaulx, or any uther steid, the shipmen may bear furth of the ship sic *kitching* as use of the ship is, viz.—ane mess, or ane

half mess of meit that is cauld, with als meikle breid as he may gudellie eat at anis; bot he sall not beir furth of the ship ony *drink*." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 616.

The term occurs in the same sense in the E. of Mar's Household Book for 1567.

"The *kicking* for the maisteres nutrix, rokkaris, &c. *Kicking* to the violaris: Item, ij quarteris of muttoun; ij powterie, with potagis, and fische, &c. *Kicking*: Item, in the flesche-day, ane quarter of mouttoun," &c. Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

To KITCHEN, *v. a.* To serve as kitchen.] *Add*; to any other food, S.

2. To save, to be sparing of; synon. with *Hain*, *Tape*; as, "*Kitchen* weel," make your *kitchen* last, Ettr. For. The idea evidently is, Manage this so carefully, as to shew that you view it as *kitchen*, or as something partaking of the nature of dainty food.

KITCHEN-FEE, *s.* The drippings of meat, &c.] *Add*;

"Mr. G. L. W. S. said the managers were satisfied that fat drippings and *kitchen-fee* were preferable to the proposed substitute." Caled. Merc. Nov. 24, 1823.

KITCHY, *s.* The vulgar name for the kitchen, Ang.

"Ye'll ken the road to the *kitchy*, uncle Kenny, though ye hinna seen it this monie a lang day." St. Kathleen, iii. 158.

KYTE, *s.* 2. The stomach, S.] *Add*;

Ill guidin sure maks wather cawl,

An' hungry *kytes* mak beasts leuk auf.

Tarras's Poems, p. 52.

KYTE-CLUNG, *adj.* Having the belly shrunk from hunger, S.

Douce wife, quoth I, what means the fizz,

That ye shaw sic a frightfu' gizz

Anent a *kyte-clung* poet? *Ibid.* p. 107.

KITE-FOW, KYTEFUL, *s.* A bellyful.] *Add*;

"Heb, Sirs, what a *kyteful* o' pride's yon'er!" The Entail, i. 9.

KYTE, *adj.* Big-bellied, or corpulent, especially in consequence of full living, Loth., Lanarks., Clydes. V. KYTE.

KIT YE, a phrase used Ayrs., as signifying, "Get you out of the way." Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 690. Also pron. *Kittie*. In Aberd. *Keit-ye*.

This is traced to Fr. *quitt-er*, to void, to withdraw from, to quit; imperat. *quittez*.

KITH, *s.* 1. Acquaintance. *Kith* or *kin*.] *Add*;

This phrase is also used in Ireland.

"Ever since he had lived at the Lodge of his own, he—was grown quite a gentleman, and had none of his relations near him—no wonder he was no kinder to poor Sir Condy than to his own *kith* and *kin*." Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, p. 111.

To KYTHE, KYITH, *v. n.* 1. To appear, &c.] *Add*;

It is the same word which is disguised by an awkward orthography, in the *Battell of Balrinnèa*.

Be blaithe, my mirrie men, be blaithe,

Argyle sall haue the worse,

Gine he into this country *kaithe*,

I houpe in God's crosa.

R. Godis cossa. *Poems 16th Century*, p. 349.

It does not properly signify "come," as in Gl.; but "make his appearance."

2. To come in sight, to appear to view, Roxb.

One of the senses of A.S. *cyth-an* is, ostendere.

3. To appear in proper character, S. This is the established acceptation of the term in S., as respecting a person or thing not fully known as yet, or not seen in its true light. In this sense are we to understand the Prov. "Cheatrick game will ay *kythe*."

Thus it has been well expl. by Picken. "*Kythe*, to appear in one's own likeness, to make a discovery of one's self." Gl.

"He'll *kythe* in his ain colours, he'll appear without disguise, he'll be known for the man he is." Gl. Shir.

This exactly corresponds with one sense given of A.S. *cyth-an*, notum facere, probare, to make known, to prove; Somner.

4. "To keep company with," Gl. Spalding.

"The lord Aboyn upon his own reasons caused break up his army;—and to his majesty goes he. His departure was joyful to his enemies, and sorrowful to his friends, who had *kythed* with him, especially the lairds of Gight, Haddo, Foveran, &c. who had followed him after they had subscribed the covenant." Troubles, i. 148.

Perhaps rather, to be in a state of intimacy; as A.S. *cyththe* signifies, familiaritas.

KYTIE, *s.* Appearance, Aberd.

But nature, thy feature,

An' mien o' various *kythe*;

Tho' dour-like, or sour-like,

Ye make me knief an' blythe.

Tarras's Poems, p. 32.

KYTHSOME, *adj.*

Still be it mine, in pensive mood

The halesome breeze to meet;

An' blythsom, an' *kythsome*,

Enjoy a dander sweet.

Sinclair's Simple Lays, p. 9.

Blythsom and *kythsom* is a conjunct phrase used in Perth., as signifying, "happy in consequence of having abundance of property in *com*." The word must thus have been formed from *Ky* cows, with the addition of *some* as denoting conjunction, or at times, as would seem, abundance. V. SUM.

KITT, *s.* Expl. as denoting a brothel, Ayrs.

"*Kitt*, a bawdy-house;" Gl. Picken.

Perhaps an oblique use of A.S. *cyte*, tuguriolum; as Fr. *bordeau*, whence E. *brothel*, is from *borde*, "a little house, lodging, or cottage of timber, standing alone in the fields;" Cotgr.

To KITT, *v. a.* To relieve a person of all his ready money at play. *Kitt*, part. pa., plucked in this manner, Roxb.

It is often thus used; "I'll either be *kitt*, or a gentleman;" i. e. I will either go away without a penny in my pocket, or carry off something handsome.

This may be from Fr. *quitté*, freed, released; O.Fr. *kit-er*, laisser, abandonner; Su.G. *gan quitt*, privari, bonorum jacturam facere; in imitation, I think, of the French, who say, être *quitté* de quelque chose. Isl. *keit-a* signifies, violentèr jactare et disjicere invitum.

To **KITTER**, *v. n.* To fester; used concerning a sore; to inflame, to gather as a boil does, Ettr. For.

C.B. *cmthyr* signifies an excretion, an excretory orifice; *cythr-u*, to eject, to cast off. Isl. *kytr-a*, in angulo latere, has perhaps as much appearance of affinity. In the same language *kyle* signifies, ulcer, apostema.

KITTIE, *s.* A name given to any kind of cow, Gall.

"*Kittie*, a common name, or rather an universal one, for all cows." Gall. Encycl.

This seems merely a corr. of *Comdy*. V. **COWDA**, and **COWDACH**.

KITTIE-CAT, *s.* A bit of wood, or any thing used in its place, which is hit and driven about at *Shintie* and other games, Roxb. V. **HORNIE-HOLES**.

KITTIT, *part. pa.* Stripped of all that one possessed, bereaved of one's property, whether by misfortune or otherwise, So. of S. V. **KITT**, *v.* To **KITTLE**, *v. a.*] *Insert* as sense 1. To litter.

Conjoin as proofs the extracts from Minstrelsy Border, Maitl. Poems, and Palgrave.

2. To bring forth kittens, S.] *Add*;

To **KITTLE**, *v. n.* To be generated in the imagination or affections, Ayrs.

—"Down fell the honest auld town of St. Ronan's, where blythe decent folk had been heartsome eneugh for mony a day before ony o' them were born, or ony sic vapouring fancies *kittled* in their cracked brains." St. Ronan, i. 52.

"I would be nane surprised if something had *kittled* between Jamie and a Highland lassie, ane Nell Frizel." The Entail, ii. 282.

KITTLING, *s.* A kitten.] *Add*;

2. This word has formerly been used as a contemptuous designation for a child.

—"Calling of him theiff, geytt, howris geyt, preistis *killyne*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

"*Kytlinge*. Catellus. Catunculus." Prompt. Parv. "Catulus,—*kyttelynge*." Ort. Vocab.

To **KITTLE**, *v. a.* 1. To tickle, S.] *Add*;

This word occurs in a curious passage in our old laws, from the Book of Scone.

"Gif it happen that ony man be passand in the King's gait or passage, drivand befor him twa sheip festnit and knit togidder, be chance ane horse, havand ane sair bak, is lying in the said gait, and ane of the sheip passis be the ane side of the horse, and the uther sheip be the uther side, swa that the band quhairwith thay ar bund tuich or *kittle* his sair bak, and he thairby movit dois arise, and caryis the said scheip with him heir and thair, untill at last he cumis and enteris in ane miln havand ane fire, without ane keipar, and skatteris the fire, quairby the miln, horse, sheep, and all, is brunt; *Quaeritur*, Quha sall pay the skaith: *Respondetur*, The awner of the horse sall pay the sheip, because his horse sould not have been lying in the King's hie-streit, or commoun passage; and the millar sall pay for the miln, and the horse, and for all uther damage and skaith, because he left ane fire in the miln, without ane keipar." Balfour's Pract. p. 509, 510.

"He took great liberties with his Royal Highness,—poking and *kittling* him in the ribs with his forefinger." The Steam-Boat, p. 250.

5. Used ironically as denoting a fatal stab, S.

"Had I my race to rin again, lass, I wadnae draw my dirk in the dark, as I have done, at the whisper o' a Morison; I wad *kittle* the purse-proud carles under the fifth rib wi' the bit could steel for mysel', lass." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 386.

Add to etymon;

Perhaps the root is Isl. *kid-a*, molliter fricare.

To **KITTLE**, *v. n.* A term used in regard to the wind, when it rises. "It's beginnin' to *kittle*;" i. e. It is beginning to rise, Fife.

To **KITTLE** *up*, *v. n.* Applied to the wind, when it rises so as to blow irregularly with considerable violence, Fife.

KITTLE, *adj.* 1. Ticklish, easily tickled, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Difficult, in a physical sense; as, when applied to a road which one is very apt to lose, or in which one is in danger of falling. This is said to be a *kittle gait*, or to have *kittle staps* in it, S.

"He'll maybe no ken the way, though it's no sae difficult to hit, if he keep the horse-road, and mind the turn at the Cappercleuch, and dinna—miss ony o' the *kittle staps* at the Pass o' Walkway." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 259.

3. Difficult, nice; used in a moral sense, like E. *ticklish*.

4. Not easily managed; as, a *kittle horse*, S.

"This year riding up to Carnbie—upon a *kittle* hot ridden horse,—he cuist me over on the other bank, with the saddle betwixt my legs," &c. Mellvill's MS. p. 183.

5. Not easily pronounced or articulated. Thus it is usual to speak of *kittle words* or *kittle names*, S.

He was learned, and every tittle

E'er he read believed it true;

Savin' chapters cross an' *kittle*,

He cou'd read his Bible through.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 154.

6. Variable, applied to the weather, S.

Kittle weather, ticklish, changeable or uncertain weather. South. Grose. This term is also used, A. Bor. "Uncertain, doubtful; as when a man knows not his own mind;" Ray.

7. Nice, intricate, in a moral sense; as, a *kittle question*, O.S. Under this insert the proof from Wodrow.

8. As denoting a nice sense of honour, S.

"I'll stand on mine honour as *kittle* as ony man, but I hate unnecessary bloodshed." Rob Roy, iii. 24.

9. Squeamish, applied to the conscience, S. V. the proof from Spotswood.

10. Vexatious, implying the idea of danger, S.]

Add to proofs from Beattie and Ramsay;

Syne you must cross the blasted heath

Where fairies oft are seen,

A vile uncanny *kittle* gate

To gang on Halloween.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 50, 51.

"And now, gudewife, I maun ride, to get to the

Liddel or it be dark, for your Waste has but a *kittle* character, ye ken yoursell." Guy Mannering, ii. 13.

11. Likely, apt. *Burns*.

12. Sharp; as applied to an angle, Aberd. It is not used, however, in the strict mathematical sense of *acute*; for an angle may be obtuse, and yet (as is expressed) *owre kittle*.

KITTLE-BREEKS, *s. pl.* A term applied as a nickname to a person of an irritable temper, Aberd.

KITTLE-STRIPS, *s. pl.* A rope with a noose at each end, into which the feet of a person are put, who is placed across a joist or beam. His feat is to balance himself so exactly, (and it is rather a *kittle* attempt), as to be able to lift something laid before him with his teeth, without being overturned, Roxb.

KITTLE-THE-COUT, **KITTIE-COUT**, *s.*] *Add*;

It is the same game that in some parts of the country is called *Kittie-kow*. All the players, save the person who hides, shut their eyes till the handkerchief, glove, or whatever is used, be hidden. When the task of hiding is finished, the hider cries, *Kittie-kow*, or *Kittie-cout*. Then every one attempts to find it. The only information, that is given by the person who has hid it, is that he cries *Cold*! when the seeker is far off from the thing hidden, and *Hot*! when he is near it. When very near, it is often said *Ye're blazing*! q. burning-hot.

"The terms of *hot* and *cold*, used in the game of *Kittie-cout*, &c. as they are often heard in the playgrounds, must awaken the most pleasing recollections in the minds of those who have formerly enjoyed these pastimes." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 37.

KITTILL TO SCHO BEHIND, not to be depended on, not worthy of trust.

—"Lat nather ony knowlege come to my lord my brotheris earis, not yit to Mr. W. R., my lordis auld pedagog; for my brother is *kittill to scho behind*, and dar nocht interpryse for feir, and the vther will dissuade ws fra our purpose with ressones of religioun quhilk I can nevir abyde." Lett. Logan of Restalrig, Acts Ja. VI. 1609, p. 241.

KITTIE, *adj.* Itchy, S.] *Add*;

2. Susceptible, sensitive, S.

"Mrs. Gorbals—seemed to jealousy that I was bound on a matrimonial exploit; but I was not so *kittly* as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes with the greatest pleasance and composure." The Steam-Boat, p. 155.

KITTLING, *s.* 1. A tickling, S.

"On the hill o' Hawthornside—I first saw the face o' an enemy. There was—a kind o' *kittling*, a sort o' prinkling in my blood like, that I fand wadna be cured but by the slap o' a sword or the point o' a spear." Perils of Man, ii. 234.

2. Something that tickles the fancy, Ayrs.

"Luk up, luk up, can yon be booits too?" and she pointed to the stars in the firmament with a jocosity that was just a *kittling* to hear." Steam-Boat, p. 264.

KITS, *s. pl.* The name given to the public jakes of the Grammar-school, Aberd.

Fr. *quitt-er*, to void?

KIVAN, *s.* "A covey, such as of partridges;"

Gall. Encycl. V. **KIVIN**.

To KIVER, *v. a.* To cover, Lanarks.

This word occurs in the *Lyfe of Virgilius*. "And as he was therein, Virgilius *kyverd* the hole agayne with the bourde close."

KIVER, *s.* A covering of any kind, ibid.

KIVILAIVIE, *s.* A numerous collection, a crowd, properly of low persons, Lanarks.

This word has obviously been left by the Strathclyde Welsh of this district. C.B. *cyveilliam*, to join company. *Cyvaill* in like manner denotes a friend, an associate; *cyvail*, matched, or joined together; *cyvallen*, to match or connect with; *cyvalluan*, to make co-equal; *cyvlaw*, being uttered in concord: from *cyv* a prefix in composition, equivalent to E. *com* and *con*, in *compare* and *connect*. The latter part of the word may be from *lliam*, to cause to flow, q. to cause to flow together; or allied to *lliams* a multitude, a great quantity.

KIVIN, *s.* A collection of people, a crowd promiscuously gathered together for amusement, a bevy, Teviotd.

This seems merely a corr. of *Covynne*, a convention. V. under **CONUYNE**. It must be originally the same with O.E. *covin*, *covine*, "a deceitful agreement between two or more," &c. *Covynne*, as used by our writers, is evidently from O.Fr. *covin*, convention secrete, concert; Lacombe, Suppl. p. 118.

To KIZEN, **KEISIN**, *v. n.* To shrink, especially in consequence of being exposed to the sun or drought, Ayrs., Renfr.

The grave, great glutton, swallows a'

But ne'er will swallow me;

My *kizning* corps must dangle hang

Upon a gallows tree.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 95.

Trust me wha'm grown auld and *keisint*.

Poems in Engl. Scotch and Latin, p. 103.

"*Kizend*, dried up, North." Grose. V. **GEIZE**.

KLACK, *s.* The denomination of fishing ground that is near the shore, Shetl.; as opposed to *Haff*, which denotes that which is distant.

KLEM, *adj.* Unprincipled. V. **CLEM**.

KLINT, *s.* A rough stone, an outlying stone, Tweedd.

Isl. *klett-ur*, rupes mari imminens, Verel.; *rupes*, scopulus, G. Andr.; Su.G. *klint*, scopulus, vertex montis excelsioris; also *klett*, which Ihre views as the original form of the word, the Swedes having inserted the letter *n*.

To KNAB, *v. a.* To beat, Selkirks.; the same with *Nab*.

— I care not for his sword;

I'll smash it all to pieces, thus! O how

I'll *knab* him. *Hogg's Dram. Tales*, ii. 52.

KNAB, *s.* A severe stroke, Ettr. For.

"Sure am I that I never gae sic a straik sinsyne, nor ane wi' sic good will. I dinna think that I clave his helmet, but I gae him sick—a *knab* on the temple, that he was stoundit, and fell as dead as a stane at my horse's feet." Perils of Man, ii. 241.

This seems to be the same with *Knap*, although the latter is generally used to denote a slight stroke. The word most nearly allied is Su.G. *knaepp*. Duo denotat, ictum nempe et sonitum ictus; ut solent haec

duo saepe in una voce conjungi. *Knaepp-a* resonare et ferire; Belg. *knapp-en*; Ihre.

KNABBY, KNABBISH, adj. Possessing independence, &c.] *Add*;

The herds o' mony a *knabbie* laird
War trainin for the shambles;
An' browz'd the hardly springan braird
'Mang ruthless thorns an' brambles.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 178.

It is to be observed that *Knab*, as a *s.*, is used in a derisive way.

KNABBIE, s. The lower class of gentry, properly such as *cock-lairds* who cultivate their own property, or who live on a narrow income, Ayr.

"The swaping o' the court,—and the peetiefu' gait whilk the fouk spak thereawa, soon gart our *knabbie* tyne a' thatauncient greeshoch whilk they had for their forbears." *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 1821, p. 351.

KNABBLICK, adj. Expl. "sharp-pointed," Gl.; applied to small stones or pebbles that have several angles, and which either start from under the foot, when one treads on them, or bruise it, S.B.

— O'er a *knabbllick* stane,
He rumbl'd down a rammage glyde.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

V. KNIBLOCH.

To **KNACK, KNAP, v. a.** Totaunt, to mock.] *Add*;
"Knackit, sneered;" Gl. Westmorel.

To **KNACK, v. n.** To make a harsh sound with the throat, somewhat resembling the clinking of a mill, S.A.

KNACK, s. The sound described above, as made by the throat, S.A.

KNACKY (pron. nacky), adj. 1. Sharp-witted, S.] *Add*;

4. It is used in Berwicks. in the sense of cunning, crafty.

KNACKSY, adj. The same with *Knacky*, Perth.

— Brawlie can the calland gie—

A *knacksy* joake, wi' mirth an' glee,

In prose or rhyme. *Duff's Poems*, p. 35.

KNACKUZ, s. "A person who talks quick, snappish, and ever chattering;" *Gall. Encycl.* V. **KNACKY.**

KNAG, s. A knob, &c.] *Add*;

Ir. Gael. *cnag*, a knob, a peg.

KNAG, s. The name given to a certain bird in Sutherland.

"In these forrests, and in all this province, ther is great store of—dowes, steares or stirlings, *lair-igigh* or *knag*, which is a foull lyk vnto a paroket, or parret, which maks place for her nest with her beck, in the oak trie." *Gordon's Geneal. Hist. Sutherl.* p. 3.

The woodpecker is most probably meant, from Su.G. *gnag-a*, to gnaw, or Dan. *knaeck-er*, to crack; as it is in Sw. called *hack-spik*, from *hack-a* secare, because it cuts the bark of trees with its bill.

KNAG, s. Apparently synonym. with E. *Keg* or *Kag*, a small barrel, Aberd.

—To stlock our drouth's a *knag* o' berry brown,
Which Symmie coft last glomin i' the town.

Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

"Ane *knag* of vinacar [vinegar] impute in the schip." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

KNAGGIE, s. A cag, a small cask, Aberd.] *Add*;

2. A small wooden vessel with a handle, Ettr. For.

KNAG, s. A knob, a pin on which any thing is hung, S.] *Define*;—A wooden hook fixed in the wall, on which clothes, &c. are hung. It is very often one of the upper growths of the Scottish pine, which is fastened to the joist of a hut, the branches serving as so many pegs.

KNAGGIE, adj. 1. Having protuberances.] *Add*;

"Knaggy, knotty;" *Lancah. T. Bobbins.*

KNAGLIE, adj. Used in the same sense with *Knaggie*, having many protuberances, S.

KNAP, s. 1. A knob, a protuberance, S.

"It is a good tree that hath neither *knap* nor *gaw*;" *S. Prov.* "There is nothing altogether perfect."

Kelly, p. 218.

Teut. *knoppe*, nodus.

2. A hillock, Aberd.

Ilk *knap* and brae amiles sweet in simmer clead,
An' a' the birdies lilt in tunefu' meed.

Tarras's Poems, p. 2.

3. *Knop of the causey*, the middle stones in a street, Aberd. *To keep the knap of the causey*, used in the same metaph. sense with *keeping the crown of the causey*, *ibid.*

Isl. *knapp-r*, *knopp-r*, globulus, caput.

* To **KNAP, v. n.** To break in two, Ettr. For.

KNAP, s. Some sort of wooden vessel, S.

But stoups are needed, tubs, and pails, and *knaps*,
For all the old are gisand into staps.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 432.

Su.G. Isl. *knapp*, globulus.

KNAPPE, s. 1. A servant. 2. Used contemptuously, &c.] *Add*;

This term seems to be still retained by the boys of the High School of Edinburgh; as they call one "a queer *nap*" or "*knap*," who is a sort of quizz, or in low E. "an odd fish."

KNAPPARTS, s. pl. Wood or heath pease.] *Add*;
The best of liquorice other soils produce,
Is far inferior to the *knapperts'* juice.

Don, a Poem, p. 18.

"*Knapperts* is a root that tastes like liquorice, but is much sweeter." Note, *Leyden's Scot. Descript. Poems*, p. 119.

As these are much dug up, hence the proverbial phrase, "I'll gar your niz [nose] hole *knapparts*," I'll knock you down on your nose; Aberd.

KNAPPEL, s. Staves of oak brought from Memel, &c.] *Add*;

"The great hundreth *knapple*, contenand xxiij. small hundrethis, is twa last. Item, ane hundreth wanescot, contenand sax score, is twa last." *Balfour's Practicks, Custumis*, p. 88.

Knapple would seem to be applied to staves, and *wanescot* to planks.

KNAPPERS, s. pl. Expl. as denoting the mast of oak, &c.

"Glandes, *knappers*." *Wedderb. Vocab.* p. 19. In a later Ed. *knoppers*.

Perhaps from Teut. *knapp-en*, to crack, from the

noise they make; or Sw. *knapp-a*, to gnaw, as children are fond of eating them.

KNAPPING HAMMER, a hammer with a long shaft, for breaking stones into small pieces, chiefly used to prepare materials for making or mending roads, Loth.; from E. *knap*, to strike smartly.

KNAPPING-HOLE, *s.* A term, in the game of *Shintie*, used to denote the hole out of which two players try to drive the ball in opposite directions, Dumfr.

From *Knap*, *v.*, as signifying to hit smartly.

KNARLIE, *adj.* Knotty, Lanarks.

—The crashan' taps o' *knarlie* aiks

Cam doupan' to the grun'.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328. V. KNORRY.

KNARRIE, *s.* A bruise, a hurt, Aberd.

Isl. *gner-a*, affricare, to rub, Verel.; q. a hurt produced by friction.

To **KNASH**, *v. a.* To gnaw.] *Add*;

2. To strike, Upp. Clydes.

KNASHIP, *s.* V. **KNAVESHIP**.

KNAVE-BAIRN, *s.* A male child, South of S.

"Wha durst buy Ellangowan that was not of Bertram's blude? and wha could tell whether the bonny *knave-bairn* may not come back to claim his ain?" Guy Mannering, ii. 15, 16. V. **JIMP**, *adv.*

KNAVESHIP, **KNASHIP**, *s.* A small due, in meal, established by usage, which is paid to the under-miller, S. V. under **KNAW**, **KNALF**, *s.*

"Produce wytnes in judgement for prewing of the auld statutis & vse that thai hed wownt to hef of the multur of ilk boll, & quhat *knaschip*." Aberd. Reg. To **KNAW APONE**, *v. a.* To use judicial cognizance of, to judge.

"The caussis that the lordis of the Sessione sall *knaw apone*. In the first allspoliacioun, &c. the lordis of the Sessione haifande na powere to *knaw apone* thame eftir that the said yere be outrunyn." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1456, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 47. *Sit vpone*, Ed. 1566, where first used above.

KNAW, **KNawe**, **KNALF**, *s.* 2. A boy, &c.] *Add*;

A man, who hes ane oyne [oven] of his awin,—sall not hald ma servandis nor four, viz. ane maister, twa servandis, and ane *knave*." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks, p. 69. "Ane boy;" Skene, Burr. Lawes, c. 66. **KNawLEGE**, *s.* 1. Knowledge, S.B., Upp. Lanarks.

2. Trial, examination, scrutiny. To *bide knawlege*, to hear investigation, applied to persons in regard to conduct or integrity in management.

—"He sall cheiss lele men and discret; and sik as he will answer for, the quhilkis sall *bide knawlege* befor the king gif thai haif done thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 4.

To **KNawLEGE**, *v. n.* To acknowledge, Aberd. Reg.

—"The said princess—has considerit and *knawlegis* that quhat thing the said personis did in that matter touching hir, thai dide it of gude zele and motife, and of grete truth and leaute," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1439, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 54, c. 3.

KNEDNEUCH (*ch gutt.*), *s.* A peculiar taste

or smell; chiefly applied to old meat or musty bread, Fife; synonym. *Knaggim*, S.

Gael. *cnoidh-eam*, to consume?

To **KNEE**, *v. n.* To bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into the wall, Aberd.

KNEE, *s.* The instrument in E. called *crank*, "the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down," S.

KNEE-BAIRN, *s.* A child that sits on the knee, as not being yet able to walk, S.

KNEEF, **KNEIF**, *adj.* 1. Active, lively, brisk, S.] *Add*;

The term is very often applied to persons as recovering their animation after severe illness.

2. Intimate, synonym. with *Cosh*. *O'er kneef* suggests the idea of criminal intercourse, Fife.

Haldorson expl. Isl. *knæf-r* fortis, acer, and *naef-r* acutus, acer. *Gnæf-r*, procerus, is radically the same.

KNEIFLY, *adv.* With vivacity.] *Add*;

—My pouch is plackless:

Which gars them compliment some chiel,

Wha *knecily* kythes in snugger biel.

Tarras's Poems, p. 24. "Briskly;" Gl.

KNEEL-KNEED, *adj.* The same with *Nule-kneed*, q. v., Ettr. For.

To **KNET**, *v. a.* To knit timbers; as, "to *knēt* cupples," S.B.

"Paid to ane wrycht for *knetting* of the tymmer thair of."—"Kne the tymmer." Aberd. Reg.

To **KNEVELL**, *v. a.* To beat with the fists, giving the idea of a succession of severe strokes, S.

—"Twa landloupers jumpit out of a peat-hag on me or I was aware, and got me down, and *knevelled* me sair aneuch, or I could gar my whip walk about their lugs." Guy Mannering, ii. 39. V. **NEVELL**, under **NERVE**.

KNEWEL, **KNOOL**, *s.* A wooden pin, &c.] *Add*;

Knewel, however, may have been originally the same with Isl. *knappheilda*, compes equorum, sive vinculum globulo et laqueo connexum; from *knapp* a knot, and *held*, *halld-a*, to hold.

KNYAFF, *s.* A dwarf, a very puny person, Fife.

From this *Neffit* is formed, q. v.

Isl. *knip-r*, curvum et contractum corpus, *knippin* curvus; Haldorson.

KNIBLOCH, **KNIBLACH**, *s.* A small round stone, &c.] *Add*;

"Lancash. *knublocks*, little lumps of coals about the size of eggs; *knoblings*, *knapplings*," id. Gl. T. Bobbins.

KNICKITY-KNOCK, *adv.* To *fa' knickity-knock*, to fall in the way of striking the head, first on one side, then on another, Ayrs.

"No to let us just *fa' knickity knock*, frae side to side, till our harns are splattered at the bottom o' the well o' despair,—I'll gie you a toast." Entail, iii. 77.

A word meant to represent the sound made by such a fall, and formed from E. *knock*.

To **KNIDDER**, *v. a.* To keep under.

O R—n! thou prince o' lear!

(Tho' for't thou've a gude fee got)

I wat you *knidder'd* gay and sair
Ilk canting, cappit bigot.

The General Assembly, Poet. Museum, p. 374.

The same with *Nidder*, q. v., which is the common and the preferable orthography.

KNIDGET, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy or girl, Mearns.

Shall we view it as allied to Teut. *knodsen, knadsen*, to beat, or Dan. *knid-er*, to rub?

KNYFF, KNYFE, *s.* A hanger or dagger.] *Add*;
The term occurs in this sense in our old acts.

"Bot vthir yemen—salbe sufficiandly bowit & schaffit, with suerde, buklare, & *knysfe*." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1816, p. 10, c. 17.

The term has the same sense in Su.G., as denoting a short sword.

Foere swaerd ok knif war jamstort fall:

Enses sicaeque aequam stragem edidere.

Hist. Alex. M.

It derives the term from Su.G. *knip-a* scindere, secare; Wachter from Gr. *κνίω* seco. Hence the phrase,

BLACK KNIFE, a small dirk, Perth.

This is a literal translation of Gael. *skian dubh*, the denomination given to this weapon by the Highlanders.

KNYP, *s.* A blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *knyp* o'er the head," Aberd.

Teut. *knip* talitrum, crepitus digiti, a fillip; *knipp-en*, talitro ferire, Su.G. *knaepp* denotat ictum, et sonitum ictus; *knaeppa*, resonare, et ferire. Isl. *knippa*, impingere.

KNIPSIE, *s.* A malapert and mischievous boy or girl, Mearns; synon. *Knidget*.

Expl. as signifying "a little malapert person," Aberd.

Did we suppose that this term had originated from the puny appearance of the person, it might be traced to Isl. *knip-r*, curvum et contractum corpus, *knipp-a*, *knepp-a*, curvare; if from the pert conduct of such a person, perhaps to *knapi*, puer pedisequus.

KNITCHELL, *s.* A small bundle.] *Add*;

In Isl. we find not only *knyti* fasciculus, but *knytil*, *id.*, both from *knyt-a* nodare.

To **KNYTE**, *v. a.* To strike smartly. V. **KNOIT**, *v.*

KNYTE, *s.* A smart stroke. V. **KNOIT**, *s.*

KNIVELACH, *s.* "A stroke which raises a tumor;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is perhaps the same with *Knibloch*, q. v. sense 3. It might, however, be deduced from Su.G. *naefwe*, *knaef*, the fist, and *laeg-a* to strike, or *lag* a blow.

KNOCK, *s.* A clock, S.] *Add*;

I am content on Sounday nixt to cum afoire none att ten houris of the *knoke*, to cum till ony lugene within the town of Ayr, and bring with me twelf resonable and honest men to be auditoris for my pairt, he [Willok] bringand twelf sicklike; providand always that there be na ma bot 24 personis allannerlie for baith the sydes," &c. Kennedy's Correspondence with Willok, Keith's Hist. App. p. 195.

KNOCK, *s.* A hill, a knoll, S.; evidently from Gael. and Ir. *cnoc*, which Lhuyd, Shaw, and O'Brien simply render "a hill."

Round the rock,

Down by the *knock*,

Mornauchty, Tunnachty, Moy and Glentrive.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 148.

"It proceeded till its extremity was over the *knock*, an insulated hill behind the church." Glenfergus, i. 108.

This Gael. term is understood as exactly corresponding in sense with E. *knoll*, S. *know*.

KNOCK, *s.* A wooden instrument, used by the peasantry for beating yarn, webs, &c. commonly when bleaching, Roxb. It resembles a beetle; but is longer, and flat on both sides.

A.S. *cnuc-ian*, tundere.

KNOCK of a YETT, "knocker of a gate;" Gl.

"Ilk ane had in his cap or bonnet a rip of oats, whilk was his sign; our town's people began to wear the like in their bonnets, and to knit them to the *knocks* of our *yells*, but it was little safeguard to us, albeit we used the same for a protection." Spalding, ii. 239.

KNOCKDODGEL, *adj.* Short and thick, Fife.

As the *v. Dodgel* signifies to walk in a stiff and hobbling way, perhaps *knock* is prefixed as denoting the striking of the knees against each other. Teut. *knoke*, however, is the ancle.

KNOCKIN-MELL, *s.* A mallet for beating the hulls off barley, S.

"This was in a very rude manner in a stone-mortar with a wooden mallet, (called the *knocking-stane* and *knocking-mell*), almost every family having one." Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth. p. 101.

KNOCKIN-STANE, *s.* A stone-mortar in which the hulls were beaten off barley with a wooden mallet. The hole in the stone was like an inverted hollow cone, and the mallet was made to fit it loosely, S. V. *Knockin-mell*.

KNOCKIT, *s.* A piece of bread, eaten at noon as a luncheon, Dumfr.; *Twall-hours* synon. In Galloway *Nacket*.

Most probably from the size of the piece of bread, Su.G. *kneck* globulus. V. **NOCKET**.

KNOCKIT BARLEY OR BEAR.] *Add*;

The pure men plentis that duellis besyde him,

How [he] creipis in a hoill to hyde him,—

When they come there to crave their debtis;

For kaill, candle, and *knocked beir*,

Herbis to the pot, and all sic geir,

He never payis ane penny he takkis.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 323, 324.

KNOG, *s.* Any thing short, thick, and stout; as "a *knog* of a chield," "a *knog* of a stick," &c., Clydes.

This is evidently the same with *Knag*, q. v.

To **KNOIT**, &c. *v. a.* 1. To strike with a sharp sound, S.]

Etymon, l. 3, after—Worm. Liter. *Insert*;

—; allidebatur, verb. impersonale, Gl. Lodbrokar-Quida, p. 77; *knyt-a*, verberare.

KNOIT, *s.* A smart stroke.] *Add*;

My vera flesh an' saul ar gnawin,

To see ye gruntin', soughin', blawin,

An' whiles yir heavy noddle fa'in,

Wi' lazy *knyte*. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 99

To KNOOFF, *v. n.* To converse familiarly. V. KNUFF.

KNOOP, *s.* 3. *The knoop of a hill.*] *Add*;

Knop is used in the same sense in Shetland. Brand introduces it, when giving an account of a very singular mode of fishing, which, it may be supposed, is now unknown in these islands.

"About a mile from Tingwal to the North, there is a hill called the *Knop* of Kebister, or *Luggie's Know*, nigh to which hill there is a house called Kebister, where a varlet or wizard lived, comonly designed *Luggie*, concerning whom it was reported, that when the sea was so tempestuous, that the boats durst not go off to the fishing, he used to go to that hill or know, wherein [was] a hole, into which he let down his lines and took up any fish he pleased, as a cod, or ling, &c. which no other could do but himself: Also when fishing at sea, he would at his pleasure take up any roasted fish with his line, with the intrals or guts out of it, and so ready for his use." The writer very gravely adds; "This was certainly done by the agency of evil spirits, with whom he was in compact and covenant." *Descr. of Zetl.* p. 110, 111.

Add to etymon;

Isl. *gnöp* prominentia.

KNOP, *s.* A protuberance, a knob.

"Item ane pair of bedis of garnettis, *knoppit* with gold, and within the *knoppis* ane of the said bedis." *Inventories, A. 1542*, p. 62.

"It was a well-wrought piece, having three crowns uppermost, and three other kind of crowns beneath, well carved with golden *knops*." *Spalding*, ii. 63.

KNOPFIT, *part. pa.* Having knobs.

"Item ane pair of bedis, blew, *knoppit* with gold." *Inventories*, ut. sup. V. KNOP, *s.*

KNOOST, KNUIST, *s.* A large lump.] *Add*;

Sicamb. *noest*, Belg. *knoest*, nodus in arbore; Kilian.

KNORRIE, NORRIE, *s.* A wheal raised by a blow, Aberd.; the same with *Norlick*.

KNOTLESS, *adj.* Not having a knot; usually applied to a thread, which, instead of keeping hold, passes through the seam, S.

This term is used metaph. of one who disappears from a company without being observed, or without giving any previous intimation: "He slipt awa just like a *knotless* thread;" S. Prov.

KNOTTY TAMS, a cant designation for the *knots* skimmed off oatmeal porridge, before they are completely made; used as a dish in Renfr. In making the porridge, these should be broken, when it is not meant to use them by themselves. *Knotty Tammies*, id., E. Loth.

KNOUT, *s.* The ball or bit of wood that is struck in the game of *Shinty*, Fife; synon. *Doe*, and *Nacket*.

Isl. *knud-r* signifies nodus, globus; also *knut-r*, Verel.; *knott-r* pila, globus, *knud-r* tuber, Dan. *knude*, Su.G. *knut*, nodus. Isl. *knott-leikr*, ludus pilae lignee super glaciem, q. the *knatt-play*, or *knout-play*.

KNOWIE, *adj.* Full of knolls, Clydes.

KNUDGE, *s.* A short, thick, hard-grown, and strong person or animal; as, "He's a perfect *knudge*," Dumfr.

Teut. *knodse*, *knudse*, clava nodosa; *knoest*, nodus arboris. Isl. *knettin* signifies rotundus, compactus.

KNUDGIE, *adj.* Short, thick, hard-grown, and strong, ibid.

To KNUFF, *v. n.* To converse familiarly.] *Add*;

"But scho skyrit to *knufe* lowly or siccarlye on thilke sauchnyng." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

KNULL, KNULE, *s.* A bit of wood tied in the end of a rope, which enters into an eye in the other end of it, for fastening a cow or any other animal, Fife; Aberd.

This is evidently the same with *Knewel*, q.v. Teut. *knolle*, globus; *knovel*, nodus; Su.G. *knula*, tuber.

KNUL'D, *part. adj.* Henpecked, Fife; synon. *Snu'd*. V. SNOOL.

To KNUSE, KNOOSE, *v. a.* To bruise.] *Add*;

A.S. *cnyss-an*, *cnyss-an*, premere, concutere; *contundere*; "to hit or dash against, to overthrow;" *Somner*. *Ge-cnyssed*, "beaten, bruised;" id.

KNUSKY, *adj.* Thick, gross; applied to persons; Lanarks.

KNUSKY, *s.* "A strong firm boy;" *Gl. Surv. Ayr.* p. 692.

Isl. *knusk-a*, *hnusk-a*, *contundere*, q. well put together; *knusk-r* tuber, expl. by Dan. *knude*, a knot.

KNUSLY, *adv.* Snugly, comfortably, Perth., Stirlings; pron. *Knussly*.

A clear peat ingle bleez't on the hearthstane, Foregainst whilk Bawty crap, wagging his tail, Turn'd him about, and laid him *knusly* down, Thinkin' of neither bogles nor the storm.

The Ghaist, p. 4.

Isl. *hnisse* apparro, adorno, compono; *hnissin*, composite adornans supellectilem vel res domesticas; G. Andr. p. 117; q. putting things into proper order. Perhaps *knusly* refers to the pains taken by a dog to lay itself down, so as that it may recline with ease; especially as the words, *Turn'd him about*, respect the caution with which he proceeds. It is well known that in Isl. *hn* and *kn* are constantly interchanged. If we suppose the term properly to signify *sefly*, gently, as descriptive of the manner in which a dog lays himself down; it may seem allied to A.S. *hnaesc*, *hnysc*, mollis, soft, tender, delicate, nice, dainty. V. *Somner*. The Moes.G. synon. is *hnasuga*, mollis. *Hnasugaim vastjom gawasidai*, "Clothed in soft raiment;" *Matth.* xi. 8.

To KNUT, *v. n.* To halt slightly; especially used to denote the unpleasant jerk which a horse sometimes gives on his pastern, when he sets his foot on a round stone, Stirlings.

KNUT, *s.* A motion of this kind, ibid.

This seems the same with the v. *Knoit*, *Knite*, sense 2., differing only in provincial pronunciation.

Isl. *hniot-a*, (pret. *hnaut*) signifies to stumble.

To KNUITLE, *v. a.* 1. To strike with the knuckle, Renfr.

Isl. *hnota*, *knuta*, nodus artuum; *hnilla*, paululum pungere, *knudla* digitis prensare. Su.G. *knut*, as signifying a knot, gives perhaps the primary idea; as the joints are as it were the knots between the bones.

2. To strike with feeble blows frequently repeated, Roxb.

To KNUZZLE, *v. a.* To squeeze, to press, properly with the knees, Teviotd. V. NOOZLE.

KOAB, QUOAB, *s.* A reward; a gift, a bribe, Shetl.; as, "I'se doe what du wants me, bit fath I maun hae a gud Koab."

I see no northern term which can be supposed to have any affinity, unless perhaps Isl. *qwabb*, molesti petitio seu rogatio, *qwabb-a*, *kwabb-as*, rogitare, petitare; *q.* what is obtained in consequence of continued solicitation. It is singular that it should perhaps more nearly resemble C. B. *gwobr*, which signifies both a reward and a bribe.

KOFF-CARYLL, *s.* A contemptuous designation, *q.* "old pedlar."

"Convickit for the trublance of him in wordis, calland him *koff-caryll* one the oppin gait." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Koff had been always accounted a contumelious term. V. COFFE, and CARL.

To KOOK, *v. n.* To appear and disappear by fits; the same with *Cook*, *v.*, Ayrs.

"I was of a firm persuasion, that all the sculdudery of the business might have been well spared from the eye of the public, which is of itself sufficiently prone to *keek* and *kook*, in every possible way, for a glimpse of a black story." Ayrs. Leg. p. 271.

These terms are conjoined, to denote that the attitude is frequently changed in the act of prying,

that a more minute view of the object of scrutiny may, if possible, be obtained.

KORKIR, *s.* A red dye, S.B.

"With the top of heath they make a yellow colour; with a red moss, growing on stones, and called *korkir*, they dye red; with the bark of the alder or allar-tree they dye black." Shaw's Moray, p. 156.

This is probably the same with what is called *cor-colet* in Shetland. Gael. *corcuir*, "red, purple, a red dye;" Shaw's Gael. Dict.

To KOWK, *v. n.* To reach from nausea. V. COWK.

KRINGLE, CRINGLE-BREAD, *s.* A kind of bread brought from Norway.] *Add*;

"Those who commonly frequent this country, and trade with the inhabitants, are Hamburgers, and sometimes Bremers, and others, who—set up booths or shops, where they sell liquours, as beer, brandie, &c., and wheat-bread, as that which they call *Cringel bread*, and the like." Brand's Zetland, p. 131.

KUEDE, *adj.* Harebrained. V. CUDE, CUID, and CUSTRIL.

KUSTRIL, KOOSTRIL, *s.* A foolish fellow. V. CUSTRIL.

To KUTER, CUTER, *v. n.* To converse in a clandestine way, with appearance of great intimacy, S. "To *cutter*, to whisper;" A. Bor. Grose.

L.

L, after broad *a*, as occurring in E. words, is changed into silent *u*, or *v*; as, *maut*, *saut*, for *malt*, *salt*, &c.

To LAB, *v. a.* To beat, Loth. *To lam* is used in the same sense in vulgar E., which Mr. Herbert properly deduces from Isl. *lamd-i*, slaughtered.

C.B. *llab-ian*, to slap, to strap, to rap.

L.AB, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Ang.] *Add*; Loth.

C.B. *llab*, a stripe, a whipping, a stroke; Owen; *lab*, ictus, Lhuyd.

To LAB, *v. a.* To pitch, to toss out of the hand, Lanarks.

This term expresses the act of discharging any thing, by bringing the hand suddenly forward, and keeping the arm in a vertical position; the swing being similar to that of a pendulum.

Gael. *lamh-aigham*, (pron. *lav-*) to throw, from *lamh* the hand. C.B. *llav*, "that extends, or goes out;" Owen.

LAB, *s.* The act of throwing as described above, *ibid.* *Penny-stanes*, quoits, &c. are said to be thrown with a *lab*.

To LABBER, LEBBER, *v. a.* To soil or bespatter. A child is said to *labber* itself, when it does not take its food in a cleanly way; Loth.

It seems to claim the same origin with E. *slabber*, with which it is synon.

To LABE, LAVE, *v. a.* To lade, to lay on a burden; terms used in Leadhills.

LABEY, *s.* The *flap* or skirt of a man's coat, Roxb.

To him his tails he quickly pu'd,

Wi' as great haste as may be;

But in the trough, the cou'ter thro't

Had burnt his new coat *labey*.

Country Smiddy, A. Scott's Poems, p. 68.

V. LEBBIE.

To LABOUR, LABOURE, *v. a.* To plough the ground, to ear, S.

"That the tennandis sall *laboure* & manure the said landis quhil the said tyme, & thareftir paythar malis to the partij that optenis the landis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 44.

"They kepted the fields in their highland weed upon foot, with swords—and other highland arms, and first began to rob and spuilyie the earls tenants who *laboured* their possessions of their hail goods, gear, insight plenishing," &c. Spalding, i. 4.

"With power—to the saidis Bailieis, counsall and commwnitie, to *laubour* and manure sic pairtis & portiounes of thair commountie as they sall think expedient," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 576.

This sense of the term had formerly been common in E.

"I *laboure* the yerthe as plowemen, or gardayners, or thay that haue vynes do.—Tullye prayseth the pastyme to *labour* the yerthe aboue all other exercyses." Palagr. B. iii. F. 274, a.

It is a Fr. idiom; *Je laboure la terre*. Ibid. F. 128, b.

LABOURIN', *s.* Insert, as sense 1. That part of agricultural work which denotes the preparation of the soil for receiving the seed, *S.*

LAWBORABLE, *adj.* In a state fit for being plowed; Fr. *labourable*.

—"That the said four husband landis offerit, to hir in Gulane, wer ourdrevin with sand, and nocht srable nor *lawborable*, bot barane & waist." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 293, 294.

LACHT, *s.* A fine or penalty; Aberd. Reg. *passim*. V. UNLAW.

LACHTER, *s.* 1. *Lachter* of a fowl, &c.] *Add*; *Laughter*, I find, is expressly given as a local term in E. "*Laughter*, laying; as, a hen lays her *laughter*, that is, all the eggs she will lay that time." Ray's Lett. p. 331.

2. It is said metaphorically of a female who goes beyond truth in narration. *She's tell'd aye more than her laughter*, i. e. she has made addition to the story;" Roxb.

LACHTER, LAICHTER, LAUCHTER, *s.* 1. A layer, &c.] *Add*;

It is used in the same sense in Galloway. *A lachter of corn* is as much as the hand can hold.

"I wish—the lad bairn wad tak counsel, and no lose time by keeking ay in the maiden's face ilka *laughter* he lays down." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 402.

2. A lock; as, *a laughter of hair*, *S.*

He gae to me a cuttie knife,
And bade me keep it as my life;
Three *laughters* o' his yellow hair,
For fear we wad ne'er meet mair.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

A' that he gied me to my propine,
Was a pair of green gloves and a gay gold ring;
Three *laughters* of his yellow hair,
In case that we shou'd meet nae mair.

Bothwell, Herd's Coll. i. 84.

LAD, *s.* 1. One in a menial situation, *S.*] *Add*;

"*Lad* or knaue. Garcio." Prompt. Parv.

2. A sweetheart, *S.*] *Add*, as sense

3. A young man who is unmarried; as, "He's no married yet, he's only a *lad*," *S.*

AULD LAD, an old batchelor, Angus.

LAD-BAIRN, *s.* A male child, *S.*

When forty weeks were past and gane,—
This maiden had a braw *lad bairn*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 149.

"I noticed, in the course of this year, that there was a greater christening of *lad bairns*, than had ever been in any year during my incumbency; and grave and wise persons—said, that it had been long held as a sure prognostication of war, when the births of male children outnumbered that of females." Ann. of the Par. p. 180.

To LADDER, LEDDER, *v. a.* To apply a *ladder* to, for the purpose of ascending, *S.*

"His friends came rushing forward to *ladder* the

walls and rescue him." Pitscottie, p. 191. Ed. 1814, *ladder*.

LADE, LEAD, LEID, MILL-LADE, *s.*] *Add*;

"Gif ony man happenis to destroy or cast down ane uther man's miln-dam or *leid*,—he sall be compellit to pay the awner thair of the damage," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 494.

This learned lawyer seems to use the term as understood in his time to signify the passage which led to the miln. For he speaks of "ane water passage," which "*cumis, leidand and conduceand* the water fra the dam to the miln." Ibid. p. 493.

LADE-MAN, LAID-MAN, *s.* 1. A man who has the charge of a horse-load, or of a pack-horse.

The *laid men*, that persawyt weill,
Thai kest thair ladys down in hy;
And thair gownys deliuerly,
That heylyt thaim, thai kest away.

The Bruce, vi. 466, Ed. 1820.

Lade-men, Ed. 1620.

2. The servant belonging to a miln, who has the charge of driving the *loads* to the owners, as well as of lifting them up, *S.*

To LADEN, LAIDIN, *v. a.* To load, *S.*

—"With power to pak and peill,—and als to *laidin* and dislaidin the saidis merchandice and guidis." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 580.

Sair laidint, heavily loaded, *S.* This is not the part. pa. of the old *v. Lade*, for this would be *laden*. The latter, however, seems to be the root of our verb. V. LODNIN.

LADENIN TIME, the time of laying in winter provisions, *S.*] *Add*;

It seems doubtful whether we ought not to derive this from another Scandinavian word, which was most probably of general use. Magnusen has observed that Isl. *hlada*, in the most ancient speech, signified to slaughter or fell men or beasts. Forsög til Forklar- ing over nglesteder af Ossian's Digte, p. 14. Thus *ladenin time* might be originally the same as *slaughtering time*.

* LADY, *s.* The title universally given, in former times, to the wife of a landholder in Scotland. It is still used in some parts of the country.

"The *lard*, or *laird*, was designed from his estate and his wife was *lady* by the same designation even down to modern times." Pink. Hist. Scotl. i. 359.

LADY-BRACKEN, *s.* The female fern, Dumfr., Roxb.

"Amidst the deep solitude of the moor I found one or two of the martyrs' grave stones, and having removed the heather and decayed leaves of *lady-bracken* which covered the inscription, and having recited aloud 'Satan's Lamentation for Grierson of Lagg,' I renewed my journey." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 278. V. BRACHEN.

LADY-DAY. V. MARYMESS.

LADIES-FINGERS, *s. pl.* Woodbine or Honey-suckle, Roxb.

In E. the name *Lady's-Finger* is given to Kidney-vetch, *Anthyllis vulneraria*.

LADY-GARTEN-BERRIES, *s. pl.* The fruit of the bramble, Teviotd.

In Sweden the stone-bramble is denominated *jung-*

frubaar, or Young Lady's berry, and *Mariaebaur*, or the Virgin Mary's berry.

LADY-PREIN, *s.* The same small kind of pin in E. called *Minikin*, Loth.; evidently as being of no use but for *ladies* in the nicer parts of dress.

LADY'S (OUR) ELWAND, the vulgar designation of the constellation called Orion's Girdle, S.B. V. ELWAND.

LADY'S (OUR) HEN, a name given to the lark (*alauda*) in Orkney.

"There is one day in harvest, on which the more ignorant, especially in Rousa, say, if any work the ridges will blood [bleed]. The Lark some call *Our Lady's Hen*. And some such Popish dregs are to be found." Brand's Orkn. p. 61.

I need scarcely add, that this name has been conferred in compliment to the Virgin Mary. V. LANDERS.

LADRONE, LAYDRON, LATHERIN, *s.* A lazy knave, S.] *Add*;

But Maggy wha fu' well did ken,
The lurking *latherins'* meaning,
Put a' the lads upo' the scent,
An' bade them stanch their greening.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 90.

LAD'S-LOVE, *s.* A name given by the country girls in Aberdeens. to Southernwood. V. OVERENYIE.

LAD-WEAN, *s.* A man-child, S.

I hae nocht left me ava,
Ochon, ochon, ochrie,
But bonny orphan *lad-weans* twa,
To seek their bread wi me.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 175.

LAFFY, *adj.* Soft, not pressed together; as, *laffy hay*, hay that has not been trodden into a compact mass; a *laffy feather bed*, &c., Lanarks. Teut. *laf* flaccidus, Kilian. Isl. *lase* denotes what is loose in a certain sense, being applied to what hangs in this state; pendulus lacer sum; whence *loef* laciniae pendulae; G. Andr.

LAFT, *s.* A floor, always as distinguished from the ground floor, S.

Mair elegant than thine my *lafts* are found.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 11.

2. A gallery, S.

"I—observed a peeress from her seat in the front of the *laft* opposite to me, speaking vehemently to a fat lord at the table below." *Steam-Boat*, p. 220.

Su.G. *loft*, superior contiguatio; C.B. *loft*, id.

LAFT, LOFT, *s.* The fitness of any soil to receive one species of seed, or produce one kind of grain, in preference to another; the actual state of ground in relation to agricultural purposes; as, "That land's in fine *laft* for aits," i. e. oats; Loth. *Tid* and *Ply* may be viewed as synon. terms.

In one of the oldest copies of *Tak your auld cloak about you*, the sixth verse is thus given:

It's ilka land has its ain *laft*,
Ilk kind of corn has its ain hool;
I think the warld be gane daft,
When ilka wife her man wald rule.

In Thomson's Select Collection, vol. iii. *laugh* is the word used; in Pinkerton's Comic Ballads ii. 110,

lough. In both the third line does not rhyme with the first;

I think the warld is a' run wrang.

If *laft* be not the original word, *lauch* seems to have the best claim, as signifying law or custom.

Dan. *lav-e* aptare; *saette i lave*, componere, disponere; Baden.

LAG, *adj.* "Sluggish, slow, tardy. It is out of use, but retained in Scotland;" Johns.

Sinkin wi' care we aften fag;

Strummin about a gill we're lag,

Syne drowsy hum.

Tarras's Poems, p. 132.

LAGABAG, *s.* The hindmost or last, Fife; apparently from *lag* and *aback*.

LAGENE, LAGGEN, *s.* 1. The projecting part of the staves, &c.] *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *loegg* is defined in the same manner; Terminus fundi, seu incisura, qua fundus cum corpore vasis constructi coit; G. Andr. p. 160. Margo, vel incisura vasis lignei à fundo; Haldorson.

To LAGEN, LAGGEN, *v. a.* To repair the *laggen* of a vessel, Clydes.

Isl. *lagg-a*, fundum per incisuras aptare vasi ligneo; Haldorson.

LAGEN-GIRD, *s.* A hoop, &c.] *Add*;

—"Bodie!" addressing the fiddler, 'ye'll souk the *laggen-gird* off the quaigh, and mar your minstrelsy and our mirth." *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 407.

LAGGERIT, *part. pa.* 1. Bemired, &c. S.] *Add*;

This word appears in a more primitive form in O.E. "*Lagged* or bedrabelyd. Labefactus. Paludosus." Prompt. Parv.

LAY, *s.* The slay of a loom, S.] *Add*;

His loom, made o' stout aiken rungs,

Had sair't him saxty simmer,

Tho' his lang *lay*, wi' fearfu' fungs,

Shook a' the roofing tim'er.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 200.

To LAY, *v. a.* To smear or salve sheep with a mixture of tar and butter, Stirlings., Roxb.

"It was, till of late, the almost universal practice to *lay* or smear the whole stock with an ointment composed of butter and tar." *Agr. Surv. Stirl.* p. 295.

LAYING-TIME, *s.* The season when shepherds besmear their sheep with butter and tar, to guard them against the cold of winter, Roxb.

This is about the beginning of November. The term is formed, I suppose, from the circumstance of their *laying* this mixture on the skins of the sheep.

To LAY BY, *v. a.* This *v.*, indeed, is used in two forms. "He has *laid* himself *by* wi' o'er muckle wark," he has so overdone himself by improper exertion, that he is laid up." "He's *laid by*," he is confined by ailment, S.

To LAY DOWN, to sow out in grass, S.

"It is a prodigious error to overcrop ground, before *laying* it down with grass-seeds." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 52.

To LAY GOWN, to embroider.

And ye maun learn my gay goss hawk

To weild baith bow and brand;

And I sall learn your turtle dow

To *lay gowd* wi' her hand.

Fause Foudrage, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 85.

To LAY IN, *v. a.* To throw back into the state of a common, to put into a waste state.

—"Ordinis thatt all persones quha hes teillit, labourit, sawin, parkit, &c. ony pairt or portioun of his maiesteis commoun mures or vtheris commounteis,—within yeir & day eftir the said tryell *lay* in the samyn commounteis agane." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 228.

To LAY ON, *v. a.* To give blows.] *Add*;

"Gif the master [of a ship] *lays* on his men, and gevis ony of thame ane buffet with his neif, or with his palme, he sall pay vii d. Bot gif he strikes him mair, he that is strucken may turn and strike agane." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 627.

It was, however, anciently used in E. in the same manner. "I *laye* upon one, I beate hym or bunche hym.—She *layde* upon hym lyke a maulte sacke, and the poore boye durste nat ones quyttete." Palagr. B. iii. F. 274, b.

To LAY ON, *v. impers.* To rain, to hail, to snow, heavily; as, "It's *layin'* on o' snaw;" S.O.

To LAY TILL one, to allot, to ordain. "*Laid till her*, fated that she should;" Gl. Antiquary.

To LAYCH, *v. n.* To linger, to delay.] *Add*;

"*Latche* or tarynge. Mora. Tarditas." Prompt. Parv. LAICH, LAYCHE (gutt.), *adj.* Low in situation. V. LAIGH, *adj.*

LAICH, *s.* A hollow. V. LAIGH, *s.*

LAICH of a coit.

"Item, fyve ellis and thre quarters of fresit claith of gold reinyeit with blak, contening in the hail to fyve litle peces, a half of the *laich* of a coit thairin contenit, figurit with scaillis.—The claith of gold wes employit Feb. 1566, and the *laich* of the coit deliverit in Jan. 1566." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 149.

Laich seems to be the same with *Laik*, *q. v.*, as here signifying cloth in general. *Half of the laich of a coit*, "half as much cloth as is necessary for making a coat."

LAID, *s.* People, the same with *Leid*, *Lede*.

Gif thow meitis ony *laid* lent on the ling,

Gar thame boan to this burgh, I tell the mine intent. *Rauf Coilyear*, B. iij. 6.

Those writers, who were so fond of alliteration as the author of this tale, often paid little attention to the sense of terms which they used. The phrase following, *lent on the ling*, may however signify, dwelling, or tarrying, on the heath.

LAIDGALLON, a vessel for containing liquids.

"The air sall haue—the best brewing leid, the mask-fat, with tub, barrellis, and *laidgallon*." Balfour's Practicks, p. 234, also 235.

Although this term seems to be now quite obsolete, it is evidently given by Balfour as the translation of *Lagenam*, the word used in our *Leg. Burg.* c. 125. § 1. It denotes either a flagon, or a measure of four *sextarii*, i. e. six pints. It may perhaps be allied to Germ. and Dan. *lade*, Su.G. *laeda*, arca, cista, theca. L.B. *lad-us* is expl., Species vasis; Du Cange.

LAID DRAIN, a drain in which the stones are so *laid* as to form a regular opening for the water to pass, S.

"If a stream of running water, or small fountain, enters at the top, and runs along the whole course of the drain, it is generally found advisable to use a *laid drain*, i. e. a row of stones laid on each side, with

an opening of from six to ten inches between them, and a course of flat stones laid above these." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 426.

LAIDIS, *s. pl.*

But he may ruse him of his ryding,

In London for his longsorne byding.

Thair Holieglas begane his gaidis,

As he was learned amangis the *laidis*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 328.

Either, among the people, for *leidis* from *Leid*; or, in the languages, as *Leid* also signifies. V. LEID, *s.*, 2. and 3.

LAID-MAN, *s.* V. LADE-MAN.

LAIDNER, *s.* 1. A larder, S. V. LADNAIRE.

2. A winter's stock of provisions, East of Fife; a secondary use of the term.

LAIDNING, *s.* Lading, freight, S. Aberd. Reg.

LAIFF, LAYFF, *s.* The remainder. V. LAFE.

LAIF SOUNDAY, LEIF SOUNDAY, LAW SONDAY.

"And becaus thai haif bene sa lang out of vse of making of wapinschawing, it is thoct expedient that the samin be maid thrise for the first yeire: And the first tyme to be one the morne eftir *Laif Souneday* nixt tocum." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362.

"And becaus it is vnderstand that thir wapnis & harnes may nocht be completlie gottin at the first wapinschawing, that is to say, one the morne eftir *Leif Souneday* nixt tocum, therfor it is dispensit be the kingis grace at thai mak thar schawingis & monstouris with sic harness and wapnis as thai haif," &c. Ibid. p. 363.

In both passages *Law Souneday* occurs in Ed. 1566, fol. 130, b. 131, b. *Law Souneday*, Skene's Ed.

This term must have been still more obscure than it is, had it appeared merely, as in old editions, *Law Souneday*. Even the form of *Leif Souneday* would scarcely have led to the origin. It would seem that the editors of Ed. 1566 had taken a liberty very common with their successors in Andro Hart's time, of substituting their own conjectural emendations, when they did not understand a MS., or of using a term, which they supposed might be more intelligible, instead of one nearly obsolete. *Leisom*, A.S. *ge-leafsum*, and *leifful*, being often used as equivalent to *lawful*; they had thought proper to convert *Leif Souneday* in MS. into *Law Souneday*, as well as *monstouris* into *moustouris*.

Laif Souneday is undoubtedly *q.* "Loaf-Sunday."

A considerable difficulty remains, however. The name would correspond with that of *Lammas*, in A.S. *hlaf-maesse*, festum primitiarum, panis vel frumentationis festum. V. Somner, and Hickes Thesaur. i. 210. But this does not quadrate with the times appointed for these weapontakes.

Another passage in the Records, in which the term appears in the form of *Law Souneday*, goes further to fix the time.

—"Vpoun the quhilk sevint day of Januar thay sall sitt down, and sitt daylie, except vpoun the Souneday, but ony vacance at Fasterisewin, quhill Palme-sunday ewin including, and than ryiss and haue vacance quhill the nixt Mononday efter the *Law Souneday*, vpoun the quhilk Mononday thay sall sitt down, and sitt daylie, except on the Souneday, without ony vacance

at Witsunday, quhill the said tent day of Julij." Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 104.

Palme Sunday is the Sunday before Easter, which is the Sunday after the first full moon that follows the 21st of March. *Law Sunday* must therefore be between the end of March and Whitsunday.

The first Sunday after Easter, or Dies Dominicus in Albis, is called by the English *Low Sunday*; Mareschall, Observ. in Vers. A.S. p. 535. This circumstance, indeed, can throw no light on our subject, unless we could suppose that the reading of Ed. 1566 were the genuine one. But the origin of the E. designation seems as obscure as that of *Laiſt Sounday*. A.S. *hlaewe*, E. *low*, *loo*, are expl. by Somner, after Dugdale, as denoting the "heaps of earth to be found in all parts of England," and pointing out the "way of buriall used of the ancients." But we cannot suppose that this day had originally received its name from the circumstance of our Lord's having left the grave, because this was not on the first Sunday after Easter, but on Easter itself.

LAY-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the sole of the foot quite plain or flat, without any spring in it, and also much turned out, Fife, Loth. *Sclectin-fittit*, Caithn.

This is viewed as corresponding with E. *Splay-footed*, as given by Bailey, "One who treads his toes much outward."

The superstitious view it as an evil omen, if the first fit, i. e. the first person who calls, or who is met, in the beginning of the New Year, or when one sets out on a journey, or engages in any business, should happen to be *lay-fittit*.

To LAIG, *v. n.* To talk loudly and foolishly, Aberd.

Isl. *legg-ia ð*, veredicè aut fatidicè imprecare. But it may be allied to *liug-a* mentiri; or to *leik-a* illudere. **LAIGAN**, *s.* A large quantity of any liquid, Lanarks.

Gael. *loch-an*, C.B. *laguen*, a little pool or lake. V. Loch. **LAIGH**, **LAICH**, *s.* Flat, low part, S.B.] *Substitute*;—1. A hollow, S.

2. A plat of low-lying ground, S.

"The faughs (here including low wet lands, called *laighs*, and burnt lands,) vary from four to ten shillings, in new leases, and are perhaps eight shillings at a medium." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 172.

A burn ran in the *laigh*, ayont there lay
As mony feeding on the other brae.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 47.

"All the low fields that have been taken in, either from mosses or marshes, go under the general name of *laighs*." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 72, 73.

In an account of marches, this term occurs about 1450.

—"Swa passand eist downwart to the greyn *laigh* to Gemyllis myr, and fra that passand down our awn landis, the laif beand in commune." Chart. Aberbroth. Fol. 79.

To LAIGHEN, *v. a.* To lower, in whatever way, S.O.

Teut. *leegh-en* demittere, deprimere.

LAIGHNESS, *s.* Lowness, S.

LAYIS, *s.* The alloy mixed with gold or silver.] *Add*;

The correspondent term in L.B. is *lig-a*, which Du Cange defines, *Monetarum in metallo probitas à lege requisita ac definita*, Gall. *loi*, *aloi*, Ital. *lega*.—*Quod fierent denarii,—sub forma & cunho ac remediis ligae & ponderis sibi concessis in opere monetarum.* Comput. A. 1339. This definition, however, does not give a clear idea of the meaning of the word. In the quotation, the phrase *Remediis Ligae* is equivalent to our *Remeid*, q. v.

Lex, in the Lat. of the middle ages, was used in the same sense. It is expl. in the very same terms as *Liga*, by Du Cange. V. *Lex*, col. 158.

LAIK, **LAIKE**, *s.* 1. A stake at play, S.] *Add* to etymon;

To the same origin must we trace the *v.* "to Lake, to play; a word common to all the North country." Ray's Coll. p. 42. This *v.* Skinn. deduces, without any probability, from A.S. *plaeg-an* ludere, or Belg. *lach-en* ridere. Ray more properly refers to Dan. *leeg-er* to play. This is radically the same with the Isl. etymon already given. Hence *leeg* play; Wolff. **LAYKING**, *s.* Play; applied to *justing*.

— Ramsay til hym coym in hy,
And gert hym entre. Swne than he
Sayd, 'God mot at yhoure *laykyng* be!'
Syne sayd he, 'Lordis, on qwhat manere
'Will yhe ryn at this *justyng* here?'

Wyntown, viii. 35. 76. V. **LAIK**, *s.* 3.

LAIK, *s.*

—"All & haill the salmond fischeing—within the watter of Annane—with all vtheris garthis, pullis, haldis, *laikis*, and nettis, &c. The salmond fischeing—of Cummertreis—with all vtheris skarris, drauchtis, hauldis, *laikis*, and nettis within the boundis abonewrittin." Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 432.

LAYME, **LEEM**, *adj.* Earthen.

"As the fyre preiffis and schawis the *layme* vesselis maid be ane pottar, sa temptatioun of troubil preiffis & schawis iust men." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 187, b. In definition del. *ware*.

"Are we not God's *leem* vessels? and yet when they cast us over an house we are not broken in sheards." Ruth. Lett. P. i. ep. 48.

"Item the figure of ane doig maid quhite *laym*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.

"Next that heauenly treasure the gospell, that is, the vnsearchable riches of Jesus Christ, care (I say) should be had of the *laine* vessell, wherein it is contained. 2 Cor. 4. 7. A man is but a *laine* vessell, wherein the Lord puts so rich a treasure." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 121. V. **LAME**.

LAYN, *s.*

"Item ane bed of *layn* sewit with silk of divers cullouris garnisit with thre curtenis and with thre uther litle peces and the heidpece of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 150.

Fr. *laine* denotes wool. But the bed here described, as belonging to Q. Mary, would scarcely correspond with this idea, for it was deemed of such value, as to be kept in a coffer of silk. V. **CAMMES**. I therefore view it as signifying lawn; the same with *Layne*, q. v.

LAING, *s.* A small ridge of land, as distinguished from *Skift*, which signifies a broad ridge; Orkn.

To LAING, *v. n.* To move with long steps, Fife; the same with *Ling*, *q. v.*

LAY-POKE, *s.* The ovarium of fowls, *S.*; synonym. *Egg-bed.*

LAIR, LAIRE, *s.* A mire, a bog, *S.*; Hence, LAIRIE, LAIRY, *adj.* Boggy, marshy. *Lairysprings*, springs where one is apt to sink, Perth.

Saw you my ewes? How feed they? weel or ill?

Did ony, in a far-fetched winding turn,

Come near the *lairy* springs, or cross the burn?

Donald and Flora, p. 19.

LAIR, *s.* A laver, corruptly for *lawer*, with which it is evidently the same.

"1 basing and *lair*, with apis, wormes, and serpents.—Twa brokin coveris in form of *laweris*. Five platis. Ane *lawer* gilt. Ane *lawer* with a cowp and a cover of copper ennamallit." Inventories, *A.* 1562, p. 158.

LAIR, *s.* Learning, education. *V. LAIE.*

LAIRACH (*gutt.*), *s.* The site of a building, Banffs. *V. LERROCH.*

LAIRBAR, LARBAR, *s.*] *Add*;

Isl. lar-a debilitare.

LAIRD, LARDE, *s.* 1. A lord, &c.] *Add*;

Mr. Pinkerton also observes; "A *lord* and a *lard* are the same, and the Latin only admitted *dominus* for either.

"The lesser barons or *lairds*, corresponding with the English lords of manors, form such a singular and amphibious class, in the Scottish parliament, that they excite curiosity and disquisition."—"In England the *baron* was a *lord*, a peer: in Scotland he was only a *laird*, a man of landed property." History of Scotland, i. 359, 363.

Wedderburn in his Vocab. knew no other Lat. word corresponding to ours. "*Dominus*, a *Laird*;" p. 11.

Lord and *Lauerd* are used, &c.

Insert before etymon, col. 2. after l. 39;

In confirmation of what has been said in regard to the restriction of this term to one who held of the crown, we may quote the authority of Sir G. Mackenzie. "And this remembers me of a custom in Scotland, which is but gone lately in dissuetude, and that is, that such as did hold their lands of the Prince were called *Lairds*; but such as held their lands of a subject, though they were large, and their superiour very noble, were only called *Good-men*, from the old French word *Bonne homme*, which was the title of the master of the family; and therefore such fews as had a jurisdiction annex to them, a barrony, as we call it, do ennoble: for barronies are establisht only by the Princes erection or confirmation." Science of Heraldry, p. 13, 14. *Add*, as sense

4. The proprietor of a house, or of more houses than one, *S.*

LAIRDSHIP, *s.* An estate.] *Add*;

Sir Thomas Urquhart by this term expl. Fr. *châtellenie*.

"We have with the help of God conquered all the land of the Dipsodes. I will give thee the chasteleine, or *lairdship* of Salmigondin." Rabelais, B. ii. p. 214.

"Mr. Andrew Murray, minister of Ebdie, having been, by David viscount Stormont, preferred to the *lairdship* of Balvaird; and afterwards, in the year

1633, knighted by his majesty, was now maid lord Balvaird." Guthrey's Mem. p. 105.

"A *lairdship* is a tract of land with a mansion house upon it, where a gentleman hath his residence; and the name of that house he is distinguished by." Defoe's Journey through Scotl. p. 4.

This short passage affords different proofs of the inaccuracy of the ideas even of those who are near neighbours. For an estate is called a *lairdship*, not only when the proprietor is non-resident, but though there should be no mansion-house on it; and often the name of the estate is quite different from that of the mansion-house.

LAIRDIE, *s.* A small proprietor; a diminutive from *Laird*, *S.*

—"Our norland thristles winna pu',

For a wee bit German *lairdie*.

Jacobite Relics, i. 84.

LAIR-IGIGH, *s.* The name of a bird, Sutherland.

"Ther is great store of—dowes, steeres or stirrings, *lair-igigh* or knag (which is a foull lyk vnto a parroket, or parret, which maks place for her nest with her beck in the oak-trie,) duke, draig, widgeon, teale, wild gouse, ringouse, routs, whaips, shot-whaips, woodcock, larkes, sparrows, snypps, blak-burds or osills, meweis [mavice], thrushes, and all other kinds of wildfoule or birds, which ar to be had in any pairt of this kingdome." Sir R. Gordon's Hist. Sutherland. p. 3.

The description of this bird resembles that of the Woodpecker. This term, in a quotation from the same work, Agr. Surv. Sutherland. p. 169, is undoubtedly misprinted *Lair fligh*.

LAIR-SILUER, *s.* Apparently, money for education; Aberd. Reg. *A.* 1543; or perhaps the dues paid for a grave; *ibid.* Cent. 16.

LAIR-STANE, *s.* A tomb-stone, Aberd.

From *Lair*, sense 3. a burying place.

LAIT, LAYTE, &c., *s.* 1. Manner.] *Add*;

3. *Lait* is still used to denote a practice, habit, or custom, Border. *Ill laits* is a common phrase in Angus for "bad customs."

Thus gaed they on wi' deavin din,—

Coost up auld *laits* o' kith an' kin,

An' did like gypsies cow ither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 15.

But if for little rompish *laits*

I hear that thou a pandy gets,

Wi' patience thou maun bear the brunt.

Ibid. p. 12.

Add, as sense

4. A trick. It is used in this sense in the South of *S.*, generally with an *adj.* prefixed; as, *ill laits*, mischievous tricks.

To LAIT, *v. n.* To personate.] *Add*;

Isl. laet-a is used precisely in the same sense; simulate, Haldorson.

LAITLESS, *adj.* Uncivil, unmannerly, unbecoming, Ettr. For.

"Richt *laithe* to lay ane *laitless* finger on her, I brankyt in myne gram." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42.

From *S. Lait* manner, and the negative *less*.

To LAIT, *v. a.* To allure, to entice; an old word, Teviotdale.

Isl. *let-ia* dissuadere, dehortari; *lad-a*, allicere, Olav. Lex. Runic.

To LAIT, *v. a.* A term used to denote the mode of reducing the temper of iron or steel, when it is too hard. This is done by heating it, S.

Isl. *lat* flexibilitas. V. LATE, LEET, *v.*

To LAITH *at, v. a.* To loath, to have a disgust at, Fife; synonym. *Ug, Scunner*, S.

A.S. *lath-ian*, detestari.

LAITH, LATHE, *s.* A loathing, a disgust; a word of pretty general use, S.

A.S. *laeththe*, odium, "hatred, envy, loathing," Somner. *Lath*, inimicitia; Lye. Isl. *leide*, fastidium; Sw. *leda*, loathing. As A.S. *lath* primarily signifies malum, and only in a secondary acceptation inimicitia; the same thing may be observed of Germ. *leid*, deduced from *leid-en*, laedere, to injure. Hence Wachter observes; A *leid* fit *leiden* pati malum, et *leiden* aversari malum. The connexion is very striking. For what is disgust, but aversion from something that either is, or is supposed to be, evil?

LAITHEAND, *adj.* Detestable, loathsome.

"Thocht naething apperit mair sikker than haisty and dangerus weris approcheand be the Tarquinis; yet the samin wes mair *laitheand* than it semit." Belend. T. Liv. p. 110. Id quod non timebant, Lat.

A.S. *lathwend*, odiosus, infestus, invisus.

LAITHFOW, *adj.* 2. Shy of accepting an invitation to eat, &c.] *Add*;

It may be subjoined, that *laithfow* includes the idea of great abstemiousness in eating, after an invitation has been accepted; lest one should seem to abuse discretion, or, (to use the term contrasted with it,) seem to be *menseless*.

I hesitate much, whether Burns did not use the term in this very sense, in the passage quoted above under sense 1. as this acceptation is very common in the West of S., and as the passage refers to their sitting at table; for it follows:

The cheerfu' supper done, &c.

3. Disgustful, loathsome, Moray.

LAITHLY, LAIDL, *adj.* 1. Loathsome, &c.] *Add*;

A lascivious person is commonly designed "a *laidly* lown," Ang. But it seems very doubtful whether this be radically the same word.

LAITHERIN, *part. pr.* Lazy, loitering, Perth.; apparently the same with *Ladrone*, q. v.

LAITHLOUNKIE, *adj.* A term applied to one who is dejected or chopfallen, Ayrs.; synonym. *Down-s-the-mouth*, S.

The origin is quite uncertain. *Laith* may here have its ordinary meaning, like E. *loth*. Teut. *lonck-en* signifies, retortis oculis tueri, q. to look askance. To LAIVE, *v. a.* To throw water by means of a vessel, or with the hand, S.

This is very nearly allied to one sense of E. *lave*. But it properly signifies to lade, to throw out what is useless, redundant, or threatens danger. This, however, respects the *terminus ad quem*; as in *laiv-ing* water on linens that they may be bleached, *laiv-ing* it on the face to recover from a swoon, &c.

* LAKE, *s.* A small stagnant pool, Roxb.; *Loch* is always used in the same district, to denote a large body of water.

This corresponds with the general sense of A.S. *lac, laca*, as signifying stagnum, "a standing pool;" Somner.

To LAKE *at, v. a.* 1. Expl. "To give heed to; used always with a negative, as, *He never lakit at it*, He gave no heed to it;" Orkn.

2. "To give credit to, to trust;" *ibid*.

There must be some obliquity in the use of this phrase, or a deviation from the primary signification of the radical term. It may probably be conjectured that at first it was used in a positive form. "He *lakit at it*;" as allied to Isl. *laeck-a* deprimere; Teut. *laeck-en*, diminuere, detrahere alicui; Belg. *laek-en*, to slight, to despise: q. "so far from giving credit or heed to it, he treated it lightly."

LAKIE, *s.* Irregularity in the tides.] *Add*;

Probably allied to Isl. *loka-straum*, minimus aestus maris, q. a very small flow, a neap-tide.

LALIE, *s.* A child's toy, Shetl.

Isl. *lalle* puellus, a boy, when making his first attempts to walk out; G. Andr.

LALL, *s.* An inactive, handless person, Ayrs.; viewed as carrying the idea of incapacity for work farther than *Tawpie*.

Isl. *lall-a*, lentè gradi, G. Andr.; aegre ambulare, Haldorson. Hence, *lall*, the first use that children make of their feet; *lalli*, one who walks about in a tottering way. Su.G. *lolla*, femina fatua, inepta. Ihre remarks the affinity of Gr. Barb. *λολλ-ος*, stolidus. The E. *v. to loll* seems to have a common fountain.

LALLAN, *adj.* Belonging to the Lowlands of Scotland, S.

Far aff our gentles for their poets flew,

And scorn'd to own that *Lallan* sangs they knew.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 40.

To LAMB.] *Add*;

"As for the sheep, I take them to be little less than they are in many places of Scotland; they *lamb* not so soon as with us, for at the end of May their lambs are not come in season." Brand's *Zetl.* p. 75.

LAMBIE, LAMMIE, *s.* 1. A young lamb, S.

2. A fondling term for a lamb, without respect to its age, S.

For tweesh twa hillocks the poor *lambie* lies.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

3. A darling, S.

I held her to my beating heart,

My young, my smiling *lammie*!

Macneill's Poems, ii. 84.

LAMB'S TONGUE.] R. Corn mint, S. *Mentha arvensis*, Linn.

LAME, *adj.* Earthen, &c. S.] *Add*;

"Capedo, capedinis, a *lame* vessel." Despaut. Gram. B. 8, a.

To LAME, *v. a.* To prepare wool by drawing, Shetl.

Isl. *lam*, segmen semifractum, *laum* lamina; G. Andr. *Lam-a* debilitare, frangere.

LAMENT, *s.* 1. A sort of elegiac composition, in memory of the dead, S.

Hence the title of one of Dunbar's Poems, "*Lament for the Deth of the Makkaris*." Bann. Poems, p. 74.

2. The music to which such a composition is set, S.

"They delighted in the warlike high-toned notes of the bagpipes, and were particularly charmed with solemn and melancholy airs or *Laments* (as they call them) for their deceased friends." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 84.

LAMER, *s.* A thong, Teviotdale.

O Teut. *lamme*, *lemmer*, impedimentum, might seem allied, a thong being used as a mode of restraint.

LAMITER, *s.* A cripple.] *Add*;

"Though ye may think him a *lamiter*, yet, grippie for grippie, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll gar the blude spin frae under your nails." Tales of my Landlord, i. 338.

"The *Lamiters* of Edinburgh and its vicinity are respectfully informed that a festival will be celebrated by the Ready-to-halt Fraternity, at M'Lean's Hotel, Prince's Street, on Thursday next, the 14th of September. All such Cripples and *Lamiters* as wish to consociate and dine together will please give in their names at the Hotel before the 14th instant. No Procession. W. T. Secretary.

Caledonian Merc. Sep. 9, 1820.

LAMITER, *adj.* Lame, Ayrs.

"What few elements of education—she had acquired were chiefly derived from Jenny Hirple, a *lameter* woman." The Entail, i. 95.

LAMMAS FLUDE or SPATE, the heavy fall of rain which generally takes place some time in the month of August, causing a swell in the waters, S.

"*Lammas Spates*, those heavy falls of rain, common about *Lammas*." Gall. Encycl.

LAMMER, LAMER, *s.* Amber, S.] *Add*;

"Bedis [beads] of correll & *lammer*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

As amber, when heated, emits an agreeable odour; the custom of wearing a necklace of amber, which was formerly so common, and is not yet extinct among old women—in our country, is attributed to this circumstance. In olden time, the present made by a mother to her daughter on the night of her marriage, was a set of *lammer beads*, to be worn about her neck, that, from the influence of the bed-heat on the amber, she might smell sweet to her husband.

It is not improbable that it was originally used as a charm. The ancients, at least, viewed it as efficacious in this way. Though Pliny takes no notice of its *connubial* virtue, he admits its agreeable odour; observing that "the white is most redolent, and smells best." A little downwards, he adds; "True it is, that a collar of ambre beads worn about the neck of yong infants, is a singular preservative unto them against secret poyson & a countercharme for witchcraft and sorcerie. Callistratus saith, that such collars are very good for all ages, and namely, to preserve as many as weareth them against fantastical illusions and frights that drive folke out of their wits." Nat. Hist. B. 37, c. 3. Transl. by Holland.

LAMMER, LAMOUR, *adj.* Of or belonging to amber, S.

"Dinna ye think puir Jeanie's een wi' the tears in them glanced like *lamour* beads?" Heart M. Loth. i. 382.

A learned friend suggests that S. *Lammer* may be from Fr. *Fambre*, id.

LAMMER-WINE, *s.* Amberwine, Clydes.

"This imaginary liquor was esteemed a sort of elixir of immortality, and its virtues are celebrated in the following infallible recipe.

Drink ae coup o' the *lammer-wine*,

An' the tear is nae mair in your e'e.

An' drink twae coups o' the *lammer-wine*.

Nae dule nor pine ye'll dree.

An' drink three coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Your mortal life's awa.

An' drink four coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye'll turn a fairy sma'.

An' drink five coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

O' joys ye've rowth an' wale.

An' drink sax coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye'll ring ower hill and dale.

An' drink seven coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye may dance on the milky way.

An' drink aught coups o' the *lammer-wine*,

Ye may ride on the fire-flaught blae.

An' drink nine coups o' the *lammer wine*,

Your endday ye'll ne'er see;

An' the nicht is gane, an' the day has come

Will never set to thee."

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820, p. 452.

Among all the properties, according to Pliny, ascribed by the ancients to amber, this of conferring immortality seems to have been totally unknown.

LAMMERMOOR LION, a sheep, Loth.

"You look like a *Lammermoor lion*,"—S. Prov. "*Lammermoor* is a largesheep walk in the east of Scotland. The English say, An Essex Lyon." Kelly, p. 380.

LAMMIE. V. LAMBIE.

LAMMIE SOUROCKS, the herb sorrel, Teviotd.

Analogous perhaps to the E. name of Sheep's-sorrel, given to the *Rumex acetosella*; q. Lamb's-sorrel.

This is in fact the Isl. name, *lamba-sura*, *rumex foliis acutis*; Haldorson.

LAMOO, *s.* Any thing that is easily swallowed, &c.] *Add*;

It may be doubted, whether this phrase has not a reference to *Lamb's wool*, in another sense than that which would occur at first sight. "The *Wassel Bowl*," says Warton, "is Shakspeare's Gossip's Bowl. The composition was ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast, and roasted crabs or apples. It was also called *Lamb's Wool*." Edit. of Milton, 1785, p. 51. Polwhill, in his *Old English Gentleman*, p. 117, speaking of the bowl drunk at the New Year, says;

It welcomed with *Lamb's Wool* the rising year.

Vallancy, in his usual mode, gives this an Irish origin. "The first day of November was dedicated to the angel presiding over fruits, seeds, &c., and was therefore named *La Mas ribhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit, and being pronounced *Lamasool*, the English have corrupted the name to *Lamb's-Wool*." Collect. De Reb. Hib. iii. 459.

To LAMP, *v. n.* To take long steps.] *Add*;

"It was all her father's own fault, that let her run *lamping* about the country, riding on bare-backed nags, and never settling to do a turn of work within doors, unless it were to dress dainties at dinner-time for his ain kyte." Monastery, iii. 205.

Lampin Tibbie Deemster saw us

Tak a kindly kiss or twa;

Syne awa she bang'd to blaw us,
Mummling what she heard an' saw.
Remains Nithsd. and Gall. Song, p. 104.
Fowk frae every door came *lamping*,
Maggy curst them ane and a'.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 9.

LAMP, *s.* A long and heavy step, Lanarks.; synon. *Blad*, Dumfr.

LAMPER, *s.* One who takes long and heavy steps, Lanarks.

LAMPER EEL, a lamprey, Galloway.

"*Lamper eels*—common in spring wells during summer." *Gall. Encycl.* V. RAMPAR EEL.

LAMPET, LEMPET, *s.* A limpet, &c.] *Add*;
"He—stuck like a *lampit* to a rock—a perfect double of the Old Man of the Sea, who I take to have been the greatest bore on record." *St Ronan*, iii. 106.

LANCE, *s.* A surgeon's lancet, S.

LAND, *s.* A house consisting of different stories, &c.] *Add*;

"In the actioun—aganis Wilyaim Fery for the wrangwiss occupatioun of diuerss housis, that is to say, a hal, a chavmir, a kychin, twa loftis, twa sellaris, ane inner hous, with a loft abone, & ane vnder sellar, lying in the brugh of Edinburgh, on the north side of the strete,—betuix the *land* of Johnne Pater-son & the *land* of Nicol Spedy on the est." *Act. Audit.* A. 1482, p. 107.

"That—the annuellar, hauand the ground annuell vpone any brint *land*, quhilk is or beis reparellit,—that makis na contributioun to the bigging of the samin, sall want the saxt part of the annuell," &c. A. 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 431.

—"Gif thair beis ony coniunct fear or liferentar of ony brint *land*," &c. *Ibid.*

The act indeed is entitled, "Of the Articles—twiching the brint *landis* and tenementis within the Burgh of Edinburgh and vthers burghs and townis within the realme of Scotland, brint be the auld inimeis of Ingland."

—"By the way, they call a floor a *house*; the whole building is called a *land*; an alley—is a *mynde*; a little court, or a turn-again alley is a *closs*; a round stair-case, a *turnpike*; and a square one goes by the name of a *skale-stair*." *Burt's Letters*, i. 63.

The definitions here are not quite correct. The term *closs* is indiscriminately applied to an open and to a blind alley. The former is sometimes more particularly denominated, "a throughgang *close*." V. CLOSE.

To LAND, *v. n.* To end, S. Callander's MS.

Notes on *Ihre*, vo. *Laenda*, appellere; pertinere.

But our term is merely a metaph. use of the E. *v.*, from the idea of terminating a voyage. *How did ye land?* How did the business terminate? q. How did ye come to *land*?

LAND, LANDIN, LAN'EN, *s.* That portion of a field which a band of reapers take along with them at one time, Loth., Dumfr.; synon. *Win*, Clydes.

Of Gath'rers next, unruly bands

Do spread themsels athwart the *Lands*;

And sair they green to try their hands

Among the sheaves. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 25.

"*Lan-en*, the end of ridges;" *Gall. Encycl.*

The complete sameness of idea with that convey- ed by *Win* obviously refers us to Isl. *landwinna*, ope- ra rustica, as the origin. Teut. *landwin*, *landwinner*, agricola, *landwinninghe* agricultura; from *land* ager, terra, and *win-en*, colere agrum, A.S. *winn-an* labo- rare, used in the same sense; *win* labor. Isl. *winna*-a laborare, *winna*, opus, labor.

LAND OF THE LEAL. V. LEIL.

LANDE-ILL, *s.* Some species of disease.

"And als the *lande ill*—was so violent that thar deit ma that yere than euir thar deit ounder in pesti- lens or yit in ony vthir seikness in Scotland." *Ad- dic.* to Scot. Corniklis, p. 4.

Perhaps a disease of the loins; Teut. *lende* lumbus.

LANDERS. *Lady Landers.*] *Add*;

She added, laughingly, "And so ye thought I was marvelling at the red mantle o' the *leddy-lauanners*?" *Spaewife*, ii. 8.

The rhyme, as used by children in Clydes., is thus given more fully.

"When any of our children lights upon one of these insects, it is carefully placed on the open palm of the hand, and the following metrical jargon is re- peated, t'll the little animal takes wing and flies away:—

Lady, Lady Lanners,

Lady, Lady Lanners,

Tak up your clowk about your head,

An' flee awa to Flanners.

Flee ower firth, and flee ower fell,

Flee ower pule and rinnan' well,

Flee ower muir, and flee ower mead,

Flee ower livan, flee ower dead,

Flee ower corn, an' flee ower lea,

Flee ower river, flee ower sea,

Flee ye east, or flee ye west,

Flee till him that lo'es me best."

Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 326.

As the ingenious writer of this article has observ- ed, it appears that "this beautiful little insect,—still a great favourite with our peasantry," had formerly been "used for divining one's future helpmate," though not now, as far as he can learn, viewed as subservient to this purpose.

This insect is also called the *King*, and *King Col- oma*, Mearns, Aberd.

When children have caught one, which they be- lieve it would be criminal to kill, they repeat these lines,

King, King Coloma,

Up your wings and flee awa'.

O'er land, and o'er sea;

Tell me whare my love can be.

LAND-GATES, *adv.* Towards the interior of a country; q. taking the *gait* or road *inland*, S.B.

And she ran aff as rais'd as ony deer;

Landgates unto the hills she took the gate,

After the night was gloom'd and growing late.

Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

In signification, this term resembles *Landwart*.

LAND-HORSE, *s.* The horse on the plough- man's left-hand; q. the horse that treads the unploughed *land*, S.B.

LANDIER, *s.* An andiron, Fr.

"Brasen worke, sic as *Landiers*, *Chandeliers*, *Ba- sons*," &c. *Rates*, A. 1611.

LANDIMER, *s.*] *Add*;

2. A march or boundary of landed property, *Aberd.*

To Ride the Landimeres, to examine the marches, *ibid.*, *Lanarks.*

Once in seven years the magistrates of Aberdeen have to this day been in use to go round all the limits of their burgh and country lands to the extent of many miles. This is called *Riding the Landimeres*. In *Lanarks.* this is done every year. The day in which the procession is made is called *Landimere's day*. When they come in their progress, to the river Mouse, every one in the procession who has not passed this way before, must submit to a ducking in the stream. This is also called *Landmark Day*, *q. v.*

LANDIN', *s.* The termination of a ridge; a term used by reapers in relation to the ridge on which they are working, *S. V. LAND, LANDIN'.*

LANDLASH, *s.* A great fall of rain, accompanied with high wind, *Lanarks.*; *q. the lashing of the land.*

Whan comes the *landlash* wi' rain an' swash,
I coud on the rowan' spait,
And airt its way by bank an' brae,
Fulfillan' my luve or hate.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

LAND-LOUPER, *s.* A vagabond, &c.] *Add*;
This word occurs in *O.E.*

"Peter Warbeck had been from his childhood such a wanderer, or (as the king called him) such a *land-loper*, as it was extreme hard to hunt out his nest and parents. Neither could any man by company or conversing with him, be able to say or detect well what he was, he did so flit from place to place." *Bacon's Hist. Hen. VII. Works, iii. 448-9.*

LAND-LOUPING, *adj.* Rambling, migratory, shifting from one place to another, *S.*

"Yea, the laws of our own land, defective as they are at present, have declared these *land-louping* villains impudent sturdy beggars, and idle vagabond rascals." *Player's Scourge, p. 1.*

"I canna think it an unlawfu' thing to pit a bit trick on sic a *land-louping* scoundrel, that just lives by tricking honest folk." *Antiquary, ii. 293.*

LANDMAN, *s.* An inhabitant of the country, as contradistinguished from those who live in burghs; or perhaps rather a farmer.

"The tounne is haueyly murnowrit be the *landmen*, that the wittell byaris of the merkatt scattis thame gryttlie," &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. SCATT, v.*

A.S. land-man, terrae homo, colonus. Teut. id. agricola, agricultor; Su.G. landzman, ruricola; Isl. landzmadur, incola.

LAND-METSTER, *s.* Land-measurer, *Argylls.*

"The Moderator—administered the oath *de fideli* to—John Currie, *land-metster*, and instructed said John Currie to measure out one half acre, in the meantime, on a field called Faslin,—as site for manse and office-houses." *Law Case, Rev. D. Macarthur, 1822.*

LANDRIEN, *adv.* In a straight course, directly, as opposed to any delay or taking a circuitous course, and as implying the idea of expedition; *He came rinnin landrien*, He came running directly. *I cam landrien*, I came expressly with this or that intention, *Selkirks. Roxb.*

It might seem to be an old Goth. word; allied to *Isl. land terra*, and *renn-a* rumpere; as alluding to waves breaking on the shore, (like *Land-birst*, *q. v.*), or *rinn-a*, currere, *q. to run to land*, a term borrowed from the sea-faring life. But as it is occasionally pron. *landrifn*, and as snow is said to be *land-driven* or *land-dri'en*, when drifted by the wind after it has fallen to the ground, I have no doubt that the idea is borrowed from the violence of the *drift*; especially as in the southern counties *dri'en* is the vulgar pronunciation of *driven*; and the phrase, "like *drift land dri'en*," is often used to denote velocity of motion. *Drift* is a common metaphor through *S.* *He lees like drift*; He tells lies with the greatest volubility.

LANDSLIP, *s.* A quantity of soil which slips from a declivity, and is precipitated into the hollow below, *Mearns.*

"In general, through the whole extent of this course, springs of water from the circumjacent grounds were continually oozing to the banks, and forming into marshes and quagmires: which, from time to time, burst, and were precipitated by *land-slips*, into the river." *Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 324.*

LANDMARK-DAY, the day on which the marches are rode, *Lanarks.*

"The other [custom] is the riding of the marches, which is done annually upon the day after Whitsunday fair, by the magistrates and burgesses, called here the *landsmark* or *langemark* day, from the Saxon *langemark*." *Stat. Acc. P. Lan. xv. 45, 46.*

The *A.S.* word referred to must be *land-gemercu*, the same with *land-mearc*, terrae limites, fines.

A similar custom is observed in London. The boys of the different charity schools, accompanied by the parish officers and teachers, go annually round the boundaries of their respective parishes, and, as it is called, "beat the bounds" with long wicker wands.

LAND-STAIL, *s.* That part of a dam-head which connects it with the land adjoining.

"Sir Patrick craved power to affix the *land-stail* of his dam-head on the other side of the river, whereof Linthill has either right or commonty." *Fountain. i. 318.*

Land and *A.S. stael*, *Su.G. staele locus, q. land-place.*

LAND-STANE, *s.* A stone found among the soil of a field, *Berwicks.*

"In all free soils, numerous stones, provincially termed *land-stones*, are found of various sizes, from the smaller gravel up to several pounds weight, and often in vast abundance." *Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 35.*

LANDTIDE, *s.* The undulating motion in the air, as perceived in a drougthy day; the effect of evaporation, *Clydes. Summer-couts* synon. They scouplit ower a dowie waste,

Whar flower had never blawn,

Whar the dew ne'er scanc't, nor the *landtide* danc'd,
Nor rain had ever fawn.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Q. the *tide* that floats on the *land* or ground, from the resemblance of the exhalations to the motion of the waves of the sea.

LANDWAYS, *adv.* By land, overland, as opposed to conveyance by sea.

"He lists a number of brave gentlemen to serve

in the said guards, well horsed, and he has them *landways* to London, and from thence transported them by sea over into France." Spalding, i. 20.

Teut. *land-wegh*, iter terrestre.

LANDWART, *adj.*] *Insert*, after the extract from Sir J. Sinclair's Observ. ;

The term *landwart*, however, as used by itself, has no reference to the sea-coast, but merely to the country.

A literary friend remarks that being opposed to a town or burgh, it hence signifies rude or unpollished ; as in Lat. *civilis* from *civis*, *rusticus* from *rus* ; and in Gr. *ἀστικός*, urbanus, civilis, scitus, from *ἀστυ*, urbs.

LAND-WASTER, *s.* A prodigal, a spendthrift, Clydes.

LANE, *s.* Loan.] *Add* ;

"That nane of his liegis tak vpown hand—to tak ony greittar profeit or annualrent for the *lane* of money—bot ten for the hundreth." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 120.

LANE, *part. pa.*

"Grantit be vmquhile king James the second—to the said burgh of Kirkcudbright—power to by and sell *lane* skynes, hydes, and all vther kynd of merchandice." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, v. 524.

This, I apprehend, has the same signification with *laid*, as now used. Skinners call those *laid skins*, that are bought with all the tar and grease on them, with which they had been besmeared for the defence of the sheep through the winter ; q. *lain*.

LANE, *s.* 1. A brook, of which the motion is so slow as to be scarcely perceptible, Galloway, Lanarks. Expl. "the hollow course of a large rivulet in meadow-ground," Dumfr.

2. Applied to those parts of a river or rivulet, which are so smooth as to answer this description, Galloway.

Isl. *lon* intermissio, also stagnum ; *lon-a* stagnare ; *hlan-a* tepescere, tabescere. But perhaps it is still more nearly allied to *laena*, locus maris vel stagni, a tempestate immunis, ob interpositos et objectos montes ; Haldorson. *Biaerglaena* is used in the same sense ; *Siaelon*, a pool of this kind in the sea-shore. A literary friend refers to Gr. *λαῖνα*, lacus, canalis.

LANE, *adj.* Lone, alone.] *Add* ;

By a peculiar idiom in the S. this is frequently conjoined with the pronoun ; as *his lane*, *her lane*, *my lane* ; sometimes as one word, *himlane* ;

He—quait, aside the fire *himlane*,
Was harmless as the soukin' wean.

Picken's Poems, i. 8.

Gawin Douglas uses *myne alane*. V. **ALANE**.

Hence the phrase, *It lane*. This is the idiom of Angus for *its lane* in other counties.

Then Nory says, I see a house *it lane*,
But far nor near of house mair spy I nane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 75.

LANELY, *adj.* Lonely, South and West of S.

The hares, in mony an amorous whud,
Did scour the grass out-through,
And far, far in a *lanely* wood,
I heard the cushet coo.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 376.

"Being a *lanely* widow-woman, I was blate amang strangers in the boat." The Steam-Boat, p. 38.

To court the Muse's help in sang,
Wad gi'e me fouth o' pleasure ;—
Or, in some *lanely* rustic bower,
To tune the lyre unseen.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 56.

LANELINESS, *s.* Loneliness, S.O.

LANERLY, *adj.* The same with *Lanely*, Ayrs. ; apparently from an improper use of *Alanerly*.

—"Purposing—to devise—in what manner she should take revenge upon the profligate prodigal for having thought so little of her principle, merely because she was a *lanerly* widow bent with age and poorthith." R. Gilhaize, ii. 202.

The same use of the term occurs *ibid*, p. 265.

LANESOME, *adj.* Lonely, S.

"Stately and green in your bonny bonny ranks—green wi' yere simmer livery were ye whan I first saw this *lanesome* glen." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 283.

"I wud like to die here, up in my ain bit garret, for a' my freens are now dead, and I am a *lanesome* body on the yerth." M. Lyndsay, p. 282.

LANG, **LANG**, *adj.* Long.] *Add* ;

2. Continual, incessant ; as, "the *lang* din o' a schule," i. e. school, Aberd.

LANG DAYS. *Afore lang days*, ere long, Ang.

We's hae you coupled then *afore lang days*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 39.

Here *Lang* is used in the sense of remote.

LANG, used in different forms as a *s.* *Mony a lang*, for a long time, Ang.

—Was ye a-field that day,

Fan the wild Kettrin ca'd your gueeds away ?

Na, na, she says, I had na use to gang

Unto the glen to herd this *mony a lang*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31.

At the lang, at length, South of S.

"*At the launge*, I stevellit backe, and, lowten downe, set mai nebb to ane gell in the dor." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

LANGBOARD, *s.* The long table used in a farmhouse, at which master and servants were wont to sit at meat, Loth.

—A' the *langboard* now does grane,

Wi' swacks o' kale—

The Har'st Rig, st. 137.

They a' thrang round the *lang board* now,
Where there is meat for ilka mou'.

Farmer's Ha', st. 62.

LANG-BOWLS, *s. pl.* A game, much used in Angus, in which heavy leaden bullets are thrown from the hand. He who flings his *bowl* farthest, or can reach a given point with fewest throws, is the victor.

TO LANCEL, *v. a.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. Properly, to tie together the two legs of a horse, or other animal, on one side ; as, "to *lancel* a horse," Aberd.

Langelyn, i. e. to *langle*, is an O.E. *v.*

"*Langelyn* or bindyn togeder. Colligo. Compendio." Prompt. Parv. The latter Lat. term shows that it has been used to denote the act of tying the feet together.

LANCET, LANGELL, *s.* A rope, &c.] *Add*;
This is *Langlit*, or *Langelt*, in Roxb.; whence
LANGLETIT, *part. pa.* Having the fore and hind
legs tied together, to prevent running, *ibid.*

LANGFAILLIE, *s.*

"Ane compter rowndell, compter clayth with twa
langfaillies." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

Teut. and Fr. *falie* signifies a large vail, or long
robe worn by females.

LANGER, LANGOURE, *s.* 1. Weariness, &c.]

Add to etymon;

It ought to be observed that *to Langure* is an O.E.
v. to which Mr. Todd has given a place in the E. Dic-
tionary. Not only does Hulot use it; but it occurs
in Prompt. Parv. "*Languryn* in sekeness. *Langueo*."

LANG HALTER TIME, a phrase formerly in
use, in Loth. at least, to denote that season of
the year, when, the fields being cleared, travel-
lers and others claimed a common right of oc-
casional pasturage.

"The country was very little inclosed.—At Dal-
keith fair, when the crops were off the ground, it was
called—*long halter time*. The cattle during the fair,
got leave to stray at large." *Nicol's Advent. p. 203.*

LANG-KAIL, *s.* Coleworts not shorn, *S.*] *Add*;

She wadnae eat nae bacon,

She wadnae eat nae beef,

She wadnae eat nae *lang-kail*,

For fying o' her teeth. *Herd's Coll. ii. 213.*

The Icelanders use the same word, but as denoting
chopped coleworts; *langkal*, minutal oleracium.

LANG-HEADIT, *adj.* Having a great stretch of
understanding, having much foresight, *S.*

"Then he's sic an auld-farran *lang-headit* chield
as never took up the trade o' kateran in our time."
Rob Roy, ii. 289.

He's a *langheadit* fallow, that Hector MacNeill.

Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

LANG-LUGGED, *adj.* Quick of hearing, *S.*

—"I'll tell ye that after we are done wi' our sup-
per, for it will may be no be sae weel to speak about
it while that *lang-lugged* limmer o' a lass is gaun flak-
ing in and out o' the room." *Guy Mannering, iii. 101.*

LANG-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a long nose.] *Add*;

To shaw their skill right far frae hame,

Many *lang-nebbet* carlins came,

Some set up rown-tree in the byre,

Some heaved sa't into the fire,

Some sprinkled water on the floor,

Some figures made amang the stoor.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 23.

2. Acute in understanding, *Fife, Perth;* synon.
with *Lang-headit*; *q.* piercing far with his beak.

3. Prying, disposed to criticise, *S.*

O ye *lang-nebbit* pryin' race,

Who kittle words an' letters trace,

Up to their vera risin' place, &c.

Ruickbie's Address to Critics, p. 188.

4. Applied to a staff; respecting its *prong* or point,
Ettr. For.

"He had a large *lang-nebbit* staff in his hand,
which Laidlaw took particular notice of, thinking it
would be a good help for the young man in the rough
way he had to gang." *Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 317.*

5. Used to denote preternatural beings in gen-
eral, *Ayrs.*

"O, sir, Hallowe'en among us is a dreadful night !
witches and warloiks, and a' *langnebbit* things, hae
a power and dominion unspeakable on Hallowe'en."
R. Gilhaize, ii. 217.

6. Applied to learned terms, or such as have the
appearance of pedantry. What a Roman would
have denominated *sesquipedalia verba*, we call
lang-nebbit words, *S.*

"He'll no be sae *lang-nebbit* wi' his words the
morn at ten o'clock, when a' the Cardinal's gude Can-
nary's out o' his head." *Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 98.*

LANGOUS, *prep.* Alongst. *V. LANGIS, id.*

"Als gud haging throucht the cloiss, & *langous*
the hous syd." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 639.*

LANG-SADDILL BED.

"Item ane *langsaddil-bed*." *Inventories, A. 1566,*
p. 173.

This is a vitious orthography of *Langsettil*, *q. v.*;
We find the phrase *Langsaddil* form also used. "Ane
langsaddil form of fyr [fir] worcht iiii sh." *Ibid. V. 17.*

LANGSAILD BED, perhaps an errat. for *Langsaddil*.
It is also written *Langsald*, *ibid. V. LANG-*

SETTLE.

"Ane *langsaild bed*, ane compter, ane cop almery,
and candill kyst," &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. 16.*

LANG SANDS. *To Leave one to the Lang Sands*,
to throw one out of a share in property, to which
he has a just claim.

"There was an express quality in the assignation
in favours of Pitreichy.—Notwithstanding of this
clog, it would appear Udney transacts for the hail,
pays himself, and leaves Pitreichy to the *lang sands*."
Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. ii. 539.

A singular metaphor, borrowed from the forlorn
situation of a stranger, who, deserted by others, is
bewildered, in seeking his way, among the tractless
sands on the sea-shore.

LANG-SEAT, *s.* The same with *Lang-settle*, *Aberd.*

"The master commonly [sat] on a kind of wooden
sofa, called a *long-seat*; from the back of which a
deal or board of wood, three feet long and one foot
broad, fixed by a hinge, was let down at time of
meals, to supply the place of a table." *Agr. Surv.*
Aberd. p. 130.

LANG-SETTLE, LANG-SADDLE, *s.* A long wooden
seat, resembling a settee, which formerly used
to constitute part of the furniture of a farmer's
house; it was placed at the fireside, and was gen-
erally appropriated to the *gudeman*, South
of *S.*

"The air sall hae ane *langsettil* bed with ane arras
work, ane mantle, ane napeck, ane ruif of ane bed,
ane pair of bed-courtnis." *Balfour's Pract. p. 234.*
Qu. a settee-bed, a bed made up as a seat in the day-
time; *A.S. lang* long, and *setil* a seat; *heahsetil*, a high
seat.

An' 'Let us pray,' quo' the gude eld carle,

An' 'Let us pray,' quo' he;

But my luve sat on the *lang-settle*,

An' never a knee bent he.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 25.

"*Lang-settle*, a bench like a settee; North." *Groge.*

LANGSUM, LANGSOME, *adj.* 1. Slow, tedious, S.]

Add to definition;—in a general sense.

"That efter the tedious, chargeable and *langsum* persute in obteneing of thair decreitis,—the execution of the decreitis gevin be quhatsumeuir Jugeis—althocht obteneit be maist *langsum* proces, wer altogidder frustrat," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 300.] *Add, as sense*

2. Tedious, in relation to time, S.

Hegh hey, she says, as soon as she came near,
There's been a *langsone* day to me, my dear.

Ross's Helenore, p. 66.

3. Denoting procrastination; as, "Ye're ay *langsum* in comin' to the schule," S.

4. Used to denote tediousness in regard to local extension; as, a *langsone gait*, a long road, S.
But yet nae country in her sight appears,
But dens an' burns, an' bare an' *langsone* moors.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 54.

LANGSUMLIE, *adv.* Tediously, S.

LANGSUMNESS, *s.* Tediousness, delay, S. It is sometimes improperly written as if an E. word.

"We—must entreat your favour, both for our shortness in the abrupt abridgment of our answer, and for our *longsumness* in sending." Society Contendings, p. 289.

LANGSPIEL, *s.* A species of harp, Shetl.

—"A knocking at the door of the mansion, with the sound of the *Gue* and the *Langspiel*, announced, by their tinkling chime, the arrival of fresh revelers." The Pirate, ii. 40.

Isl. *spil*, lusur lyrae; *spil-a*, ludere lyra, G. Andr.; *spil*, fidium cantus, *spil-a*, tibia canere, *spilamadr*, tibicen, Haldorson; Su.G. *spel-a* ludere, *spelman* auloedus, tibicen. The word, I find, is Norwegian; *Langspel*, *laangspel*, defined by Hallager, "a kind of harp, on which country people play."

LANG-TAILED, LONG-TAILED, *part. adj.* Prolix, tedious, S.

"It is said this *long-tailed* supplication was well heard of by the brethren of the General Assembly." Spalding, ii. 95.

LANG-TONGUED, *adj.* Loose-tongued, too free in conversation, S.

"The foul fa' you, that I suld say sae," he cried out to his mother, 'for a *lang-tongued* wife, as my father, honest man, aye ca'd ye! Coudna ye let the ledly alane wi' your whiggery?' Tales of my Landlord, ii. 154.

LANG-WAYES, *prep.* Alongst.

—"Or ellis to grant power—to sett, impose, and wplift certane new custumes for a certane space of all scheip, ky, oxen, horssis, seckis of wool, hydis, and sic vtheris that passis *lang wayes* the said brig to the effect abone writtin." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 519. The same in the Act immediately following.

I have met with no term exactly similar. Sw. *langvaega* signifies from a distance, from abroad; Wideg.

LANNIMOR, *s.* A person employed by continuous proprietors to adjust marches between their lands, Ayrs.

This is evidently a corruption of the legal term *Landimer*, q. v.

LANT, *s.* Commotion, confusion, Aberd.

LANT, *s.* The old name for the game at cards now called *Loo*, S. Hence perhaps,

LANTIT, *part. adj.* Reduced to a dilemma, Ettr. For.

LANTEN-KAIL. V. LENTRIN.

To LAP, *v. a.* 1. To environ—in order to a siege.] *Add*;—It has the prep. *about* added.

"Monseoor Tillibatie—forced thame to tak ane peill hous in Linlithgow, for saiftie of thair lyves.—Bot this noble regent *lap* manlie *about* the hous, and seidgit it evir till he constrained thame to render the same." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 306.

"Seeing him so few in company, they followed hastily, being under cloud and silence of night, *lap about* the house, and tried to turr it." Spalding, i. 30.

As *lap about* is also used as the *pret.* of the *v.* to *Loup*, it is at times difficult to ascertain to which of the verbs this phrase belongs. V. *Loup*, v.

* **LAP, *s.*** Metaph. applied to the extremity of one wing of an army.

"With him the laird of Cesfoord and Farnihurst, to the number of fourscore spears,—set on freshly on the *lap* and wing of the laird of Buccleugh's field, and shortly bure them backward to the ground." Pitscottie, Fol. Ed. p. 136. In Ed. 1814, "Sett on freschlie on the vtmost wing," p. 321.

A.S. *laeppa* not only signifies fimbria, but in a general sense, pars, portio, cujusvis rei. It is sometimes applied to ground.

LAPIS. *Blew lapis.*

"A chayn of *blew lapis* garnist with gold and perill contening xxxiiii lapis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 263.

Can this mean *Lapis Lazuli*? I scarcely think that the sapphire is referred to, this being mentioned by its proper name in other parts of the Inventory, as in p. 294; whereas the *blew lapis* occurs again in p. 289. It may also be observed that E. *azure*, through the medium of Hisp. *lazar*, id., is deduced from Arab. *lazuli*, a blue stone. V. Johns., vo. *Azure*.

LAPLOVE, *s.* 1. Corn convolvulus, (C. arvensis) Teviotdale.

2. Climbing buckweed, ibid.

In Smalandia in Sweden the Convolvulus Polygonum is called *loef-binde*, from *loef* a leaf, and *binda* to bind.

To LAPPER, *v. a.* Used as signifying to besmear, or to cover so as to clot.

—"Sic grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they should *lapper* their hands to the elbows in their heart's blude!" Rob Roy, iii. 73.

LAPRON, LAPRON, *s.* A young rabbit; Gt. Sibb. Fr. *laperau*, *lapreau*.

"Item the cuning ijs. vnto the Feist of Faesterniseuin nixt tocom, and fra thine furth xij d. Item the *laproun* ij d." &c. Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 484. *Lapronis*, pl., ibid. p. 486.

"Forsamekill, as the derth of scheip, cuningis, and wylde meit daylie incessis, & that throw the slaughter of the young Lambis, *Lapronis* and young poutis of pertrik or wylde foule:—that na maner of persoun tak vpone hand to slay ony *Lapronis* or young poutis, except gentilmen and vthers nobillis with halkis," &c. Acts Mary 1551, c. 24, Ed. 1566.

Lapron, in E. Loth., as I am informed, denotes a young hare, as synon. with *levret*.

One would almost suppose that the Fr. term, whence ours seems immediately to originate, had been formed from Lat. *lep-us, oris*, as if the coney had been viewed as of the same species with the hare. It certainly has more affinity to the Lat. term than *lievre* or *levraut*. Du Cange conjectures that L.B. *lepora* may have signified a young female hare; when quoting a curious passage in which a complaint is made that some, whether churchmen is not said, as soon as morning blushed, listened with greater promptitude to the huntsman's horn than to the priest's bell, and heard with greater keenness *vocem Leporarium quam Capellani*.

LARACH, s. The site of a building, in S. *stance*.

—"A very honest and respectable family of farmers date their introduction to this parish from that period; and—amidst the various changes and revolutions of time and proprietors they have continued in the same possession, and on the self-same *Larach*; and their antiquity is such as to become a proverb, so that when people speak of a very remote circumstance, it is a common saying amongst them, It is as old as the Lobans of Drumderfit." Stat. Acc. P. Kilmuir Wester, xii. 273, N.

"The site of those round houses is denominated by the people *Larach tai Draoneach*, the foundation of the house of a Draoneach.—*Lar* signifies the ground upon which a house is built, and is also applied to the floor of a house: hence the *Lares* or familiar deities of the Romans." Grant's Origin of the Gael, p. 174.

Gael. *laithreach*, ruins of an old house; Shaw: Ir. *laithreacha*, id. Lhuyd.

LARBAL, adj. Lazy, sluggish, Ayrs.

LARE, LAIR, LEAR, LERE, s. Education, &c.] *Add*;

"*Lare*, or *lair*, learning, scholarship," A. Bor. Ray; Grose.

"Ye see, Ailie and me are weel to pass, and we would like the lassies to hae a wee bit mair *lair* than ourselfs, and to be neighbour-like—that would we." Guy Mannering, ii. 321.

LARE, s. A stratum; corr. from E. *layer*.

"Lay in a *lare* of the beef, and throw on it plenty of suet with more spice, salt and fruits, do so *lare* after *lare*, till it be full." Receipts in Cookery, p. 11.

LARGES, LERGES, s. 2. Liberality in giving.] *Add*;

Ray, in his East and South Country words, p. 104, shews that this exclamation continued to be used in his time.

"A *largess, largitio*; a gift to harvest-men particularly, who cry a *Largess* so many times as there are pence given.

LARICK, s. The larch, a tree, So. of S., Renfr. Lat. *larix*, which name it also bears.

A planting beskirted the spot,
Where pilches an' *laricks* were seen;

An' the savoy to season his pot,
At the back of his dwallin, green.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

LASARYT, part. pa. At leisure.

"We hartelie thanke you of this your liberalitie,—so the present necessitie compelleth us to accept the same, but hes postponit to this tyme, till this

present berer, Mr. Whitlawe, myght be *lasaryt*." E. of Arran, Sadler's Papers, i. 706. V. LASARE.

LASCHE, adj. Relaxed.] *Add*;

Isl. *hlessa*, onustus, fessus, from *hlesse* onero. Under this *adj.* insert

To **LASH out**, v. n. To break out, to be relaxed in a moral sense.

"O shelter mee and saue me from the vnsoundnesse of a deceitfull heart, that I *lash* not out into the excesse of superfluitie of wickednesse." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 826.

Moes G. *laus-jan*, Su. G. *loes-a*, liberare, solvere.

* To **LASH**, v. n. To fall or be poured down with force; applied to rain or any body of water; as, *to lash on*, *to lash down*, S.

—W! swash an' swow, the angry jow

Cam *lashan'* down the braes.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

"A neuter verb, expressive of the pouring of an irresistible torrent; as, a *lashan'* rain, a *lashan'* spait." Ibid. p. 452.

LASH, s. 1. A heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.; synon. with *Rasch*.

2. *Lash of water*, a great quantity of water thrown forcibly, S.

To **LASH water**, or any liquid, to throw forcibly in great quantities, Lanarks.

It is often used impersonally;

It's **LASHIN' ON**, it rains heavily, S. It evidently owes its origin to the idea of the rain *lashing* the ground, or producing a sound resembling that made by a *lash*.

LASS, s. 1. A sweetheart, S.] *Add* :—To gang to see the *lasses*, to go a-wooing, S.

2. A maid-servant, S.

"As far as the *lass* has cash or credit, to procure *brans*, she will, step by step, follow hard after what she deems grand and fine in her betters." P. Glenorchay, Stat. Acc. viii. 350.

"—It will may be no be sae weel to speak about it while that lang-lugged limmer o' a *lass* is gaun flisking in and out o' the room." Guy Mannering, iii. 101.

LASS-BAIRN, s. A female child, S.

LASSIE, s. 1. A young girl; strictly one below the age of puberty, S.

"It was a common remark,—that the *lassies*, who had been at Nanse Banks's school, were always well spoken of, both for their civility, and the trigness of their houses, when they were afterwards married." Ann. of the Par. p. 29.

My love she's but a *lassie* O! Old Song.

Sometimes, to mark the inferiority of age more determinately, *bit* is prefixed, S.

"Her *bit lassies*, Kate and Effie, were better off." Annals, ut sup. p. 28.

"The *lassie* weans, like clustering bees, were mounted on the carts that stood before Thomas Birlpenny the vintner's door." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 282.

2. A fondling term, S.

It has been observed that the S. has often three degrees of diminution, as besides *Lassie*, *Lassock* is used for a little girl, and *Lassikie*, *lassikin* for a very little girl. On the same plan, we have *lad*, *laddie*, *laddock*, and *laddikin* or *laddikie*; *wife*, *wifie*, *wifock*, and *wifockie*.

LASSOCK, *s.* A dimin. from *E. lass*, West of S.
 "I wadna for ever sae muckle that even the *lassock* Mattie kenn'd ony thing about it, I wad never hear an end o't." Rob Roy, iii. 267.

LASS-QUEAN, *s.* A female servant, rather a contemptuous designation, West of S.

"It's my rule to gang to my bed—precisely at ten o'clock—ask the *lass-quean* there, if it isna a fundamental rule in my household." Rob Roy, ii. 195.

LASS-WEAN, *s.* A female child, Fife.

LAST, *s.* A measure used in Orkney.] *Add*;
 This seems to be from Isl. *klas*, quantum portat traha vel currus, *q.* a carriage-load; from *hless-a* onerare, to load; G. Andr.

LAST, *s.* Durability, lastingness, S.

LASTIE, **LASTY**, *adj.* Durable, *E. lasting*, S.

"If you be hasty, you'll never be *lasty*," S. Prov.;
 "spoken ironically to lazy people." Kelly, p. 210.

LASTER (comp.), *adv.* More lately, Aberd.

LASTEST (superl.), *adv.* Last, *ibid.*

LAST LEGS. A man is said to be on his *last legs*, either when his animal strength is almost entirely exhausted by exertion, age, or disease, or when he is supposed to be on the borders of bankruptcy, S.

The phrase seems to be borrowed from a beast, which although still able to move about, is totally unfit for labour or exertion.

To **LAT**, *v. a.* 2. To *lat be*, to let alone.] *Add*;

This is O.E. "I *let be*, I let alone. Je *laisse*.—*Let be* this nycenesse, my frende, it is tyme, you be nat yonge." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 279, a.

In compagnie we wiln have no debat :

Telleth your tale, and *let* the Sompnour be.

Chaucer, *Freres Prol.* 6871.

4. To **Lat Gae**, to let off, to let fly, S.

'Twas then blind Cupid did *lat gae* a shaft,
 And stung the wëans, strangers to his craft.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 14.

5. To **Lat Gae**, to break wind, S.

6. To **Lat Gae**, to lose the power of retention, S.

7. To **Lat Gae**, to raise the tune, S. V. **LET**, *v.*

8. To **Lat O'er**, to swallow; as, "She wadna *lat o'er* a single drap," S.B. Hence,

LAT-O'ER, *s.* 1. The act of swallowing, S.B.

2. Appetite, *ibid.*

9. To **Lat Wî**, *v. a.* and *n.* To yield to, not to debate or contest with, Aberd.

10. To **Lat Wî**, *v. a.* To indulge; as, a child, *ib.*

LATCH, *s.* 1. A dub, a mire, Roxb.] *Add*;

If we were ance by Withershin's *latch*, the road's no ne'er sae saft, and we'll show them play for't.—
 They soon came to the place he named, a narrow channel through which soaked, rather than flowed, a small stagnant stream, mantled over with bright green mosses.—"Dumple, left to the freedom of his own will, trotted to another part of the *latch*." Guy Mannering, ii. 30, 31.

* **LATE**, *adj.* At late, at a late hour, Ang.

The morn at late, that dreary hour,

Fan spectres grim begin their tour,

An' stalk in frightfu' forms abroad, &c.

Piper of Peebles, p. 11.

LATHERON, *s.* 1. A sloven, S. V. **LADDRONE**.

2. It seems used as equivalent to *Limmer*, Ayrs.

"We then had the *latheron* summoned before the session, and was not long of making her confess that the father was Nicol Snipe, Lord Glencairn's game-keeper." Ann of the Par. p. 61.

LATHRON, **LATHERIN**, *adj.* 1. Lazy, Fife.

2. Low, vulgar, Ayrs.

"She had a genteel turn, and would not let me, her only daughter, mess or mell wi' the *lathron* lasses of the clachan." Ann. of the Par. p. 221.

LATIENGE, *s.* Leisure; a word mentioned by Callander, MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Lis-a*, mora, otium.

This seems the same with S.B. *Leeshins*, *id.* V. **LEASH**.

LATINER, *s.* One who is learning the *Latin* language, Fife.

This can hardly be traced to so respectable an origin as Fr. *Latinier*, L.B. *Latinar-ius*, a dragoman, an interpreter.

LATRINE, **LATRON**, **LATRONS**, *s.* A privy; Fr. *latrine*.

"The *latrone* of the oratorie of the hospitall." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"1628 and 1629, the publick *latrones* (removed from the north gavel of the great hall) were built where now they stand." Crauf. Univ. Edin. p. 150.

"He also turred the *latrons* in the college, whereby the students had not such natural easement as before," &c. Spalding, ii. 47.

"—The sea—is the *latrons* and receptacle of the universe." Fountainhall. V. **DIMIT**, *v.*

LATTER-MEAT, **LEATER-MEATE**, *s.* "Victuals brought from the master's to the servants' table," S.

Anes thrawart porter wad na let

Him in while *latter meat* was hett;

He gaw'd fou sair.

Ramsay's *Poems*, i. 237.

"Johnie Paterson, meason in Auchtermouchtie, strake throw new doores in the *leater meate* rounne."

Lamont's Diary, p. 156.

LATTOUCE, *s.* The herb lettuce.

He mycht weill serve for sic a cuire.

Sic lippis, sic *lattouce*, lordis and lownes;

Auld creased workis payit with crackt-crownes.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, *Poems* 16th Cent. p. 322.

"Like lips, like lettuce. This is in the old collection from the Latin. Similes habent labra lactucaa." S. Prov.; Kelly, p. 241.

LATTOUN, *s.* 1. A mixt kind of metal.] *Add*;

It is singular, that this term had in O.E. signified a brazier. "*Laten* or *Laton*. Erarius. Auricalcarius." Prompt. Parv.

LAUANDER, **LAVANDER**, *s.* Laundress; Fr. *lavandiere*.

"To the *lavander* iij gret bred," &c. Chalmers's Mary, i. 177.

LAUANDRIE, *s.* The laundry.

"*Lauandrie*; Margaret Balcomie, *lauander*." *Ibid.*

V. **LAYNDAR**.

"*Lauender* wassher. Lotrix." Prompt. Parv.

Launder is used both as the masculine and feminine. "*Launder*. Lotor. Lotrix." Ibid.

LAVATUR, *s.* A vessel to wash in, a laver.

"Item, ane gryt clam shell gilt for the *lavatur*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *lavatoire*, id., L.B. *lavator-ium*, the name given to the vessel in which monks washed their hands before going to the refectory, or officiating priests before performing divine service.

LAUCH, LAUGHT, *s.* 1. Law.] *Insert*, after l. 16;

This is more emphatically expressed; "Ilka land has its ain *lauch*." Antiquary, ii. 281.

To LAUCH (gutt.), *v. n.* To laugh, *S.* Pret. *leuch*, part. pa. *leuchin*, Clydes.

LAUCH, *s.* A laugh, *S.*

LAUCHER, *s.* A laugher, *S.*

LAUCHTER, *s.* A lock. V. LACHTER.

LAUDE, *s.* Sentence, decision, judgment.

"David Wod, &c. and all vtheris haifand interes in the mater vnder specifeit to here and se the decrete, *laude*, and sentence of forfaltour gevin in our souerane lordis parliament," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

† "Sentence, *laude* & decrete of forfaltoure, allegit, led, gevin & pronouncit," &c. Ibid. p. 417.

—"Thai & ilkane of thaim to be restorit,—as thai—war befor the geving of the said *laude* and dome of parliament." Ibid.

L.B. *Laud-um*, sententia arbitri. Rex Angliæ dicto eorum (arbitrorum) et *laudo* sub certa obligatione se submittet. Trivet. A. 1293—Omni *laudo* arbitrio, dito, diffinitione, & pronuntiationi ejus. Chart. A. 1345. Hence *Laud-are*, arbitrari, arbitrii sententiam proferre; and *Laudator*, arbiter. Du Cange. *Laudum* is expl. by Kersey or Phillips, "in ancient deeds, a decisive sentence, determination, or award of an arbitrator, or chosen judge."

Laudare seems to have received this oblique sense in the dark ages, in consequence of the legal use of the term by Roman writers in regard to the citation of a witness. In this sense it is used by Plautus. This may have been the reason why it properly denotes the deed of an *arbiter*, rather than of an ordinary judge; an *arbiter* being one as it were called or *cited*, by one or both parties, to determine.

LAUDE, *adj.* Of or belonging to laymen. V. LAWIT.

LAVE-LUGGIT, *adj.* Having the ears hanging down, Roxb.

C.B. *lav*; "that extends, or goes out;" Owen.

LAVENDAR, *s.* A laundress. "The King's *lavendar*;" Treasurer's Acts. V. LAYNDAR.

L.B. *lavender-ia*, lotrix. *Lavandar-ius*, fullo; Du Cange.

LAVEROCK, *s.* The lark.] *Add*;

"Alanda, a *laverock*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 16.

There is an old traditional adage, illustrative of this term, which contains good counsel. "In order to be healthy, gang to bed wi' the hen, and rise wi' the *laverock*;" *S.* V. LIFT, *s.*

LAVEROCK-HIECH, *adj.* As high as the lark when soaring; apparently a proverbial phrase, Roxb.

La Pen* in a string should *lav'rock hich hing*, Till his banes be weel pick'd by the crows a'.

* La Pena, N. A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 130.

LAVEROCK'S-LINT, *s.* Purging-flax, an herb, Linum Catharticum, Linn.; Lanarks.

LAUGH, *s.* Law. V. LAUCH.

LAUGH, *s.* A lake, Selkirks. V. LOCH.

LAUIT-MAN, *s.* A layman, one not in clerical orders.

"The said official considering that the said Harlo had na commissioun to mak sic preaching, bot [wes] an *lauit-man*,—required him, of quhais autoritie, and quha gaif him commissioun to preach, he being ane *lauit-man*, and the Quenis rebald, and excommunicate, and wes repelled furth of uther partis for the said causis." Keith's Hist. App. p. 90. V. LAWIT.

* To LAUREATE, *v. a.* To confer a literary degree.

"After Dr. Rollock had *laureat* the first classe, he betook himself to the general inspection of the college, under the title of principall and rector." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 45.

To LAUREATE, *v. n.* To take a degree in any faculty, *S.*

"It is—certain that *laureated* was originally applied to those who took their degrees in Scotland." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 42.

The author thinks that the phraseology originated from the laurel which, from the earliest antiquity, formed the chaplet of the victors in the games."

LAUREATION, *s.* The act of conferring degrees, or the reception of them; graduation.

"At the very time when Rollock had given the most substantial proofs of his ability in instructing the youth at St. Andrew's, in consequence of the remarkable progress of his pupils, and the public applause which he received at their *laureation*, the patrons of the university of Edinburgh were—anxiously looking for a person of his description." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 79.

LAUREW, *s.* Laurel.

—"He wald not ressave the croun of *laurew*, to have the samin deformit with the publick doloure." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 181. *Lauream*, Lat.

LAUTEFULL, *adj.*

"As to the phrase and dictioun heirof, guid it war to remembir, that the plane and sempill trewth of all thingis requiris only amangis the *lautefull* and faithfull peple, plane, familiar, and na curius nor affectat speche." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 223.

Apparently, full of loyalty, or truth. V. LAWTA.

LAW, *adj.* Low.] *Add*;

—"The lord Oliphant for the *law* land of the schirrefdome of Perth, Strathebravne, and the bischoprik of Dunkelden. The lord Gray, the lord Glammys, the Maister of Craufurde for Anguss hie land and *law* land." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 208.

This obviously points out the origin of the term *Lawlandis* or *Lowlands*.

LAW, *s.* 2. The tomb, grave, or mound.] *Add*;

It must be observed, however, that when Ulphilas uses *hliaw* for rendering the Gr. word denoting a monument, he must be viewed as using it because

L A W

the Goth. language had no other term for a monument but that which properly signified a mound. To **LAW**, *v. a.* 1. To litigate, to subject to legal investigation and determination, *S.*

2. Transferred to the legal defender; as, "*I'm resolv'd I'll law him weel for't*," "I will take every advantage that law can give in this business," *S.*

LAWAINE, *s.* The eve of All-hallows.

Wide, wide abroad were spread its leafy branches—

But the topmost bough is lowly laid!

Thou hast forsaken us before *Lawaine* *

*Coronach of Sir Lauchlan, Chief of Maclean,
Lady of the Lake, Notes, lxii.*

* Halloween.

This does not appear to be a Gael. or Ir. word, but merely a poetical abbreviation of the designation used in the low country.

LAWAR, **LAWARE**, *s.* A laver, or vessel to wash in.

"Basun with *lawar*;" *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

"In the first, ane basing and ane *laware* of gold, with thrissillis and lilleis round about the samyne." *Inventories, A. 1542, p. 110.*

LAW-BIDAND, **LAW-BIDING**, *part. pr.* 1.

Waiting the regular course of law, as opposed to flight; a forensic term.

"Gif the vassall is fugitiue for slauchter, and not *law-bidand*, the superiour may recognosce the land halden of himselfe, sa lang as the felon or manslayer happenis to liue." *Skene de Verb. Sign. vo. Recognition. V. BIDE, v.*

2. "Able to answer a charge or accusation;" *Gl. Guthrie.*

"The soul is pursued for guilt more or less, and is not *law-biding*; Christ Jesus is the city of refuge, and the high-priest there, during whose lifetime, and that is, for ever, the poor man who wins hither, is safe." *Guthrie's Trial, p. 112.*

LAW-BOARD, *s.* The board on which a tailor irons his cloth, *S.*

"Jock, a little hump-backed creature, brought the goose behind him, bearing the *law-board* over his shoulder." *Sir A. Wylie, i. 51.*

LAW-BORROIS, **LAW-BORROWS**, *s. pl.] Add;*

Bp. Burnet gives a ludicrous account of the origin of this term.

"When all other things failed so evidently, recourse was had to a writ, which a man who suspects another of ill designs towards him, may serve him with: and it was called *Law-borroughs*, as most used in *borroughs*." *Hist. of His own Time, ii. 185.*

To **LAVE**, *v. a.* To lower, South of *S.*

But yet tho' poverty should worrie,

Or starve us quite,

To *lave* their price they will be sorry,

As single doit. *J. Scott's Poems, p. 338.*

LAWER, *s.* A professor of law.

"That the *lawer* and mathematiciane of befoir in the new college sall now be in Sanctsaluatouris college, and haue thair stipendis and buirdis vpoune the fructis thairrof." *Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 180.*

L A X

LAWER, *s.* A washing vessel, *E. laver.*

"Tuo new basines worth eight merks the peice, ane *lawer* worth four merks." *Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 61. V. LAWAR.*

LAW-FREE, *adj.* Not legally convicted or condemned.

"The earl answered, he would prefer him to his good-brother Frendraught; but to quit him who had married his sister, so long as he was *law-free*, he could not with his honour." *Spalding, i. 17.*

LAWIN-FREE, *adj.* Scot-free, excluded from paying any share of a tavern-bill, *S.*

She took me in, she set me down,

She hecht to keep me *lamin-free*;

But wylie carlin that she was,

She gart me birl my bawbee.

Song, Andro wi' his Cutty Gun.

I'm no for letting ye, ye see,

(As I ware rich) gang *lawin free.*

Poems, Engl. Scotch and Latin, p. 103.

V. LAUCH, *s. 1.*

LAWIT, *adj.* Lay.] *Add;*

"Ordanis that our souerain lordis lettrez be writtin chargeing the said James Straithauchin to haue na dale nor intrometting witht the said benefice of Culter in hurting of *laude* patronage & the uniuer-sale gud of the realme." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489; p. 123.*

LAWLAND, **LAULAND**, *adj.* Belonging to the low country of Scotland, *S.*

"That Ergile, with the bondice [bounds] & the Justice tharof, sit & hald the Justice are tharof in Perth, quhen the kingis grace plesis, sa that euirilk heland man & *lauland* mane may cum & ask & have Justice." *Acts Ja. IV. 1503, p. 241.*

—"Two hie-land regiments;—the other five *law-land* regiments." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 242.*

LAWLANDS, **LAWLANDS**, *s. pl.* The plain country of Scotland, as distinguished from the Highlands; pron. *Lallans.*

2. The language of the low country, as opposed to the Erse or Gaelic, *S.*

LAWRIE, *s.* A designation for the fox, *S. V. LOWRIE.*

LAW SONDAY. *V. LEIF SOUNDAY.*

LAWTIFULL, *adj.* Most loyal, full of loyalty.

—"And allowing thame, and euerie ane of thame, in thair reparing and abyding with his Maiestie, to haue done the dewtie of maist loving and *lawtifull* subiectis to thair souerane lord." *Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 327, concerning the Raid of Ruthven. V. LAWTA, &c.*

LAX, *s.* A salmon, *Aberd.] Add;*

"In the acciounne persewit be James of Douglas chaumerlane of the lordschip of Murrayaganis James Innes of that ilke, for the wrangwis occupaciounne of oure souerane lordis fisching of the watter of Spey,—decrettis—that the said James sall—content & pay to the said James of Dowglas the preffitis of the sade fisching of xx yeris bigane, extending yerely to ix^{xx} of salmond *laris* takin vp be him, as wes sufficiently prefit before the lordis." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 89.*

"Ane half barrell of salmound or xij sufficient *lax*," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1588, V. 16.

"He askit at him tua Sondaish *laxis*," &c. Ibid. V. 20.

A *myddle-lax*, a salmon of a middle size. "The baillies decernit him to pay ane *myddill lax* for himself." Ibid.

LAX-FISHER, *s.* A salmon-fisher, Aberd.] *Add*;

"Upon the 11th of May there was wonderful high tempestuous winds, marvellous in May, whereby sundry persons died, and a *lax-fisher* [was] drowned [in] the water of Don, and a ship going with victuals to Dumbritton likewise perished." Spalding, i. 210. (2^d)

"He also by direction frae the General Assembly, charged the masters and *lax-fishers* of Dee and Don, —to forbear fishing upon Sunday, viz. frae Saturday at midnight till Sunday at the same time.—This assembly got some obedience with great difficulty, for it was thought no sin to fish upon the sabbath-day before." Ibid. p. 299, 300.

LAZY-BEDS, *s. pl.* A plan of planting potatoes, formerly much in use, according to which the root was laid on the ground undressed, some dung being spread under it; the seed and manure were then covered with earth dug from a sort of trench which surrounded the *bed*, S.

"In ley ground, they are commonly, in Scotland, planted in *Lazy-beds*, as they are called, thus: After the ground is marked out into beds, which cannot conveniently be above two yards broad, the same is covered with dung and litter," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 159.

"*Lazy-beds*, a mode of dressing land peculiar to some parts of the highlands. It is most appropriately named." Saxon and Gael, iv. 59.

LE, LIE, &c., *s.* 1. Shelter.] *Add*;

"The *lee* of the hill," is a common phrase for the shelter afforded by a rising ground, S.

LE, LIE, a sort of demonstrative article often prefixed to the name of a place or thing, in our old deeds, signifying *the*.

"*Liemyne* clap and happer;" Cart. Priorat. Pluscarden, A. 1552. V. LEID. *Breuing Leid*.

It seems to be merely the Fr. article, *le*, "the, the said, the same;" Cotgr. This, although properly the masculine pron., and declinable, in one of its uses is indeclinable, and used both as masculine and feminine. V. Dict. Trev.

To LEA, LEE, *v. a.* To leave, Aberd. V. LEED. To LIE LEA, to remain sometime without being cropped, S.

"It [the exhausted land] was then left to nature to recover verdure and fertility, by a number of years pasture without the aid of any artificial grasses. This was called allowing the ground to *lie lee*." Agr. Surv. Berwicks. p. 210.

LEAD, *s.* The name given to the course over which the stones are driven in curling, Ang., Stirlings., Clydes. Hence, *to gae to the leads*, to go a curling; Ang.

In Loth., Ayr., and some other counties, this is called *the rink*. Some curling societies have an office-bearer who is called *Master of rinks*, it being his province to see that the course be properly swept, and that the rules of the game be observed. In Lanarks.

the course is called the *rack*, although the term *rink* be also used.

The name *Lead* may have originated from the first player taking the *lead* in the game; and he is still said to *lead*.

LEADER, *s.* In curling, one who takes the lead in the game, who first lays down his stone, S.

Next Robin o' Mains, a *leader* good,

Close to the witter drew—

Ratcliff went by, an' cause he miss'd,

Pronounc'd the ice untrue.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166.

LEAD-BRASH, *s.* A disease to which brute animals are subject at *Leadhills*.

"Fowls of any kind will not live many days at *Leadhills*. They pick up arsenical particles with their food, which soon kills them. Horses, cows, dogs, cats, are liable to the *lead-brash*. A cat, when seized with that distemper, springs like lightning through every corner of the house, falls into convulsions, and dies. A dog falls into strong convulsions also, but sometimes recovers. A cow grows perfectly mad in an instant, and must be immediately killed. Fortunately this distemper does not affect the human species." Stat. Acc. App. xxi. 98. 99. V. BRASH.

To LEAD CORN, to drive corn from the field to the corn-yard, S.

LEAD DRAPS, small shot, used in fowling, S.

LEADEN HEART, a spell, not yet totally disused in Shetland, which was supposed to restore health to those whose ailments could not be accounted for.

"Norna knotted the *leaden heart* to a chain of gold, and hung it around Minna's neck;—a spell, which, at the moment I record these incidents, it is known has been lately practised in Zetland, where any decline of health, without apparent cause, is imputed by the lower orders to a demon having stolen the heart from the body of the patient." The Pirate, iii. 23, 24.

The lead, in a state of fusion, must be cast into water, receiving its form fortuitously, and be prepared with a variety of incantations.

LEADING, *s.*

"Proclamaconis wes maid the tent day of the said moneth (Feb. 1591) to all noblemen, baronis, and vtheris, within a great number of schirefdomes, to ryse in armes with twentie dayes *leading*." Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI. F. 50.

Provisions are undoubtedly meant. But the term would seem strictly to signify as much as one can carry at a *laid* or load.

LEADIS, *s. pl.* Languages. V. LEID, *s.*

To LEAGER, *v. n.* To encamp.

"The army *leager'd* at Pitarro." Spalding.

Teut. *legher-en castra metari*; Sw. *laegr-a sig*, id.

LEAGUER LADY, "a soldier's wife; a campaigner; a camp-trotter," S.; Gl. Antiq.

LEAL, *adj.* Loyal; honest, &c. V. LEIL.

LEA LAIK, *s.* A natural shelter for cattle, such as is produced by glens or over-hanging rocks, Ayr.

LEALAIKE-GAIR, *s.* Well sheltered grazing ground; sometimes applied to the place where two hills join together, and form a kind of bosom, Ayr.

If the first part of the word is not merely *lea like*, i. e. *like lea* ground, it might seem allied to Isl. *hlæe*, umbra, and *hlaka* aer calidus, q. a warm shelter; or to C.B. *llech*, what lies flat; a covert. V. GAIR, GARE, s. 2.

To LEAM, v. a. To take ripe nuts out of the husk, Roxb.

LEAMER, LEEMER, s. A nut that separates easily from the husk, as being fully ripe, *ibid*.

"Leemers, nuts which leave their husks easily;" Gall. Encycl.

A.Bor. "*laem*, to free nuts from their husks;" Grose. Flandr. *leme*, acus, palea. Isl. *lim-a*, membratim dividere; Dan. *soender-lemm-er*, id.

To LEAN DOWN, v. n. To be seated; also, to lie down, to recline; often with a reciprocal pronoun, S.

To LEAP OUT, v. n. To break out in an illegal or disorderly way.

"He, in all this time grieving that he had not that power in court that he thought his birth and place deserved, *leapt out*, and made sundry *out-reds* against the king; one in Falkland, and another near Edinburgh." Scot's Staggering State, p. 153.

Sw. *loepa ut* to run out; Belg. *uytloop-ent* to break out.

LEAPING ILL, the name given to a disease of sheep, Annandale; the same with *Thorter III*, q. v.

LEAR, adv. Rather; i. e. *liefer*.

I *lear* by far she dy'd like Jinken's hen,
Or we again met yon unruly men.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 88.

Loor, Ed. Third. V. LEVER.

LEASE-HAUD, s. Possession; q. *holding* by a *lease*, Selkirks.

"That gang tried to keep vilent *lease-haud* o' your ain fields, an' your ain ha', till ye gae them a killi-coup." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 286.

LEASH, adj. Clever, agile, S.A.

"She replaced the hares on the floor, evidently affected by their association with her lover, and his favourite pursuits.—'Even take some of the ripest, and greet about his gifts again, and get another; he was a *leash* lad and a *leal*.'" Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 160.

LEASING-MAKER, LEASING-MAKING. V. LESING-MAKARE.

LEASUMLIE, adv. Lawfully; a term used in our old laws.

"Gif ony man hes sum landis pertening to him as heritage, and sum uther landis as conqueist, he may *leasumlie* give all and hail his conqueist landis, or ony part thair of, without consent of his eldest sone, to his secund or ony uther efter born sone, to remane with thame perpetuallie in all time cuming." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract. p. 162. V. LESUM.

LEATER MEATE. V. LATTER-MEAT.

LEATH, s. The lay of a weaver's loom.

"The weaver should hold his foot firmly and strongly on his treddles whilst he weaves, and likewise be careful each time he throws the shuttle, that he draws the thread straight and light [tight?] to the cloth, before he strikes with the *leath*, or removes his feet." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 342.

Evidently the same with Teut. *laede*, pecten, mentioned under LAY, q. v.

To LEATH, v. a. To loiter.

"The earle of Angus cam haistilie to Edinburgh, to the governour, shewing him, if he *leathed* still at home, vsing the counsall of the preistis and cardinall, he would tyne all Scotland." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 436. V. LEIT, v. to delay.

To LEATHER, v. a. 1. To lash, to flog.] Add; 2. To batter soundly; transferred to battle.

"I cam to a place where there had been some clean *leathering*, and a' the puir chields were lying thare buskit wi' their claes just as they had put them on that morning." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 199.

3. To tie tightly, Ettr. For.; q. to bind with a thong.

LEATHERIN, s. A beating, a drubbing, S.

"There was a wheen chaps here speerin' after you, an' they're gaun to gie you a *leatherin*.'" "A *leatherin*, friend!" said I, "pray what may that mean?" "'Tis what we ca' threshin' ane's skin i' some places; or, a drubbing, as an Englishman wad ca', returne he." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 262.

To LEATHER, v. n. To go cheerfully, to move briskly, S.; a low word.

An' shearers frae the hamlets roun'

Wi' souple shanks war *leatherin*.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 142.

* LEATHER. Loose leather. V. under LOUSE, v.

LEAUGH, adj. Low; Selkirks. V. LEUCH.

To LEBER, LEBBER, v. a. To bedaub, to beslabber; as, "Thai bairns has *leber't* a' the table; *lebering*, the act of beslabbering, Teviotd. Isl. *lap*, Dan. *leben*, sorbillum. V. LABBER, v.

LEBBER-BEARDS, s. pl. Broth, used by the peasantry, made of greens, thickened with a little oat-meal, Roxb.

LEBBERS, s. pl. Droppings from the mouth, &c. in eating or drinking, *ibid*.

To LECHE, v. a. To cure, to heal.] Add;

"To *leich* the sare, Scot." Callander's M.S. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laek a*, mederi.

LECH, LECHE, LEICHE, s. 1. A physician, &c.] Add;

"*Leche*," says Strutt, "was the name by which all professors of surgery and physick were anciently distinguished; and in some parts of the kingdom to this day, a *cow doctor* is called a *cow leche*." Angelcynn, ii. 20.

2. *Leicht* occurs Aberd. Reg., as denoting a barber; as surgeons and barbers originally belonged to one incorporation.

LEICING, LEICHMENT, s. Medical aid.

"Assoon as the said preist saw the king, he knew him incontinent, and kneeled down upon his knee, and speired at the king's Grace, if he might live if he had good *leiching*." Pitscottie, Fol. Ed. p. 90. *Leichment*, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

"Nicolas Pirotus—sett his wholl studie to abolich the old rud maner of *leichment*, and to garnisch and teach the youth with eloquent language, in all kyndis of sciencies." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 164.

LECHEGE, s. Leakage. "His defalt & *lechege* of the wyne." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

LECK, s. The name given to any stone that stands a strong fire, as greenstone, trapp, &c. or such as is generally used in ovens, Fife, Loth.

"These [trap, whinstone, and amorphous basalt] often graduate into each other, and are often intermixed, in their imperfect, irregular, and troubled stratification, with a half lapidified tough and compact clay, called *leck* by the quarriers." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 41.

This, perhaps, is the same substance which, in Ireland, is called *lack-clay*.

"Immediately under the moor, is a thin stratum of what they call *lack-clay*, which is like baked clay, the thickness of a tile, and no water gets through it. Under it lime-stone gravel." Young's Tour in Irel. i. 285.

LEDDY-LAUNNERS. V. LANDERS.

LEDDYR, s. Leather. "Insufficient schone & *leddy*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538. V. 16.

"To quyt thaimselfis for the bying of rocht *leddy* on the get and in landwart;" i. e. buying wrought leather on the way to the town. Ibid.

LEDDERANE, LEDDERING, adj. Made of leather, leathern.

"Four sarkis of holand lynning worth iiij lib., ane *ledderane* coit worth tua crovnis of the sone, xliij Flemis ell of Sandeill the price sax lib., & ane stik of Colyne silk for beltis & gartanis the price viij sh. grit." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545. V. 19.

Ane *ledderane* coit must here mean a buff coat, or hoqueton, used for defence.

"Item in a *leddering* purs beand in the said blak coffre, tuelf score & xvi salutis." Inventories, p. 12.

LED FARM, a farm on which the tenant does not reside, S.

LEDGIN, s. A parapet, that especially of a bridge, S.

"He raise up, an' gied a glower as gin he faund the tow round his neck; an' syne, wi' a yell like a sticket bull, loupit richt ower my head, far beyont the *ledgin'* o' the brig." St. Kathleen, iv. 143.

LEDINGTON, s. A kind of apple, S.

"Apples. *White Ledington, Green Ledington, Grey Ledington*." P. Carluke, Stat. Acc. viii. 125.

"We have also—for the kitchen the Codling, *Lid-ington*, and Rubies." Reid's Scots Gard'ner, p. 121.

This has evidently received its name from Ledington, or Lethington, in the county of Haddington, formerly a seat of the Lauderdale family, now, under the name of Lennox-Love, the property of Lord Blantyre.

LEE, s. *Little Lee*, apparently slender means of escape. To set at *little lee*, to leave scarcely any means of shelter. This phrase I have met with only in one passage.

Then Hobbie Noble is that deer!

I wat he carries the style fu' hie;

Aft has he driven our bluidhunds back,

And set ourselves at *little lee*.

Hobby Noble, Minstr. Border, i. 189.

Dan. *lae* shelter; A.S. *hleā, hleom*, umbraculum; asylum, refugium. V. LE, LIE.

LEE, s. Shelter.

LEE, adj. Sheltered. V. LE, LIE, &c.

LEEAR, s. A liar, one who utters falsehoods, S.

LEE-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of falsehood; as, "It was a very *lee-like* story," S.

To **LEECH, LEETCH, v. a.** To pin or splice two pieces of wood together. Thus, when the shaft of a cart is broken, it is said to be *leetched*, when spliced with a piece to supply the place of that which has been broken off, Roxb.

LEECH, s. A piece of wood nailed across the broken *tram* or shaft of a cart, or any kind of wooden utensil for supporting it, Selkirks.

There can scarcely be a doubt that this is merely a metaph. use of *Leech* as signifying to act the part of a physician; q. to cure, to heal. V. LECHE, v.

LEEFUL, LEEFOU-HEARTIT, adj. Compassionate.] *Add*;

—Ane *leifu* mayden stude at her knee,

With ane sylver wand, and melting ee.

—The *leifu* mayde with the meltyng eye,

Scho droppit ane tear, and passit bye.

Queen's Wake, p. 176.

LEEFOW, adj. Wilful, obstinate, Teviotd.

As A.Bor. *leef* and *leeve*, (E. *lief*) signify willingly, this term may be analogous to *wilful*, q. "full of one's own will."

LEEM, adj. Earthen. V. LAME.

LEEMERS, s. pl. V. LEAMER.

To **LEENGE, v. n.** To slouch; as "a *leengin* ganger," one who slouches in his gait, Roxb.

Su.G. *laeng-a* retardare; or corr. from E. to lounge.

LEENGYIE, adj. A weaver's web, when it is of a raw or thin texture, is said to have "a *leengyie* appearance," Ayrs.

A.S. *laenig* fragilis; macilentus, tenuis; frail; lean, thin; from *laene*, id. Somner.

LEENO, LEENON, s. The name given by the common people to the fabric called thread gauze, Loth., Fife.

Linon is the Fr. term for lawn. This, however, is synon. with *linomple*, defined by Cotgr. "a fine, thinne, or open-waled linnen much used in Picardie (where it is made) for women's kerchers."

To **LEEP, v. a.** 1. To heat. *Leepit*, parboiled. V. LEPE.

2. "To burn slightly; to scorch the outside of any thing roasted, while it is raw in the middle;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

To **LEEP, v. a.** To cozen, to deceive, S.B.

"*Leep*, to cheat one in a bargain," Gl. Surv. Moray.

This is given as if it were an oblique sense of the v. signifying to heat; to burn slightly, &c. But I am convinced that it is radically different. It seems to claim the same origin with Teut. *leep* crafty; calidus, versutus, vafer, subdolus; Kilian. This he views as an oblique sense of *leep*, lippus, bleary-eyed; because, he says, those who are bleary-eyed, blind of one eye, or pink-eyed, are generally crafty and deceitful: Sunt enim lippi, luscii, peti plerumque versipelles, vafri, subdoli. *Leep-en* lippire; *leepigheyd*, lippitudo et calliditas, astutia; *leepaerd* petus; et homo callidus. Belg. *leep* is still used in both significations.

LEEPER FAT, adj. Very fat, S.A.] *Add*;

If not corr. from Isl. *lyrefeit-er, hlyrfait-er*, prae-pinguis; or *hleyp-a*, coagulare, q. to curdle, like what

is *lapper'd*; perhaps from C.B. *lleipyr*, flaccid, glib, smooth, as we say vulgarly, that one's skin is *lying in lirks wi' fat*, S. *S. lype* itself signifies a crease or fold.

LEERIE, *s.* The designation given by children to a lamp-lighter, Aberd., Edin., Lanarks.

Probably of Welsh extract. C.B. *llewyr* radiance, *llewyr-aw* to radiate; *llewyrch* illumination. Isl. *liori* signifies a window.

LEEROCH, *s.* A term used in Ayr. and borders of Galloway, to denote a peat-moss. "Will ye gang a day to the *Leeroch*?" Will you go to the moss and cast peats for a day?

I can find no proof that this word is of Celtic origin. Isl. *leir* signifies argilla; lutum, coenum; *leirug-r* lutulentus; *leirg-a* collutare, lutulare.

LEEROCH, *s.* 1. The site of an old house, or the vestiges of ancient battlements, Renfrews.

2. Local position, Ayr.; the same with *Lerroch*, q.v.

To LEESE, *v. a.* 1. To pass a coil of ropes through the hands in unwinding it, or in gathering it again after it has been unwound, Ettr. For.

2. The term is also used to denote the act of arranging a number of entangled bits of packthread by collecting them into one hand, *ibid.*

3. To gather any thing, as straws, or rushes, neatly into the grasp of the hand, Roxb.

"To *Leese*, to arrange, to trim, to sort;" Gall. Enc.

To LEESE out, *v. a.* To be prolix in narration. One who, in telling a story, makes as much of it as possible, is said to *leese it out*, *ibid.*

It is given assynon. with the *v. to Tome*, or *Toum, out*.

A.S. *les-an* liberare, solvere. Of this *v.* we have a vestige in O.E. "*Lesinge* or losinge of thinge bown-den. Solutio." Prompt. Parv. Isl. *leys-a*, *id.* Moes. G. A.S. *lis-an* colligere, congregare; Alem. Belg. *les-en*, *id.* Indeed E. *lease* signifies to glean.

To LEESH, *v. n.* To move quickly forward, Aberd.

She sees him *leeshin'* up the craft
An' thinks her whittle's i' the shaft.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 31.

Probably from the idea of applying the *leash* or *lash*. LEESOME, *adj.* Easily moved to pity, Tweedd.

V. LEISSUM.

LEESUM, *adj.* Speaking in a lying or hyperbolic manner; as, "If it's nae lee, it's e'en unco *leesum* like;" Roxb. V. LEE, *s.* a lie.

LEET, *s.* 1. One portion of many, a lot.] *Add*;

This term is used to denote a division in an oblong stack of grain or pulse which may be taken down and thrashed at one time, without exposing the stack to be injured by the weather, Berwicks.

"Sometimes, however, they [beans] are built in oblong stacks, having interruptions without spaces, dividing them into portions of convenient size for being thrashed at one time.—These long stacks are provincially called *Sows*, and the separate divisions are termed *leets*." Agr. Surv. Berw.

To LEET, LEIT, *v. a.* To put in nomination, in order to election, where there are more candidates than one, S.

"And to present ane leit to my Lord aucht per-

sounes:—and to leit and present twa persounes with the auld thesaurar to the thesaurarie of the said cie-tie." &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 518.

"Mr. David Calderwood—has pressed so a new way of *leeting* the Moderator for time to come, that puts in the hand of base men to get one whom they please, to our great danger." Baillie's Lett. ii. 261.

To LEET, *v. n.* To pretend. V. LEIT.

To LEET, *v. n.* To ooze very slowly by occasional dropping, Fife.

C.B. *lloid*, a humid state; *leith-iam*, to dissolve, to become moist.

To LEET till, *v. a.* To attend to, Fife.

"Do ye think I was na bred wi' Mr. Doig, at Falklan school, wha could hae learned the very *kaes* that biggit in the auld palace to speak Latin, as my auld granny said, gin they had only *leeted till* him?" Edin. Month. Mag. May 1817, p. 138.

Su.G. *lyd-a tilth*, Isl. *hlyd-a*, audire, aures advertere; *lythi* auditus. Hence O.E. *lith*, *lithe*, *lythe*.

Now *lith* and *lysten*, gentlemen, &c.

Adam Bell, Percy's Rel. i. 114.

LEETHFOW, *adj.* Sympathizing, Roxb.

A corr. of *Leeful*, compassionate, q.v.

LEEVIN LANE, quite alone.

"I have been," said she, "o'er the sea, by my *leevin lane*, for nae ither end—but to see the place where the great battle was fought and won." The Steam-Boat, p. 37.

This may be a provinciality in Ayr., but certainly anomalous. *Leefow lane* is undoubtedly the proper phrase.

LEFT, *pret.* Remained; used in a passive sense.

V. LEVE, *v. n.*

LEFULL, LEIFUL, *adj.* Lawful.] *Add* to proof from Wiclif;

"*Lefull*, [Fr.] *licite*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 90, a.

To LEG, *v. n.* To run; a low word, S.] *Add*;

Some spunkies, or some same-like ills,

Fast after him they *leggit*;

An' mony a day he ran the hills,

He was sae sairly *fleggit*.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

To LEG away, *v. n.* To walk clumsily, Berwicks.

Perhaps from a common origin with E. *Lag*, to loiter; Su.G. *lagg*, extremitas.

LEGACIE, *s.* The state or office of a papal legate.

"This prior John Hepburne—shew how bischope Forman had gathered all the substance of Scotland be his *legacie*." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 296. *Legateship*, Edit. 1728.

LEGAGE, *s.* Supposed to signify *leakage* of a ship, &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 26.

LEGATNAIT, *s.*] *Add*;

The language is still retained in France, or was so till very lately. It is applied to counsellors, legates, cardinals, &c. Un tel évêque est Conseiller-né d'un tel Parlement—un tel Prelat est *Legat-né* du Si. Siège. L'Abbé de Vendôme est Cardinal-né, a droit de porter un chapeau rouge sur ses armes. Dict. Trev. vo. *Naitre*. The idea obviously is, that the person referred to has, from his office, the same right which another has, in a different respect, by his *birth*.

LEG-BAIL, s.] Add;

The phraseology is occasionally varied.

"*Doune Market*.—There were some notorious characters, who, upon a general search, gave leg bail for their honesty: but these faithful constables—expect that some of them will return to the ensuing market, when they will be better recognised, and may depend upon free quarters." Edin. Correspondent, Nov. 10. 1814.

LEG-BANE, s. The shin, S. Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre, vo. *Laegg*, os.

LEG DOLLOR, perhaps a dollar of *Leige*.

"Taken away—of money tuo leg dollors." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 81.

We find, however, the phrase "ane leggit dollar;" Ibid. p. 100.

LEGGAT, LEGGET, LEGGIT, s. A term used in play. A stroke at handball, golf, &c. which is not fair, or which, on account of some accidental circumstance, is not counted, is said to be *leggat*, i. e. null; Loth.

LEGGIN, s. The angle in the bottom of a cask, or wooden vessel, S.

To **LIP AND LEGGIN**. A phrase applied to drink in a vessel. The person to whom it is offered, holds the vessel obliquely, so as to try whether the liquid contained in it will at the same time touch the *leggin*, or angle in the bottom, and reach to the lip or rim. If it does not, he refuses to receive it, saying, "There's no a drink there, it'll no lip and leggin;" Fife. V. **LAGEN**.

LEGGINS, s. pl. Long gaiters, reaching up to the knees, S.; evidently from E. *leg*.

"Strong clouted shoes, studded with hobnails, and gramochoes, or *leggings*, made of thick black cloth, completed his equipment." Tales Landlord, ii. 14.

LEG-ILL, s. A disease of sheep, causing lameness, called also *Black leg*, South of S.

"Black leg, Mr. Beattie. *Leg ill*, Mr. Scott," Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 481.

LEGIM, adv. Astride. To ride *legim*, or on *legim*, to ride after the masculine mode, as opposed to sitting sideways, Roxb.; synon. *stride-legs*, S.

Su.G. *laegg*, Isl. *legg-r*, crus, the leg-bone; perhaps q. *laegg om*, having the "leg around" the horse.

LEGITIM, s. The lawful portion of moveables to which a child is entitled on the death of a father; a law term, S.

"No *legitim* can be claimed by children but out of the moveable estate belonging to their father at the time of his death." Ersk. Inst. B. iii. t. 9. § 17.

Fr. *legitime*, L.B. *legitim-a*, pars haereditatis legibus constituta, Du Cange.

LEGLIN, s. A milk-pail.] Add;

Isl. *leigill*, ampulla, seria, assumes a form still nearer in dat. pl. *leiglinum*. Her guttar à *leglinum*, "It chinks, or guggles in the *leglin*." V. Haldorson, vo. *Gulla*.

LEG-O'ER-IM, adv. Having one leg over the other; or, as a tailor sits on his board, Roxb.

LEG POWSTER. "Ane testament maid be

vmquhill Alex. Kay baxter in his *leg powster*." Aberd. Reg. V. 24.

A ludicrous corr. of the forensio phrase *Liege Poustie*, "a state of health, in contradistinction to deathbed. A person possessed of the lawful power of disposing the *legitima potestas* is said to be in *liege poustie*." Bell's Law Dict.

LEICHMENT, s. Cure of diseases. V. under **LECHE, v.**

LEY COW, LEA COW, a cow that is neither with calf nor gives milk, as distinguished from a *Ferry cow*, which though not pregnant continues to give milk, S.B.; pron. q. *lay cow*.

Supposed to be denominated from the idea of ground not under crop, or what lies *ley*.

LEID, s. People.] Add to etymon given under *Leid*, a man;

This word seems to have been of general use among both Goths and Celts. For besides the C.B., Ir. Gael. *luchd*, folk, is defined as corresponding with Lat. *gens*: and Ir. *liachd*, "a great many, a multitude," is probably the same term a little varied. Ir. Gael. *sleachd*, or *sliocht*, a tribe, may be merely *liachd* or *luchd*, with the sibilation prefixed.

LEID, LEDE, LEED, LEET, s. 1. Language.] Add; It also assumes the form of *Lead* and *Leed*. "Also they could speak sundrie *leadis*." Pitscotie's Cron. p. 247. *Languages*, Edit. 1728.

'Twas that grim gossip, chandler-chafed want,
—Gar'd him cry on thee, to blaw throw his pen,
Wi' *leed* that well might help him to come ben.

Ross's *Helenore*, Invocation.

LEID, s. A load, Aberd.

LEID, s. Lead (metal), Aberd. Reg.

LEID, s.

The Regent then gart mak ane tioun,

To leue the spuilie vnder pane of deid:

He curis for na thing bot the kingis munition;

As for the laue, thair was bot lytill *leid*.

Sege Edin. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 295.

This sense seems to be, "as for the rest, there was little concern." But I know of no similar word, which can bear this sense. It is, therefore, probable, that the author had written *heid*, i. e. heed, attention.

LEID, s. A mill-race. V. **LADE.**

LEID. *Brewing Leid*, an implement formerly used in brewing.

"He that is richteous air—may, be resoun of airship, challenge—the best brewing *leid*, the mask fat, with tub, barrellis, and laid-gallon," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 234.

This is the translation of—*Melius plumbum cum le mask-fat*, cupam, barrellam, lagenam. Leg. Burg. c. 125. § 1. Whatever was the use of this vessel, it has evidently been of lead.

"Ane mekill *leid*, ane litill *leid*, tua litsaltis, tua cruikis, & ane schuill." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 91.

It seems doubtful, whether it has been denominated from the metal of which it was made, or from Teut. *laede*, Germ. *lade*, Su.G. *laada*, cista, theca, loculamentum.

LEIF, LEIFF, s. Leave, permission.] Add;

To Give a servant *Leif*, or *Leave*, to dismiss or discharge from service; a phrase still commonly used, S. .

"Sche dischargit hir of hir said servie and gais hir hir *leif*." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1540. V. 20.*

LEIF, s. Remainder.

—"The foirsychtis cramasy sating, and the *leif* with reid taffate." *Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100. V. LAFE.*

To **LEIF, LYF, v. n.** To live.] *Add;*

A.S. *be-lif-an* signifies superesse, to be left, to remain; *be-lifend*, vivens, superstes, remanens, living, surviving, remaining; *Somner.*

LEIFSUM, adj. 1. Proper, desirable.] *Add,* as sense

8. Easily moved to pity, Tweedd.

Ye wives! whase *leesome* hearts are fain

To get the poor man's blessin,

Your trampit girnels dinna hain,

What's gien will ne'er be missin.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 27.

LEIFU', adj. Discreet, moderate; *Selkirks.*

"The ewes had been very mensefu' that night, they had just comed to the merch and nae farther; sae, I says, puir things, sin ye hae been sae *leifu'*, we'll sit down and rest a while, the dog an' me, an' let ye tak a pluck an' fill yersels or we turn ye back up to your cauld lairs again." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141. V. LAIFHPOW*, of which this seems to be merely a corrupt pronunciation.

LEIL, adj. 5. *A leil stroke.*] *Add;* In this sense, although figuratively, it is applied to maledictions.

This phrase also signifies a smart or severe stroke, what is often called a "home stroke," S.B.

An' on that sleeth Ulysses head

Sad curses down does bicker;

If there be gods aboon, I'm seer

He'll get them *leel* and sicker.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 6.

With that stepp'd forward Tulloch—

An' (saying, to hit he'd try)

A *leal* shot ettled at the cock,

Which shov'd the winner by.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.

Leil share has been expl. full share. But it seems properly to signify due proportion, as belonging to sense 4.

"I have had my *leal* share of wrongs this way." *Peden's Life by Walker, p. 134.*

LEIL, adv. Smartly, severely, *Aberd.*

LELELY, LELILY, adv. Faithfully.

Their frendship woux ay mar and mar;

For he serwynt ay *lelely*,

And the tothir full willfully.

Barbour, ii. 171, MS.

"The said William tuk apone him & maid faith to minister *lelily* tharintill as efferit of law." *Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 135.*

This had evidently been pronounced as a word of three syllables.

LEILL, s. A single stitch in marking on a sampler. A double *leill* is the going over a single stitch, which makes it more lasting, *Mcarns.*

To **LEIN, v. n.** To cease.

It occurs in a curious attempt at wit, at the expense of Lauderdale and Rothes.

But Scotland's plague's, a plague of Dukes:

But they're such Dukes as soon do tyre

To plash together in one myre,

And so the one the other out pakes,

Which makes folk think they're all but Drakes.—

For pareing time, and all the year,

Is one to them, they never *lein*;

Harvest and Hay time they're as keen

In their debating, as it were

After the last of Januare.

Cleland's Poems, p. 96. V. LEEN.

To **LEIND, &c. v. n.** 1. To dwell, to abide.] *Add* to etymon;

I prefer, however, tracing this term to Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figere; a secondary sense of the *v.* as primarily signifying, navem appellere, to land.

LEINFOU, LEINFOU-HEARTIT, adj. Kindhearted, feeling, compassionate, *Aberd.*

This may be allied to Belg. *leenig*, tractable, soft; Su.G. *len mollis*; Dan. *lind*, soft, mild, gentle, tender, compassionate; Isl. *hlynnna*, favere, bene velle; *lin-a* lenire; whence *linkind*, also *hlinkind*, clementia, benevolentia; propitiatio.

LEINGIE (g liquid), s. The loin, Clydes.

LEINGIE-SHOT, s. Having the loins dislocated; spoken of horses, *ibid.*

Teut. *loenie*, *longie*, lumbus vitulinus. *Shot* is here used for dislocation, in the same way as Su.G. *skint-a* is applied to any thing that is extruded from its proper place; Quod loco motum est, et prominet, *Ihre.*

To **LEIP, v. n.** Apparently, to boil.

Myn wittis hes he waistit oft with wyne;

And maid my stomek with hait lustis *leip*.

King Hart, ii. 62. V. LEPE, v.

LEIPPIE, s. The fourth part of a peck, S. V. *LIPPIE.*

LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE (gutt.), s. Mutual whispering, *Mearns.*

To **LEIRICHIE-LARICHIE, v. n.** To speak in mutual whispers, *ibid.*

Teut. *laeri-en* signifies ineptire, nugas ineptiasque dicere aut facere, instar vanae mulieris; from *Laerie*, mulier vaniloqua.

LEIS, s. Perhaps a load. "Tua *leisis* of talowne." *Aberd. Reg. V. 25.*

Su.G. *lass*, Isl. *hlas*, vehes. *Last*, onus, a load, acknowledges the same origin. A.S. *hlaeste*, navis onus.

LEISE-MAJESTY, LEISS-MAJESTIE, LESE-MAJESTY, s. 1. The crime of high treason; Fr. *lese-majesté*.

"That quhat sumeuer persoune or persounis in ony tyme tocum takis ony bischeppis places, castellis, or strenthis,—sall incur the cryme of tre-soune & *leiss majestie*." *Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 310.*

Fr. *les-er* to hurt, Lat. *laed-ere*, whence *laes-io*, a hurt or injury.

2. Used, in a religious sense, to denote treason against Jesus Christ as Sovereign of his church.

—"The men are really breaking down the church—in coming to bow before, and beg and take from, and render thanks too unto the usurper,—while doing

that which makes him guilty of *Lese-Majesty*," &c. M'Ward's Contendings, p. 6.

"A faithful minister—considering the hazard the subjects of their blessed King are in, to be seduced into acts of high disloyalty and *lese-majesty*, must set himself, with an open-mouthed plainness,—to witness and testify against both—the indulging usurper, and his indulged." Ibid. p. 271.

LEISH, *adj.* Active, clever. V. LIESH.

"I's be even hands wi' them an' mair, an' then I'll laugh at the *leishest* o' them." Perils of Man, i. 325.

LEISHIN, *part, adj.* 1. Tall and active, applied to a person of either sex, Lanarks. It differs from *Strappin'*, as not implying the idea of handsomeness.

2. Extensive, as applied to a field, farm, parish, &c., *ibid.*

3. Long, as referring to a journey, *ibid.*

LEISHER, *s.* 1. A tall and active person, *ibid.*

2. An extensive tract, *ibid.*

3. A long journey, *ibid.*

The idea seems borrowed from that of letting loose; *Isl. leis-a, leys-a*, solvere, expedire; q. that which expands or extends itself in whatever way.

LEISOME, *adj.* Warm, sultry; Gl. Shurr. V. LIESOME.

LEISSURE, LIZZURE, *s.* Pasture between two corn fields; sometimes used, more generally, for any grazing ground, Ayrs. V. LESURES.

To LEISTER, *v. a.* To strike with a fish-spear, Surlings, Ayrs. V. LEISTER, LISTER, *s.*

"The messenger was ably supported by his first prisoner, who, although he could not understand upon what reasonable grounds a man should be placed in fetters for *liesterin'* a salmon, felt it his duty to assist the constable in the detection of theft." *Calcd. Merc.* Dec. 11, 1823.

To LEIT, to LET ON, sense 1.] *Add*;

"While I pray, Christ *leitet* not on him that he either heareth or seeth me." Z. Boyd's L. Battell, p. 315. *Add* to sense 2;

But they need na *let on* that he's crazie,
His pike-staff wull ne'er let him fa'.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, ii. 157.

To LEIT, *v. a.* To put in nomination. V. LEET.

LEIT, *pret.* V. LET *at*.

LEIT, *s.* A link of horse hair for a fishing line, Upp. Clydes.; *synon. Tippet, Snood, Tome.*

To LEYTCHE, *v. n.* To loiter, Tweedd.

Su.G. *laett-jas* pigrari, otiari; *lat* piger; Alem. *laz*, E. *lazy*.

LEIWAR, *s.* Liver, survivor.

"And to the longest *leiwar* of thame twa in lyf-rent," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 538.

LE-LANE, be quiet, give over, Roxb.; apparently abbreviated from the imperative phrase, *Let alane*, or q. *lea* [i. e. leave] *alane*.

LELE, *adj.* Loyal, faithful, &c. V. LEIL.

LELELY, LELILY, *adv.* Faithfully. V. under LEIL.

LEMANRYE, *s.* Illicit love; an amour.

"It is entitled, Ane speetsh and defens maide by Normaund Huntir of Poornoodo on ane wyte of royet
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and *lemanrye* with Elenir Ladye of Hume." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 40-41.

To LEME, *v. n.* To blaze, &c., S.] *Add*;

"*Lemyn* as lowe of fyre. Flammo." Prompt. Parv. Hence the old s. "Lowynge or *lemynge* of fyre. Flammacio." Ibid.

LEME, *s.* Gleam.] *Add*;

"*Leme* or lowe. Flamma." Prompt. Parv.

LEN, LEANE, LEND, *s.* A loan, S.] *Add*;

"The Marquis of Huntly was advised to dwell in New Aberdeen; it is said he wrote to his cousin the Earl Marischal for the *lend* of his house in Aberdeen to dwell in for a time (thinking and taking Marischal to be on the king's side, as he was not), but he was refused." Spalding's Troubles, i. 104.

Balfour writes *lenne*. "Quhat is ane *lenne*, and of the restitution thair of." Pract. p. 197.

Lane, id. Yorks. "For th' *lang lane* is when a thing is borrowed with an intention never to be pay'd again." Clav. p. 106.

LENDINGS, *s. pl.* Pay of an army, arrears.

—"He thought it was then fit time to make a reckoning with the armie, for their by-past *lendings*, and to cast some thing in their teeth, being much discontented. To satisfie our hunger a little, we did get of by-past *lendings* three paid us in hand, and bills of exchange given us for one and twentie *lendings* more, which should have been paid at Ausburg." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 131.

Belg. *leening*, "souldiers pay;" Sewel. Germ. *lehnung* stipendium, aes militare; Wachter. *Lehnung* primarily signifies concessio fundi, from *lehn* feudum. For, as Wachter observes, a gift of land was originally the stipend of soldiers. Afterwards, though the manners were changed, the ancient term was retained.

To LENE, *v. a.* To give, to grant.

Sythens scho ask, no licence to her *lene*.

King Hart. V. SYTHENS and LENIT.

LENY, *s.* The abbrev. of Leonard. "Leny Irving;" Acts iii. 393.

LENYIE, LENYE, *adj.* 1. Lean.] *Add* to etymon;

To A.S. *laenig*, I apprehend, we may fairly trace Lancash. "*lennock*, slender, pliable;" Gl. T. Bobbins; and A.Bor. "*lingey*, limber;" Ray. "*Leeny*, alert, active," (Grose), seems originally the same with the latter; as those who are limber are generally most alert in their motions.

LENK, *s.* A link of horse-hair which connects the hooks and line in angling, Clydes.

The same with E. *link*, only pronounced like Su.G. *laenk*, *lenk*, id.

LENNER, *s.* Lender.

"Ordaines the *lenners* to pay the same yeirlye and termlye." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 40.

LENSHER, *s.*

"With the only power—to have and make are-holes [airholes] sinks, levells, *lenshers*, aqueducts, waterdrawghts, water workes, and vthers vsefull and necessar for winning and vpholding of the saids coalls and coalhewghs," &c. Acts Cha. II. viii. 139.

LENTHE, *adj.* Long, S.O.

It wad be right some ane wad tak
A *lenthie* stout horse tether,

Fauld yont yer hauns ahint yer back,
An' bind them firm thegither.

Picken's Poems, i. 108.

LENT, *adj.* Slow.

"The last trick they have fallen on to usurp the magistracy, is, by the diligence of their sessioners to make factions in every craft, to get the deacons—created of their side. But this *lent* way does not satisfy. It is feared, by Wariston's diligence, some orders shall be procured by Mr. Gillespie, to have all the magistrates and council chosen as he will." *Bailie's Lett.* ii. 435.

Fr. lent, Lat. *lent-us*, id. This is perhaps to be preferred, as the origin of *Lent-fire*, to that given in *Dict.* In proof of this being the true origin, we may also refer to another use of the same term.

"Sir James Balfour says he died of a *lent fever*." *Keith's Hist.* p. 22.

LENT, *s.* The game at cards in E. called *Loo*; perhaps from being much practised about the time of *Lent*, Gall.

"That Scottish game at cards, called *Lent*, is generally played at for money." *Gall. Encycl.* p. 36. **V. LANT.**

LENTED, *part. pa.* Beat in this game, loosed, Gall. "One of the gamblers—is *lented*, which is, outplayed," &c. *Ibid.* p. 37. **V. LANTIT.**

LENTRENVARE, *s.* A denomination of skins; those of lambs that have died soon after being dropped; still called *Lentrins*, S.; q. those that have died in *Lentron* or spring.

—"Skynnis underwritin, callit in the vulgar tounng scorldingis, scaldingis, futefallis, *lentrenvare*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1592. **V. SCORLING.**

"*Lentrene veyr skynnis*," *Aberd. Reg. V. FUTFAILL.*

LENTREIN KAIL, **LANTEN KAIL**, broth made of vegetables, without animal food, S.; denominated from the use of this meagre dish during *Lent*.

O *lentrin kail*, meed of my younger days,
A grateful bard no feigned tribute pays.
—Welcome thy wallop in my humble pot,
Thou healthsome beverage of the poor man's lot.
Thy chief constituent, water, free to all,
The poor man shares, nor deems that blessing small.

Recumbent o'er the scanty blaze, thou leans
Thy simple adjuncts, barley, salt, and greens.
In thee no lunch pops peeping to the brim, &c.

Lentrin Kail, *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 3940.

—The bowl that warms the faney
An' prompts the tale,
Must mak, neist day, my lovely Naney
Sup *lentrin kail*!

Rev. J. Nicols's Poems, i. 182.

"We are in the mood of the monks, when they are merriest, and that is when they sup beef-brewis for *lanten-kail*." *The Abbot*, i. 292.

This, I am informed, is more properly defined, according to the use of the term in *Roxb.*, Cabbage first boiled in water; which, being drained off, has its place supplied by milk.

LEOMEN, *s.* A leg, *Aberd.*] *Add*;

2. The bough of a tree, *ibid.*

LEPIT PEATS, peats dug out of the solid moss, without being baked, *Roxb.*

LERD, *s.* Lord; *Aberd. Reg.*

LERROCH, **LAIRACH**, **LAIROCH**, (*gutt.*), *s.* 1. The site of a building, or the traces of an old one; *Gael. larach*, id.

2. A site of any kind, *Loth.*

In its auld *lerroch* yet the deas remains,
Whare the gudeman aft streaks him at his ease.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 58. **V. DEIS.**

3. The artificial bottom of a stack, made of brushwood, &c., *Stirlings*; *stack-lairoch*, id. *Perths.*

4. A quantity or collection of any materials; as, "a *lairach* o' dirt," *Lanarks.*

5. It is also used in a compound form; as, *Midden-lairach*, the site of a dunghill; *Banffs.*

LERROCK-CAIRN, *s.* This term is used in a proverbial phrase, common in *Ayrs.* It is said of any thing that is rare, or that does not occur every day, that "it's no to be gotten at ilka *lerrock-cairn*."

Although at first view this might seem to refer to the seat of a *larick* or lark; I prefer tracing it to *Lerrock*, the site of a building.

LES, *conj.* *Les na, les nor*, unless.† *Add*;

"Na sal! na state be gev'n to hir—of the franktenement of the saidis landis, quhill xx dais efter that David Hering—decess; And nocht than *les na* the said James will nocht gif to the said James and Cristiane twentj pundis worth of land liand in Tulybole & the barony of Glasclune." *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1490; p. 194.

LESH PUND, **LEISPUND**, **LISPUND**, *s.* A weight used in the Orkney islands.] *Add*;

The following comparative statement may give a more accurate view of this weight.

"24 Marks make 1 *Settin* or *Lispund*, *Pund*, *Bysmar* or *Span*.

"6 *Settins*, &c. make 1 *Meil*.

"24 *Meils* make 1 *Last* or the *Bear-Pundler*.

"36 *Meils* 1 *Chalder* or the *Bear-Pundler*.

"A last and chalder, are always applicable to the bear pundler only." *Agr. Surv. Orkn.* p. 159.

"About 7½ stones make a bear-pundler meil, and 11½ stones a malt-pundler meil; each stone being 17½ lbs. and 16 oz. to the lb." *Ibid.* p. 160.

LESING-MAKARE, **LEASING-MAKER**, *s.* One who calumniates the king to his subjects, or *vice versa*.

"It is ordanyt—that all *lesingis makaris* & tellaris of thaim, the quhilk may ingener discorde betuix the king & his pepill,—salbe challangit be thaim that power has, & tyne lyff & gudis to the king." *Acts Ja. I.* 1424, *Ed.* 1814, p. 8. *Lesing makerris*, *Ibid.* *Ja. V.* 1540, p. 360. There it is declared, "that gif ony maner of persoun makis ony ewill informatioun of his hienes to his baronis and liegis, that thai salbe punist in sic maner, and be the samin panis, as thai that *makis lesingis* to his grace of his lordis, baronis, and liegis."

LEASING-MAKING, *s.* The crime of uttering falsehood against the king and his counsellors to the people, or against the people to the king or government; a forensic term, S.

"Verbal sedition, which in our statutes gets the name of *leasing-making*, is inferred from the uttering

of words tending to sedition, or the breeding of hatred and discord between the king and his people." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4. § 29.

LESIONE, LESSIOUN, *s.* Injury; Lat. *læsio*, -*nis*, Fr. *lesion*, id.

"His Majestie—rescinds all infeffments &c. maid by his Majestie or—father—in thair minoritie to thair hurt and lesione." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 24.

"The earle of Moirtoun—directit sum men of his to the lands pertaining to the capitane of the castell of Edinburgh in Fyffe, quha brunt and distroyed all his coirnes and houses, to his great enorme lesioun." Hist. James the Sext, p. 161.

LESS, *conj.* Unless.

"I hop in eternall God that he will nocht suffer us to be swa plagit to tak fra us sic ane princes, quhilk gif he dois for our iniquityis, we luk for na-thing bot for gryt troubill in thair partis, less God in his gudenes schaw his mercy upoun us." B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg. Keith's Hist. App. p. 135. V. LES. LESSIOUN, *s.* Injury, loss. V. LESIONE.

LESURIS, *s. pl.* Pastures.] *Add*;

"Lizor, pasture;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.

LET-ABEE, *conj.* 1. Not to mention, not calling into account, S.

"I hate fords at a' times, let abe when there's thousands of armed men on the other side." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 246.

2. Used as a *s.* denoting forbearance; *Let-abe* for *let-abe*, mutual forbearance, S.

It occurs in a S. Prov. which is improperly given by Kelly; "*Let alone* makes many a town," p. 233. But the more common form is, "*Let abe* maks mony a loon." It denotes that forbearance increases the number of rogues.

To LET *at*, to give a stroke, to let drive at any object, S.

Rob Roy, I wat he was na dull,
He first *leit at* the ba'.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

To LET *gae*, or *go*, *v. a.* To shoot, S. *Let go*, *part. pa.* shot.

"At the delivery of thir keys, there was a sudden fray among them, occasioned by a shot racklessly *let go* in the same house, where the governour and lady with others were together." Spalding, i. 125.

The E. say to *let off*, in this sense.

To LET *licht*, *v. a.* To admit, to allow; as, "I ay said the naig was shaken i' the shouther; but he wadna *let it licht*," S.

This seems merely a peculiar use of the E. *v.* to *light*, as signifying to fall or descend; *q.* to prevent from falling on any person or object.

To LET *o'er*, *v. a.* To swallow, S. V. LAT. *v.*

To LET one to *wit*, to give one to know; to give formal intimation to one, S.

Formerly, in many towns in Scotland, the invitation to a funeral was given by the bellman, or public crier, who went through the streets, ringing his bell, and giving this notice; "Brether and Sisters, *I lat you to wit*, that — is dead, at the pleasure of the Almightie, and is to be buried—at" such a time. When he came to these words, "At the pleasure of &c." he, in token of reverence, lowered his voice, and lifted off his bonnet.

To LET *stand*, *v. u.* 1. To suffer any thing to remain in its former state, not to alter its position, S.

2. Also, not to meddle with a particular point, in conversation, as to avoid controversy, S.

I have not observed that this is used in E. It is evidently a Teut. idiom. *Laeten staen*, relinquere, desinere; Kilian.—"To let alone; to leave off;" Sewel.

LETH, *s.* A channel or small run of water.

"Swa thence descendand down the hillsyde till a moas, and swa throw that moss—til it cum to the burne of Tuledesk, quhar it and the *lethis* of Pittolly metis togidder, and swa ascendand that *leth* til it cum til a *teth* laid on ilke syde with mannys hands, and swa ascendand a mekil *leth* to the hede of it on west-half the Stokyn stane," &c.—"And swa ascendand that burne til it worth [wax, or become] a *leth*, and swa ascendand that *leth* til it cum to the Karlynden." Merches of Bishop Brynnes 1437, Chartul. Aberd. Fol. 14. M'Farl. M.S.

O. Teut. *lede*, *leyde*, also *water-leyde*, aquae ductus, aquagium. A.S. *lade*, fluentum, canalis; from *lad-ian* purgare.

LETHIE, *s.* A surfeit, a disgust, Loth. V. under FORLEITH, *v.*

LETT, *s.* Lesson, a piece of instruction; generally conjoined with an *adj.* expressive of vituperation, Aberd.

Ir. Gael. *leacht*, C.B. *lith*, a lesson.

LETTEN, *part. pa.* Permitted, suffered, S.; from the *v.* to *let*.

"All this he behoved to suffer for the king's cause, who was never *letten* to understand the truth of this marquis' [Huntly's] miseries, but contrarywise by his cruel and malignant enemies, the king was informed that the marquis had proved disloyal," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 161.

LETTEN FA', let fall, S.B.

A clear brunt coal wi' the het tongs was ta'en,
Frae out the ingle-mids fu' clear and clean,
And throw the corys-belly *letten fa'*,
For fear the weeane should be tane awa'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

LETTER, *s.* A spark on the side of the wick of a candle; so denominated by the superstitious, who believe that the person to whom the spark is opposite will soon receive some intelligence by letter, S.B.

LETTERON, LETTRON, *s.* 1. The desk, &c.] *Add*;

"*Letron* or *lectrum* or *deske*. Lectrinum. Lectorium. Pulpitum. Discus." Prompt. Parv.

2. A writing desk, &c.] *Add*;

"He was bred to the *Lettron*." He was bred a writer; a phrase still used by old people in Edinburgh.

3. This formerly denoted a desk at which females wrought, in making embroidery, &c.

"Deskes or *letterns* for women to work on, covered with velvet, the peece vi l." Rates A. 1611.

4. A bureau, scrutoir, or cabinet.
"The erle of Huntlie beand deid,—Adam immediatele causit beir butt the deid corps to the chalm-er of daveice, and causit bier in to the chalm-er, whair he had lyen, the whole cofferis, boxis, or *lettronis*, that

the erle him self had in handling, and had ony geir in keping in; sic as writtis, gold, siluer, or golding worke, whair of the keyis was in ane *lettrone*." Earl of Huntly's Death; Bannatyne's Journ. p. 486.

"The whole expenses of the process and pices of the lyble, lying in a severall buist by themselves in my *lettron*, I estimate to a hundred merks." Melvill's MS. p. 5.

LETTERS. *To Raise Letters*, to issue an order from the signet, for a person to appear within a limited time before the proper court.

"The committee resolved to raise his [lord Napier's] bones, and pass a sentence of forfaiture thereupon; and, for that end, *letters* were *raised*, and ordained to be executed at the pier and shore of Leith, against Archibald lord Napier his son, then under exile for his loyalty, to appear upon 60 days' warning, and to hear and see the same done." Guthry's Mem. p. 250.

LETTIRMAREDAY, *s.* The day of the birth of the Virgin.

"The nativite of our Lady callit the *Lettermare-day* nixt to cum." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

This, according to Macpherson, is the 8th of September. Wyntown, ii. 524. It seems to be thus denominated q. *latter*, because preceded by *Lady day*, or the day of her assumption, which falls on Aug. 15.

There is an incongruity between this and what is said in another place, where it is called the day of her assumption. "At the *assumptioun* of our Lady callit the *letter Mareday*." Ibid. V. 15, p. 617.

LETUIS, LETWIS, *s.* A species of fur.

"In primis, ane gown of blak velvott lynit with quhyt taffate, quhair of the slevis has bein lynit with *letuis*, and the samyn tain furth." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 100.

"Furres callet *letwis* tawed, the timber cont. 40 skins—iiii l." Rates A. 1611.

Fr. letice, "a beast of a whitish gray colour;" Cotgr.

LEUCH, LEUGH, *pret.* Laughed, S.

The lordis, on the tother side, for liking thay *leugh*.
Gawan and Gol. iv. 6.

"Then all the bischope's men *leugh*, and all the cardinallis thamselffis; and the Pope inquiryed quhairat they *leugh*;—quhairat the Pope himselff *leugh* verrie earnestlie." Pittscottie's Cron. p. 255.

A.S. *hleoge* risisti, *hloh* risit.

LEUCH, LEUGH, *adj.* 1. Low in situation; synon. with *Laigh*, Loth.; *Leucher* lower, Roxb.

I heard a horn fu' stoutly blawn,

By some far distant swain;

A lilting pipe, in the *leugh* lawn,

Did echo back the strain.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 375.

—The moon, *leugh* i' the wast, shone bright.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 8.

Wad they mak peace within a year,

An mak the taxes somewhat *leucher*,

I'd rather see't than farm the Deuchar.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 19.

2. Not tall, squat, *ibid.*

LEUCHLY, *adv.* In a low situation, *ibid.*

Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale,
An' *leuchly* lurks Leith, where the trading ships

sail. *A. Scott's Poems* 1811, p. 144.

LEUCHNESS, LEUGHNESS, *s.* 1. Lowness of situation, Roxb.

2. Lowness of stature, *ibid.*

To LEVE, *v. n.* To remain, to tarry behind, to be left; *Left*, *pret.*, remained, tarried.

"It is the layndar Schyr," said ane,

"That hyr child ill rycht now has tane;

"And mon *leve* now behind ws her:

"Tharfor scho makys yone iwill cher."

The Bruce, xi. 275. Edit. 1820.

The editor of 1620, from want of attention to an ancient idiom in S., has changed the language in order to give it something like an active form.

"And mon *leau* now behind you here."

In Edit. 1714, a still more ridiculous change is made, evidently for the same reason:

"And mon *cleve* now behind us here."

Bot thai, that *left* upon the land,

War to the king all obeysand.

Ibid. vii. 429.

Off Ingland to the chawalry

He had thar gaderyt sa clenly,

That nane *left* that mycht wapynnys weld.

Ibid. viii. 99.

Were is inserted in both places, Edit. 1620, p. 186, 210.

LEVEN, *s.* A lawn, an open space between woods. *Lily leven*, a lawn overspread with *lilies* or flowers.

And see not ye that braid braid road,

That lies across that *lily leven*?

That is the path of wickedness,

Tho' some call it the road to heaven.

Thomas the Rhymer, Bord. Minstr. ii. 271.

Leven gives nearly the sound of the first part of the word in C.B. which signifies planities. This is *llyvndra*. *Llyvn* signifies planus. *Dra* is an affix in the formation of nouns.

To LEVER, *v. a.* To unload from a ship. V. LIVER.

"For beside that they might fall on us at sea, and sinke us all, we could not get time for them to *lever* and take out our store." Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 51.

LEVER, LEIR, &c., *adj.* Rather.} *Add*;

"*Leer*, rather;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.

LEVIN, *s.* 1. Lightning, a flash of fire.} *Add*;

O.E. "*Leuyn*. Coruscacio. Fulgur. Fulmen. Ligh-tyn or *leuennyn*. Coruscat." Prompt. Parv. "Fulgur, *leuennyge* that brenneth [burns]." Ort. Vocab.

LEUG, *s.* "A tall ill-looking fellow;" Gall. Enc.

Gael. *liug*, "a contracted; sneaking look;" Shaw

LEUGH, *adj.* Low. V. LEUCH.

LEUYNT, LEVINT, *adj.* Eleventh.

"And sa endis the *leuynt* buke of this Croniklis." Bellendyn, K k, 4, b.

Cokobenar the *levint* his mark thay call.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 871.

To LEUK, *v. a.* To look, S.O.

Just *leuk* to the flocks on the lea,

How sweetly contentit they stray.

Picken's Poems, i. 17.

LEUX, *s.* A look, S.O.

I ken, tho' *leuks* I wadna niffer,

I didna mak mysel to differ. *Ibid.* p. 66.

LEURE, s. A gleam; as, "a *leure* o' licht," a gleam, a faint ray, Ayrs.

A.S. *lior-an*, *leor-an*, transire, Isl. *leori*, foramen pinnaculi domus, the place through which light is admitted. Gael. *leir* signifies sight, *leur* seeing, and *lannuir* gleaming, splendour.

LEW, s. The denomination of a piece of French gold coin formerly current in S.

—"That the money of vther realmis, that is to say, the Inglis Nobill, Henry, and Edwart with the Rose, the Frenche Crowne, the Salute, the *Lew*, and the Rydar, sall haue cours in this realme of our money to the vawle and equivalence of the cours that thay haue in Flanders.—The *Lew* to xv. s. vi. d." Acts Ja. III. A. 1467, c. 22, Ed. 1566.

This, I think, must be the same coin that is elsewhere called in pl. the *Lewis*. The name had been softened into *Lew* in imitation of the French mode of pronouncing it.

"Item tuelf *Lewis*." Memor. A 1488. Inventories, p. 1.

"Item, in a purs of ledder in the said box four hundreth twenti & viii *Lewis* of gold, and in the same purs of ledder of Franche crounis fyve hundreth thre score & sex, and of thame twa salutis and four *Lewis*." Ibid. p. 13.

This seems to be the same coin that is still denominated *Louis d'or*. Whether it received its name from Louis XI., who was contemporary with James III., or from one of his predecessors of the same name, I have not been able to find. It is obvious, however, that the coin has been denominated in the same way as those called *Dariuses*, and *Philippi*, and in latter times, *Caroluses*, *Jacobuses*, &c.

LEWANDS, s. pl. Buttermilk and meal boiled together, Clydes.; synon. *Bleirie*.

Probably from S. *Lew* tepid, or Isl. *hlyn-a* cale-scere.

Lew, s. A heat, Gall.

"Stacks of corn are said to take a *lew*, when they heat," in consequence of being built in a damp state. Gall. Encycl. V. the adj.

LEW ARNE BORE. Leg. *Tew*, iron hardened with a piece of cast-iron, for making it stand the fire in a forge, Roxb.

Wi' short, wi' thick, an' cutting blast

As he did ply them sore;

Thro' smeeke flame they him addrest,

Thro' pipe and *lew arne bore*.

Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 144.

V. *Tew, v.*

LEWDER, s. A handspoke for lifting the mill-stones; the same with *Lowder*.

Appear'd a miller, stern and stout,—

And in a rage began to swear;

—I wish I hang, if we were yok'd,

But I shall neatly tan your hide

So long's my *lender* does abide.

Meston's Poems, p. 211.

LEWDER, s. A blow with a great stick; as,

"I've gie ye a *lewder*," Aberd.

Perhaps originally the same with *Lewder*, a handspoke, &c. as denoting a blow with this ponderous implement.

LEWER, s. A lever, Roxb.

LEWRAND, part. pr. Expl. "lowring;" rather, lurking, laying snares.

The legend of a lymmeris lyfe,—

Ane elphe, ane elvasche incubus,

Ane *lewrand* lawrie licherous.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 309.

It is merely a different orthography of *Loure*, v. q.v. The sense given is confirmed by the junction of the adj. with the *s. lawrie*, a crafty person; as the passage contains a farther illustration of *Lowrie*, id. sense 2.

LEWRE, s. Expl. "a long pole, a lever;"

Gall. Encycl.; the same with *Lewer*.

LEWRE, s.

"The Kynge cam arayd of a jackette of cramsyn velvet borded with cloth of gold. Hys *lewre* behinde hys bake, hys beerde somthyng long," &c. Fyancells of Margaret, by John Younge, Leland's Collect. vol. iv. 283.

"His *lewre*, apparently a kind of hood hung behind his back." Pink. Hist. Scot. ii. 433.

I can find no proof that this signified a hood of any kind. It seems to have been a piece of ornamental dress, worn only by Sovereigns and persons of the highest rank; the same, perhaps, with L.B. *lor-um*, vestis imperatoria et consularis species; Gr. *ἀσπερ*. It is described as—Superhumale, quod imperiale circundare assolet collum; Du Cange. It was a *fascia*, or fillet, which, surrounding the breast, fell down from the right shoulder to the feet, then embraced the left shoulder, and being let fall round the back, again surrounded the breast, and enwrapped the lower part of the left arm; the rest of it hanging loose behind. This, in later ages, was adorned with precious stones. Its form was also occasionally varied. It was worn by Peter IV. of Arragon. Hoffman, in vo., gives a very particular account of it.

LEWS, s. pl. Watson's Coll. i. 27. *Dele* what follows the extract, and *substitute*;

—This is a corr. of *Lewes* or *Lewis*, an island on the western coast of Scotland. In consequence of the bloody contentions among the Macleods, with respect to the succession to this island, a grant was made of it by James VI. to a number of proprietors in Fife. There is a pretty full account of this business in the *History of the Conflicts among the Clans*.

"The barons and gentlemen of Fife, hearing these troubles, were enticed by the persuasion of some that had been there, and by the report of the fertility of the island, to undertake a difficile and hard interprise. They conclude to send a colony thither, and to civilize (if it were possible) the inhabitants of the island. To this effect, they obtain, from the King, a gift of the *Lewes*, the year of God 1599, or thereabouts, which was alleged to be then at his Majesty's disposition." Conflicts, p. 76, 77. They were therefore called the *undertakers*, *ibid.*, and hence said, as here, to take the *Lewa*.

Moyses designs them "the gentlemen enterprizers to take the *Lewes*;" and speaks of their "undertaking the journey towards the *Lewes* in the end of October that same year [1599]." Memoirs, p. 260, 263.

It is also written *Lewis*.

"That the act—made of before—anent the fisching & making of hering & vthir fisch at the west sey and *Lewis*, be obseruit & kepit, in tyme to cum as wes ordanit of before be the parliament." Acts Ja. III. 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

LIAM, *s.* A string, a thong.] *Add*;

This word is still used in Tweedd. for a rope made of hair.

LYARDLY, *adv.* Sparingly.

—"And the peple are to be desyred to be helpful to sic as will give themsel to any vertue, and as for uthers to deall *lyardly* w^t them to dryve them to seik efter vertue." Rec. Session Anstruther Wester 1596, Melville's Life, ii. 498.

Fr. *liard-er*, "to get poorely, slowly, or by the penny;" from *liard*, a small coin, "the fourth part of a *sol*;" Cotgr.

LYARE, *s.*

"Item, ane *lyare* of crammesey velvett, with twa cuschingis of crammesey velvett, bordourit with tressis of gold. Item, ane *lyare* of purpure velvett, with twa cuschingis off the samyne," &c. Inventories, A. 1530, p. 48.

Apparently, from its being still conjoined with *cushions*, a kind of carpet or cloth which *lay* on the floor under these; used only perhaps at the hours of devotion.

Teut. *legk-werck* is expl. *aulaea*, stragula picturata, tapetum, textura; Kilian. It may, however, denote some kind of couch: Teut. *laegher* stratum, Belg. *leger* a bed.

LIART, **LYART**, *adj.* 1. Having grey hairs, &c.] *Add*;

It is applied to a horse of a grey colour. "Ane *liart* hors;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

3. Spotted, of various hues, Galloway.

Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny *lyart* face,
And head w^t plumrocks deck'd bespeak the sun's
Return to bless this isle. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 1.

—Into the flood

Of fiery frith the *lyart* gear is cast
And addled eggs, and burdies without douns.

Ibid. p. 6.

This is what is designed "speckled store" a few lines before.

LYART, *s.* The French coin called a *liard*; Aberd. Reg.

LIBART, **LIBBERT**, *s.* A leopard.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Lebbard*. *Leopardus*." Prompt. Parv.

To **LIB**, **LIBB**, *v. a.* To castrate, to geld, *S.*

SOW-LIBBER, *s.* A sow-gelder, *S.*

Teut. *lubb-en* castrare, emasculare; *lubber* castrator.

LIBBER, *s.* "A lubberly fellow;" Gl. Picken.

Merely a slight change of *E. lubber*.

LIBBERLY, *s.*

—Twa men, and ane varlot at his bak;
And ane *libberly* ful lytil to lak.

Priests of Peebles, p. 11.

This is expl. to me by Sir W. Scott, as signifying, "two serving men and a boy in one livery."

LIBELT, *s.* A long discourse or treatise, Ettr. For.; merely, as would seem, a corr. of *E. libel*, if not from L.B. *libellat-icum*.

LY-BY, *s.* 1. A neutral, q. one who lies aside.

"I appeal in this matter to the experience and observation of all who take notice of their way; and how little they trouble others, their master [Satan] fearing little, or finding little damage to his dominion,—by these lazy *ly-bies* and idle loiterers." Postscr. to Ruth. Lett. p. 513.

"Such an heroick appearance, now in its proper season, would make you live and die ornaments to your profession, while *ly-bys* will stink away in their sockets." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 354.

2. A mistress, a concubine, *Life*.

This is analogous to old Teut. *bij-liggher*, concubinus, from *bij-ligghen* concumbere.

To **LY** or **LIE** out, *v. n.* To delay to enter as heir to property; a forensic phrase.

"A man is married on a woman, that is apparent heir to lands.—She, to defraud her husband either of the *jus mariti* or the courtesy, *lies out* and will not enter." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iii. 146.

LYING OUT, not entering as heir.

"Anent *lying out* unentered." Tit. *ibid.*

To **LY** to, *v. n.* Gradually to entertain affection, to incline to love, *S.*

—I dq like him sair,

An' that he wad *ly* to I hae nae fear.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 79.

And that he wad *like me* I hae nae fear.

Ed. Third, p. 85.

For what she fear'd, she now in earnest fand,
About this threap, was close come till her hand;
And that tho' *Lindy*, may be, might *ly* too,
The lass had just as gueed a right as she.

Ibid. p. 86.

Too is here undoubtedly meant to express the *S.* pronunciation of *to*; but improperly, as this corresponds with *Gr. v.*

Teut. *toe-leggh-en*, animum applicare.

To **LY** to, *v. n.* A vessel is said to *ly* to, when by a particular disposition of the sails she lies in the water without making way, although not at anchor, *S.*

I find this word in no Dictionary save Widegren's.

LICENT, *part. adj.* Accustomed; properly, permitted.

"Becaus thay war companyouns to Tarquinis, thay war *licent*, during the empire of Kingis, to frequent thair lustis with mair opin renyeis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 110. *Assueti*, Lat.

LICHT OF DAY. "She canna see the *licht* o' day to him," she cannot discern a fault in him, *S.*; q. "day-light has no brightness in comparison with him."

LICHTER, *adj.* Delivered of a child.] *Add*;

At this word I find the following marginal note by one whose good taste will not be called in question; "This is a very elegant phrase." Sir W. Scott.

Of these lines,—

O! is my corn a' shorn, he said;

Or is my tours a' won?—

he gives a different recitation, which is undoubtedly preferable:

O! is my barns broken, boy;

Or are my towers won?

The same mode of expression is used by Sir James Balfour.

"Quhen scho is *lichter* of hir birth, or quhen the time thair of is bypast, scho sall be justifiit and demanit for hir trespass, as ane woman not beand with bairn." *Pract.* p. 550.

TO LICHTER, LIGHTER, *v. a.* 1. To unload, *S.* 2. To deliver a woman in childbirth, *Aberd.*

TO LICHTLIE, &c. *v. a.* To undervalue.] *Add;*

3. Applied to a bird, when it forsakes its nest. It is said to *lichtlie its nest*, *S.*

TO LICHTLIEFIE, LYGHTLEFYE, *v. a.* The same with *Lichtlie*, to slight, to undervalue, *Roxb.*

"Mucht it pleiz mai sovrayne lege, not—to *lycht-lefye* myne honer as that I can ill bruke." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

It occurs also in a proverbial expression common in *Dumfr.* "When the Laird *lightlifies* the Lady, sae does a' the kitchen-boys."

LICK, *s.* As *salt's lick*, a phrase used in *S.* to denote any thing that is very salt.

The word may originally have signified a lye made from ashes; as being the same with *Teut. leske*, *lixivium excolatum à cineribus*; *A.S. leag*, *id.* Or it may be allied to *Sax. lake*, *muria*, *salsugo*; *Kilian.*

LICKIE, *s.* A small piece of wire hooked at one end, used for drawing the thread through the *hack* (or eye of the iron spindle on which the *pirn* is placed) of a spinning-wheel, *Upp. Clydes.*

LICK OF GOODWILL, a small portion of meal given for grinding corn, in addition to the fixed multure. This had been at first entirely gratuitous, but came afterwards to be claimed as a part of the payment for the work done at the mill, *S.*

—"George Smith depones, that the multure paid is 1½ pecks of sheeling out of every 18½ pecks, with one half peck of sifted meal, by weight, for the boll of sheeling, as a *lick of good-will*, but claimed as due." *Abstract Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay*, A. 1814, p. 3.

—"P. Wilson depones, that he did not measure or weigh the *lick of good-will*." *Ibid.* p. 3.

This is paid to the under miller, not to the tacksman of the mill.

"That he paid the 17th peck to the tacksman of the mill, as multure: That he also paid a *lick of good-will* to the miller, and the quantity was according to his deservance." *Ibid.* p. 87.

The term *lick* seems meant to express a small quantity, as if only as much were demanded as one would *lick* up from one's hand at a time. It is apparently the same which is otherwise called *lock*.

"The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the name of *knaveship*,—and of *bannock*, and *lock*, or *gowpen*. As the quantum of these is not usually expressed in the constitution of the right, it is regulated by custom." *Erskine's Instit.* p. 314.

LICKUP, *s.* 1. A bat of iron which prevents the

eikends from slipping off the swingletrees in a plough, *Clydes.*

2. A martingale for a horse, *Ettr. For.*

Isl. likkia, a fibula, a clasp, *bleck-r* a chain; *kleik-ia*, *vinculis nectere*.

3. A scrape, a difficulty, *Clydes.*

LIDDER, LIDDIE, *adj.* 1. Inactive.] *Add;*

This is undoubtedly allied to the O.E. *v.* "Liten or longe tariyn. Moror;" whence "Lytinge or taryinge. Mora." *Prompt. Parv.*

LIDDERIE, *adj.* "Feeble and lazy;" *Gall. Encyl.*

In the sense of feeble, this word might seem allied to O.E. "Lethy or weyke. Flexibilis." *Prompt. Parv.* V. LIDDER.

LIDDISDALE DROW, a shower that wets an Englishman to the skin, *Selkirks.* V. DROW.

TO LIDE, *v. n.* To thicken, to become mellow; as, "the kail haena had time to *lide* yet," *Ang., Gall.*

"Lided, mixed, thickened," &c. *Gall. Encyl.* V.

LITHE, *v. id.*

LIE, *s.* The relative position; applied to ground; as, "It has a warm *lie*," *Ang.*

LYE, *s.* "Pasture land about to be tilled," *Gall. Encyl.* V. LEA.

LYE-COUCH, *s.* A kind of bed.

"In his chamber a *lye-couch*, or bed." *Orem's Descr. Aberd.*

LIEF, LEEF, *s.* The palm of the hand, *Aberd.*; for *Lufe*, *q. v.*

Come near me, Nell, let's kiss thy cheek an' *lief*.
Tarras's Poems, p. 121.

LIEFU', *adj.* Lonely, solitary. V. LEEFOW.

LIEGE, *s.* A subject, *S.*

"It was concluded, that the king's letter should be printed and published, that thereby it might come to the knowledge of the *lieges*." *Guthry's Mem.* p. 124.

This word is not used as a *s.* in E. In O.E. we find "Lyche man. Ligius. Lyche lord. Dominus ligius." *Prompt. Parv.*

Fr. liege, lige, vassal; used, however, as an *adj.* with *homme*, man. *L.B. lig-ius*, qui domino suo ratione feudi vel subjectionis fidem omnem contra quemvis praestat; *Du Cange.* It is derived from *Lat. lig-atus*, bound; whence also *ligia*, confederatio, foedus.

On *Liege* *adj.*, as signifying sovereign, *Dr. John.* has observed, "This signification seems to have accidentally risen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by mistake called *liege lord*."

But it cannot well be thought that this has risen "accidentally" or "by mistake." For we have seen, that the phrase is used by one who may be supposed to have known the language of England as well as any man in his time; and this in a very early period. *Fraunces*, a preaching Friar, having compiled the *Promptorium*, A. 1440. V. *Langtoft's Chron.* ii. 624, 625. *Tyrwh. Chaucer*, 4to, ii. 536. It has obviously been introduced as a metonymy very common in language. Nor has it been confined to Britain. The phrase *Dominus Ligius*, used by *Fraunces*, had probably been borrowed from the continent. *Carpentier* has quoted two charters in which it occurs, the first, A. 1203. *Ego Hugo castellanus Vitriaci notum facio—quod ego in plegiam misi dominam meam Ligiam Blancham illustrem comitissam*, &c. It is found in

another of the year 1221. *Veni ad fidelitatem dominae meae Ligiae Blanchae comitissae, Trecensis palatinae, et domini mei Ligii Theobaldi nati ejus, comitis Campaniae et Briae Palatini, & eisdem feci homagium ligium.* It occurs also in an arret of Philip of France, A. 1269; *Quidquid tenetur de domino Ligie, &c.* Du Cange, vo. *Ligie Tenere*.

LIESH, *adj.* Tall and active, Roxb. V. **LEISHIN**.

"When I came to the brow, what does I see but twa lang *liesh* chaps lying sleeping at ither's sides, baith happit wi' the same maud?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 39.

LIESOME, *adj.* Add;

This, which is rendered in Shirref's Gl. "warm, sultry," is, I am assured, merely the Aberdeen pronunciation for *Lusome* or lovely.

LIESOME-LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of falsehood and lies.

"I never thought I would have remembered half o' the *liesome looking* lines o' the auld ballad." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 518.

LIETHRY, *s.* A crowd. V. **LITHRY**.

LIEUTENANTRY, *s.* Lieutenantship, lieutenantancy.

"He went to the chancellor's lodging, and in his presence laid down his patent under the great seal of his *lieutenantry*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 19.

LIFEY, *adj.* Lively, spirited, S.; Callander's MS. Notes on Ihre.

LIFE-LIKE AND DEATH-LIKE, a phrase commonly used, in urging a regular settlement of any business, from the consideration of the uncertainty of life, S.

"But—we are a' *life-like and death-like*, Elshie, and there really should be some black and white on this transaction." Tales of my Landlord, i. 209.

The idea is,—“How healthy soever we appear, we are in common with others liable to death; and this may take place without previous warning.”

LYF, **LYFF**, *s.* Life. *On lyf*, alive, Aberd. Reg.

An A.S. idiom, *Tha he on life maes*; *Quum ille in vita erat.* Matt. xxvii. 63. V. **ON LYFF**.

LIFE-THINKING. If one proposes the query,—

“Is such a one living yet?” it is a common reply,

“Aye, he's *leevin' and life-thinkin'*,” Angus;

having no expectation or appearance, but of the continuance of life, i. e. in a vigorous state. *Leevin' and lifelike*, in other counties.

Kelly mentions it as a *coldrife* answer given to the question, How do you do?—“Living and *life thinking*,” Prov. p. 400.

LIFT, **LYFT**, *s.* The firmament, &c.] Add, after l. 12.;

A proverb is commonly used in Holland, which is perfectly analogous. *Als de lugt valt zyn alle de leeuwerikken dood*; literally, “When the lift falls, all the lavrocks are dead.”

TO LIFT, *v. a.* To carry off by theft, S.] Add, after l. 6.;

This term had been commonly adopted in the low country, even so early as in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

“In September there came a company of High-

landers, and *lifted* out of Frendraught's ground a number of goods; but Frendraught himself, with some horsemen, followed sharply, and brought back his haill goods again, without straik of sword.” Spalding's Troubles, i. 32.

—“A highland gentleman—told me, that a certain chief of a considerable clan, in rummaging lately an old charter chest, found a letter directed by another chief to his grandfather, who is therein assured of the immediate restitution of his *lifted*, that is, stolen cows; for that he (the writer of the letter) had thought they belong'd to the *Lowland* Lairds of Murray, whose goods and effects ought to be a prey to them all.” Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S. ii. 93.

“The gathering in of rents is call'd uplifting them, and the stealing of cows they call *lifting*, a soft'ning word for theft; as if it were only collecting their dues. The principal time for this wicked practice is the Michaelmas moon, when the cattle are in condition fit for markets held on the borders of the Lowlands.” Hence, he observes, the “malicious saying of the Lowlanders, viz. That the Highland lairds tell out their daughters' *tochers* by the light of the Michaelmas moon.” Ibid. p. 229—231.

It is to be observed, however, that the Highlanders generally applied the term to the act of driving off a considerable number of cattle; viewing him only as deserving the name of a *thief*, who did his business in a piddling way, contenting himself with a single carcass.

“But to be the daughter of a cattle-stealer,—a common thief?”—“Common thief!—No such thing; Donald Bean Lean never *lifted* less than a drove in his life.—He that steals a cow from a poor widow, or a stirk from a cottar, is a thief; he that *lifts* a drove from a Sasenach laird is a gentleman drover.” Waverley, i. 271, 272.

The English writer quoted above, adds; “It has—often occurred to me, that we have the word *shop-lifting*, in the sense of stealing, which I take to be an old English compound word.” Lye, indeed, when explaining the Moes.G. word, says; “Hence, our *lifter*, in nearly the same sense, chiefly in compounds, however, as *shop-lifter*,” &c. But even although the latter should be allied to the Moes.G. term, it is scarcely supposable that the word used in S. should have had an origin which would acknowledge that very guilt which it is meant to veil.

LIFTER, *s.* One who forcibly drove cattle as a booty, S.

“Ye needna ask whae Rob Roy is, the reiving *lifter* that he is.” Rob Roy, iii. 41.

“Why, man, the lads of Westburnflat, for ten lang descents, have been reivers and *lifters*.” Tales of my Landlord, i. 126.

* **TO LIFT**, *v. a.* To remove from one place to another; synonym. *Flit*.

“The marquis *lifted* his household and *flitted* hastily to Strathboggie.” Spalding, i. 68.

LIFTING, *s.* Removal. 1. *At the Lifting*, just about to remove; used in an active sense.

“This army, by and attour 10,000 baggage men, is now *at the lifting*.” Spalding, i. 252.

2. *At the lifting*, in a very debilitated state, applied to either man or beast, S.; used in a passive sense.

It seems to have been originally used in relation to a brute animal, so enfeebled by severe exertion, or by disease, as to have fallen to the ground, or to be unable to raise itself after lying down. It may have been borrowed from the pastoral life, as primarily applied to an *awalt* sheep.

To LIFT, *v. a.* To plow or break up ground, Ayr.; an old word.

LIFT, *s.* The first *break* or plowing, *ibid.* V. AITLIFF.

I have met with no vestige of this idiom in any other language.

* LIFT, *s.* 1. A heave, the act of heaving, as applied to the chest, expressive of great difficulty in breathing, or oppressive sickness. "He has an unco *lift* at his breast," S.

2. "*Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or surcharge of any thing;" Johns.

This is accurate. It is a common expression, "She has had lang a heavy *lift* o' a sick man," S.

Dr. Johns. adds; "If one be disguised much with liquor, they say, He has got a great *lift*." For this I know of no authority.

3. A trick at cards, Lanarks., Mearns.

To GIE *one* a LIFT, to aid one, to give one effectual assistance, either literally, by bearing part of a heavy burden, or metaphorically, S.

"Now the principal thing in hand just now—is this job of Porteous's; an ye can gie us a *lift*,—why, the inner turnkey's office to begin wi', and the captainship in time." Heart M. Loth., ii. 85.

To LIFT, *v. n.* A term signifying that the company at a funeral are beginning to move forward to the place of interment; as, "The burial will *lift* at twall o'clock," that is, the procession will commence at that hour, S.

"*Lift*, a term much used at rustic funerals; let us *lift*, say those people at these occasions, when they have had five or six services," &c. Gall. Encycl.

This use of the *v.* originates from the solemn ceremony, performed in some parts of the country, of the nearest relations of the deceased, with their heads uncovered, *lifting* the coffin in which the corpse is contained, and placing it in the hearse, called in Lanarks. a *pail*.

To LIFT, *v. a.* "To *Lift* a Brae, to ascend a brow;" Gall. Encycl.

* LIFTED, *part. pa.* In high spirits, transported, elated, Aberd.

LIFTER, *s.* A shallow broad wooden bowl in which milk is put for casting up the cream, Sutherl.

LIFT-HAUSE, *s.* Said to be an old term, denoting the left hand, Roxb. I strongly suspect, however, that it is a cant or Gipsy designation.

LIFTIE, *adj.* Applied to the dirt on the streets, when in such a state of consistency, as to adhere to the feet, *q.* apt to be *lifted*; a low word; Roxb.

To LIG, LIGGE, *v. n.* To lie, to recline.] *Add*;
Thou sonsiest, hamart, auld, clay biggin,
—Shapeless, on the grun' thou's *liggin'*,
O grief, an' dool!

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 180.

2. Used as equivalent to *lodge*, *q.* to reside during night.

"He—would *ligge* in pure menis houssis as he had beine ane traveller through the countrie, and would requyre of thame quhair he ludged, quhair the king was, and quhat ane man he was," &c. *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 245. *Lodged*, Ed. 1728.

3. To have carnal knowledge of, Clydes.

A.S. *lig-an dearnunge*, moechari; *forligan* fornicari.

LIG, *s.* A league, a covenant; Fr. *ligue*.

"All Schireffis sould have ane clerk deput to thame be the King; the quhillk sall have na *lig* nor band, or ony wayis be bund and oblist to the Schiref, bot to the King allanerlie." *Ex Lib. Sconen. Balfour's Practicks*, p. 18.

To LIG, *v. n.* To fall behind; corr. from E. *to lag*, Buchan.

"*Lig*—to fall behind; *liggin*,—falling behind;" Gl. Tarras.

To LIG, *v. n.* To bring forth. Ewes are said to be *ligging*, South of S.

LIGGAT, *s.* A gate.] *Define*:—A gate, so hung that it may shut of itself, Gall., Dumfr.

A.S. *hlid-geat* signifies pseudothyrum, "a false gate, a postern gate, a back door;" Somner. But I suspect that Lye gives the meaning more truly, when he renders *hlid-gata* and *hlid-geat*, valvae, i. e. folding doors. *Beforan hlid-geat*, prae foribus. The term seems to be formed from *hlid-an* operire; or *hlid* opertorium, whence E. *lid*; *q.* a gate with *lids*.

Mactaggart, however, explains "*Ligget*, a reclining gate, from *lig* to recline, and *gate*." Gall. Encycl.

To LIGHT, *v. a.* To undervalue, Ayr.

"If your worthy father had been to the fore, ye would na daur't to hae spoken wi' sic unreverence to me. But—when the laird *lights* the ledly, so does a' the kitchen boys." *The Entail*, iii. 81.

A.S. *light-an* levare. The common S. *v.* is *Lichtlie*.

To LIGHTLIEFIE, *v. n.* "To despise;" Gl. Picken. V. under LIGHTLIE.

LIGHTIN'-IN-ELDIN, small brushy fuel, such as furze, thorns, broom, &c.; thus denominated, because it must be constantly attended to, so as to be stirred, to prevent its dying out, Roxb.

LIGLAG, *s.* 1. A confused noise of tongues.] *Add*;

2. *Lig-lag* is often used to express the idea which one has of a strange language, or of unintelligible discourse, S.

Such is the term which a lowlander applies to a conversation in Gaelic; *Sic a lig-lag as they had*.

LIGNATE, *s.* An ingot or mass of metal which has been melted.

"Thir persons were executors to one Hoyll, who was copper-melter to the defenders, and had of them a bond for some *lignates* of copper furnished by him to them." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.* ii. 477.

Fr. *lingot*, id. Menage derives this word from Lat. *lingua*, q. "a tongue of metal;" others from its dimin. *lingula*. V. LINGAT.

LYING-ASIDE, *s.* The act of keeping aloof.

"5thly, For absolving, from the just imputation of disloyalty and unfaithfulness to Christ, our unhallowed and cause-destroying and betraying *lyings-aside* from testimonies, in their proper season." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 82.

LIK, *s.* A dead body.] *Add* to etymon;

To the same origin are we to trace Exmore *leech-way*, "the path in which the dead are carried to be buried," (Grose). O.E. "*Lyche* or dede body. *Funus*. *Cabaris*." Prompt. Parv.

* LIKE, *adv.* 1. About; as, "*Like sax fouk*;" "*Like three ouks*," S.

2. As if, as it were; sometimes prefixed, at other times affixed, to a phrase, S.

"The lady, on ilka Christmas night as it came round, gae twelve siller pennies to ilka puir body about, in honour of the twelve apostles *like*." Guy Mannering, i. 96.

LIKING, LIKING, *s.* 2. A darling.] *Add*;

In this sense *leikin* is given by Ray as a Northumbrian term; *amasius*, *amasia*.

LYKSAY, *adv.* Like as. "*Lyksay* as he war present hymself;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

A.S. *lic* similis, and *sua* sic.

LYK-WAIK, *s.* The watching of a dead body, &c.] *Add*;

Customs had prevailed, in some parts of the country at least, that were more analogous to the occasion of meeting. The reason why these were discharged, by the covenanters in the reign of Charles I., it is not easy to conceive.

"Reading of holy scriptures, and singing of psalms were discharged at *lykewakes*, by act of the town council of Aberdeen, by persuasion of this Cant and his fellows.—Yet they could not get singing of psalms and reading at *likewakes* altogether supprest." Spalding, ii. 68, 69.

LILY, *s.* The *aphthae*, a disease of children, S.

LILY-CAN, *s.* The yellow water-lily, *Nymphaea lutea*, Fife., Perth.

Denominated perhaps, q. "the lily in the form of a cup or *can*."

LILY LEVEN. V. LEVEN.

LILY-OAK, *s.* The vulgar name for the flowering shrub called *Lilach*, S.

LILL, *s.* The hole of a wind instrument.] *Add*;

"He—could play weel on the pipes;—and he had the finest finger for the *back-lill* between Berwick and Carlisle." Redgauntlet, i. 227.

LILLILU, *s.* Lullaby, Selkirks.

Nae mair the dame shall young son rock,
And sing her *lilli-lu* the while.

Hogg's *Hunt of Eildon*, p. 323. V. BALOW.

To LILT, *v. n.* 3. As denoting the lively notes of a musical instrument, S.] *Add*;

But wha's he *lilling* i' the rear,
Sae saft, sae tunefu', and sae clear?

It's Dingwall, to the Muses dear——

—Aft, when the Waits were playing by,
I've mark'd his viol with a sigh.

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 44.

"Playing—softly;" Gl. *ibid.* p. 151.

In Lancashire there is a similar use of the term. "*Lilt*, *lilling*, to do a thing cleverly or quickly." Gl. T. Bobbins.

LILT, *s.* 1. A cheerful air.] *Add*;

2. Used in the sense of lay or song.

I dinna covet to be reez'd,

For this feel *lilt*.

Skinner's *Miscellaneous Poetry*, p. 111.

3. It is at times used for a mournful tune; but, I apprehend, improperly.

Quo' I, "My bird, my bonny bonny bird,

Is that a tale ye borrow?

Or is't some words ye've learnt by rote,

Or a *lilt* o' doel and sorrow?"

Jacobite *Relics*, ii. 193.

LILTING, *part. pr.* Limping, S.O., synonym. *Bilting*, Perth.; allied to Isl. *lall-a* lente gradi; hence a little boy is denominated *lalle* from the slowness of his walking. Isl. *loll-a* is synonym with *lall-a*.

* LIMB, *s.* A mischievous or wicked person; as, "Ye're a perfect *limb*," Roxb.

This is an elliptical expression, used for a "*limb* of Satan," or a "*devil's limb*."

LIMEQUARREL, *s.* A lime quarry.

—"To haue & win lymestaneis in the *lymequarrellis*, pairtis & boundis of the toun & landis of Pais-ton," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 540.

LIME-RED, *s.* The rubbish of lime walls, S.

"When sold it fetches less than half the price that is paid for the lime rubbish, provincially *lime red*, of Aberdeen." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 437.

LIME-SHELLS, *s. pl.* Burned lime before it is slaked, often simply *shells*, S.

"With this firloft we measure both *shells*, or burnt stones, and slacked lime.—*Shells* will weigh about 25 stone weight the boll." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 191.

"To strong land they give from 40 to 70 bolls of *lime shells* to the Scotch acre." P. Kinneff, *Stat. Acc.* vi. 202.

LIMESTONE-BEADS, *s. pl.* The name given by miners to the *Entrochi*, Lanarks.

"The *Entrochi*—by workmen in Kilbride are—called *limestone-beads*." Ure's *Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 319, 320.

LIME-WORK, LIME-WARK, *s.* A place where limestone is dug and burnt, S.

"Lime is much used in the district of Urquhart, which is disposed of at Gartaly, a *lime-work* belonging to Sir James Grant of Grant." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 41.

LYMFAD, *s.* A galley. V. LYMPHAD.

LIMITOUR.] *Add*—Tyndale gives a different view of the meaning of this word.

"Howbeit suche maner sendynges are not worldly, as prynces sende theyr Ambasadours, no nor as freres sende theyr *lymyters* to gather theyr brotherhodes whiche muste obeye whether they wyll or wyll not." Obedyence of a Crysten man, F. 50, a.

LIMM, *s.* Synon. with *Limmer*, as applied to a female; generally, a *wild limm*, Upp. Lanarks., S.A. V. LIMB.

LIMMAR, *LIMMER*, *s.* 1. A scoundrel.] *Add*;
Ben Jonson uses *limmer lowne* in a similar sense, in his *Sad Shepherd*.

—Hence with 'hem, *limmer lowne*,

Thy vermin, and thy selfe, thy felfe (*sic*) are one.

Dan. *lummer* denotes "a long lubber, a looby, a booby;" Wolff. In a similar sense we call an idle indolent woman "a lazy *limmer*."

2. A woman of loose manners.] *Add*;

"Kate and Matty, the *limmers*, gaed aff wi' twa o' Hawley's dragoons, and I hae twa new queans instead o' them." *Waverley*, iii. 216.

3. *Limmer*, however, is often used as an opprobrious term, expressive of displeasure, when it is not absolutely meant to exhibit the charge of immorality, *S.*

LYMMARIS, *s. pl.* Traces for drawing artillery.

"Item, als thair ane singill falcoun of found, mountit upoun stok, quheillis, aixtre, and *lymmaris* garnissit with iron," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 167. V. LYMOURIS.

LIMMERS, *s. pl.* The shafts of a cart, Teviotdale. V. LYMOURIS.

LYMOURIS, *LYMMOUR*, &c.] *Add*;

The shafts or trams of a cart are still called the *limmers*, Teviotdale.

LYMPHAD, *LYMFAD*, *s.* "The galley which the family of Argyle and others of the Clan-Campbell carry in their arms."

"Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell *lymphads*," said the bigger Highlander.—"She doesna value a Cawmil mair as a Cowan, and ye may tell Mac-Callummore that Allan Iverach said sae." *Rob Roy*, iii. 44.

"The achievement of his Grace John Duke of Argyle,—a galley or *lymphad*, sable." *Nisbet's Heraldry*, i. 81.

"Appointis thrie of the baronis—to meit with the erle of Eglintoune,—to take to thair consideratioune, be way of estimatioune or conjecture, the number of boittis, or *lymfadis*, within the pairtis of this kingdom lying opposite to Ireland, may be had in readiness, and what number of men may be transported thairin." *Acts Cha. I.* 1641, Ed. 1814, V. 442.

Apparently corr. from Gael. *longfhada*, a galley.

LIMPUS, *s.* A worthless woman, Mearns.

Isl. *limp-iaz*, deficere.

LIN, **LYN**, **LYNN**, *s.* 1. A cataract.] *Add*;

2. The face of a precipice, Selkirks.

"After much labour we completed this cave, throwing the stuff into the torrent below, so that the most minute investigator could not distinguish the smallest difference in the *linn*, or face of the precipice." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 70.

4. A shrubby ravine, Roxb.; *Cleuch* synon.

This is only a slight variation from the preceding sense.

Delete the four last lines in *Dict.*, and *add*;

This is obviously the sense of *lyn* given by Sibb., "two opposite contiguous cliffs or *heughs* covered

with brushwood." It indeed denotes any place where there are steep rocks and water, though there is no waterfall.

To **LIN**, *v. a.* To hollow out the ground by force of water, Roxb.

LIN-KEEPER, *s.* A large fresh-water trout, which is supposed to *keep* possession of a particular pool or *linn*, Kinross.

LIN-LYAR, *s.* The same with *Lin-Keeper*, Fife.

To **LIN**, **LINN**, *v. a.* To cease.] *Add*;

For th' uncle and the nephew never *lin*,

Till out of Canaan they have chac't them clean.

Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 26.

"Never *lin*, signifies not to tire or give over." *Clav. Yorks.*

This term is still used in the same sense, *Ettr. For.*

"Weel, the gled, he fand them sae fat and sae gusty, that he never *linned* till he had taen away every chicken that the wife had." *Perils of Man*, i. 238.

LIN, **LINE**, *s.* Flax, or what is elsewhere called *lint*, Dumfr.

This, although provincial in *S.*, is given by Junius and Johns. as *E.* It seems to have been formerly the general pronunciation in *S.*, as far as we may judge from the composite term *Linget* or *Lin-seed*. *A.S. lin*, *C.B. llin*, *Belg. lijn*, *Fr. lin*, *Lat. lin-um*, *id.*

LINARICH, *s.* A sea-plant,

"They use the sea-plant *Linarich* to cure the wound, and it proves effectual for this purpose, and also for the megrim and burning.—The green sea-plant *Linarich* is by them apply'd to the temples and forehead to dry up defluxions, and also for drawing up the tonsels." *Martin's West. Isl.* p. 77.

LYNCBUS, *s.*

Then did the elders him desyre

Vpon the morne to mak a fyre,

To burne the witches both to deid:

But or the morne he fand remeid.—

Laich in a *lyncbus*, whair thay lay,

Then Lowrie lowsit them, long or day.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 320.

"Bush," *Gl.* But the sense requires that we should understand the term as denoting a jail, or place of confinement; as they are said to be *laich* or low in it, probably under ground. It seems necessary, therefore, to view this as an errat. for *limbus*; as it is still vulgarly said, in the same sense, that one is in *limbo*.

That this must be the case, is evident from what follows.

Yet with the people he was suspected,

Trowing the teallis [tales] befor was spoken,

Becaus they saw no *presone* brocken.

To **LINCH**, *v. n.* To halt, to limp, *Ettr. For.*

Su.G. link-a, *Germ. linck-en*, claudicare.

LINDER, *s.* A short gown.] *Add*;

This garment, which is generally made of blue woollen cloth, sits close to the body, and has a number of flaps or skirts all round, hanging down about six inches from the waist. The tradition in *Ang.* is, that it was borrowed from the Danes, and has been in use since the period of their invasions.

LYNER, *s.* One who measures land, &c.] *Add*;

"The Baillies ordanit the *lynaris* to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and *lyne* and marche the same," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1541. V. 17.

LING, *s.* 1. A species of grass, Ayr.] *Insert*, as sense

2. "*Draw ling*, *Scirpus cespitosus*, Linn." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 485.

3. *Pull ling*, &c.] *Add* to etymon;

This seems indeed the primary and proper sense. *Isl. ling* *erica*, *parva virgulta proferentia baccas*; G. Andr. p. 167. *Ling*, in Berwicks., denotes heath of the first year, when it has the form of a thin long grass. Afterwards it is called *heather*. The shepherds speak of "heather-bells, bent and *ling*," in distinction from each other.

LINGAN, 1. Shoemaker's thread, S. V. LINGEL.

2. A lash or taw to a whip, Fife.

This corresponds nearly with the *Isl.* term mentioned under *Lingel*.

LINGAT, *s.* An ingot; Fr. *lingot*.

"Item *two lingattis* of gold." Inventories, p. 10.

To LINGE, LYNGE, *v. a.* To flog, to beat, Gall.

"*Linged*, lashed, beaten." Gall. Encycl.

I know not if this can have any connexion with O. Teut. *lenss-en*, *lents-en*, solve; as we use the *v.* to *Pay* metaph. in the same sense.

LINGEL, LINGLE, *s.* 1. Shoemaker's thread.] *Add*;

In the same sense it occurs in O.E. "*Lyngell* that souters sowe with, [Fr.] *chefgros*, *lignier*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 45. *Add* to etymon;

Isl. lengia lamina, *sæpius coriacea oblonga*; Hal-dorson.

To LINGEL, *v. a.* To bind firmly, as shoemakers do leather with their thread.

Come like a cobbler, Donald MacGillavry,
Beat them, and bore them, and *lingel* them cleverly.
Jacobite Relics, i. 102.

LINGER, *s.*

"The same day they spoiled my lord Regent's ludgene, and tuik out his pottis and panes, &c. his *linger* about his hous with sum *canabie* beddis, albeit they were of little importance." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 143.

Apparently the furniture, *q.* what *belongs* to the house. Teut. *langh-en* promere, *suppeditare*; *verlangh*, *res necessaria*.

LINGIS, LINGS, *term.*] *Add*;

According to Johnstone, Gloss. Lodbok, p. 59, *Isl. ling* is a termination corresponding to *ilis*, in Lat. *affabilis*.

It would seem, however, in *Isl.* sometimes to convey the idea expressed by *alongst*, *S. alangis*, *q.* by the length of the object referred to. Thus *baklengis* signifies backward; *retrorsum*, Verel. *S. grufelyngis* appears to suggest the same idea; *q.* extended at one's full length on the belly.

In common pronunciation what was formerly written *lingis*, or *linge*, is softened into *lins*.

In Dan. it assumes a different form; *Baglaends*, backwards. *At gaae baglaends*, to go backwards, to retreat, Wolff; Baden expl. *baglaends* recessim; and also by *liggende paa ryggen*, reclinis; supinus. The

termination *laends* thus seems to be formed from *laengde* *longitudo*.

LINGIT, *adj.* 1. Flexible, pliant.] *Add*;

This term includes a variety of ideas, length or tallness, limberness, and agility, South of S.

"Hout," said auld John, 'try him, he's but a saft feckless-like chiel; I think ye needna be sae feared for him.' 'It is a' ye ken,' said another; 'do nae ye see that he's *lingit* like a grew [greyhound],—and he'll rin like ane;—they say he rins faster than a horse can gallop." Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 248.

2. Thin, lean, *wanthriven*; especially applied to an animal that is very lank in the belly; as, "the *lingit* cat." "She's just like a *lingit* haddo;" Roxb.

LINGLE-BACK, *s.* "A long weak back;" Gall. Encycl.

LYNYNG, *s.* The act of measuring land, or of fixing the boundaries between contiguous possessions.

The accioun—persewit be Johne of Redepeth again the personis that past apon the *lynyng* betuix the said Johne & Patrik of Balbirny is remittit & referrit to the lordis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1484, p. 14. V. LYNE, LYN, *v.*

To LINK, *v. n.* To walk smartly, &c.] *Add*;

The part. *linking* is used in the sense of active, agile, S.

"A man that can whistle ye up a thousand or feifteen hundred *linking* lads to do his will, wad hardly get fifty punds on his band at the Cross o' Glasgow." Rob Roy, ii. 291.

3. To do any thing quickly; very commonly used to denote diligence in spinning; as, "She's *linkin'* awa' at the wheel;" So. of S., Gl. Sibb.

To LINK *aff*, *v. a.* To do any thing with cleverness and expedition, S.

"She cloutet a' our duds till they leukit like new frae the steek, and *linkit aff* her twa hasps every day." Saxon and Gael, i. 109.

The verbs *to lamp*, *to ling* or *laing*, and *to link*, all denote the action of the body in walking, but in different respects. *To lamp* is to walk rather in a prancing manner, lifting the feet high. *To ling*, or *laing*, is to take long steps, to move with a sort of swing, synon. with the phrase *naigin awa'*. *To link*, which is apparently a frequentative from *Ling*, is to walk with short and quick steps.

To LINK, *v. n.* To walk arm in arm, S.

"*Linked*.—Persons walking arm in arm, are said to be *linked* or *huiked*," i. e. hooked. Gall. Encycl.

LINK, *s.* A division of a peat stack, Gall.

"*Links o' Peats*.—Each division—is called a *link*; so the stack is made up of *links*." Gall. Encycl.

LINKIE, *adj.* Sly, waggish; as, "a *linkie* loon;" Roxb.

LINKIE, *s.* 1. A roguish or waggish person, one much given to tricks, Roxb.

2. A deceitful person, one on whom there can be no dependence, S.A.

This may be from E. *link*; as the term is often illustrated in this manner, "There are o'er mony *links*

in his tail." But Dan. *links*, sinister, is also used in the sense of "sly, dexterous, crafty;" Wolff.

LINKS, *s. pl.* Used as signifying *locks*.

Her twa rosy lips are like kamedrappit hinney,
Her twa laughing een amang lads are uncanny;
Her *links* o' black hair owre her shouthers fa' bonnie.— *Rem. Nithsd. and Gall. Song*, p. 93.

LINKUM-TWINE, *s.* Packthread, Aberd.

"His hose were *linkum-twine*." *Old Song*.

Perhaps originally brought from Lincoln, like *Linum green*.

LIN-PIN, **LINT-PIN**, *s.* The linchpin, S., Lancash.

Su.G. *lunta*, paxillus axis, Belg. *londse*.

LINS, a termination common in S. as *halfins*, *blindins*, &c. V. **LINGIS**.

To **LINSH**, *v. n.* To hop, Dumfr. Hence,

LINSH, *s.* A hop, ibid. V. **LINCH**, *v.*

To **LINT**, *v. a.* To *lint* one's *hough*, to sit down for a little while, Shetl.

Isl. *lend-a*, sedem sibi figere, pret. *lendi*; from the idea of reaching *land*, a figure borrowed from a nautical life. Dan. *lent-e*, *v. n.* signifies to stay, to tarry. To **LINT**, *v. n.* "He wadna let me *lint* or I did it;" he would not let me rest, or he would give me no peace, Mearns.

Isl. Su.G. *lunn-a*, *kind-a*, cessare, desinere.

LINT-BELLS, *s. pl.* The blossom or flower of flax, when growing, S.

The little wife garrulous could tell,

It was a towmont auld when *lint* was in the bell.
Burns.

LINT-BOWS, *s.* The pods containing the seeds of flax, S. V. **Bow**, *s. 2.*

LINT-BRAKE, *s.* An instrument used for *breaking* or softening flax, in place of the fluted rollers of the flax-mill, previous to the operations of rubbing and swingling, Teviotd.

LINT-RIPPLE, *s.* V. **RIPPLE**.

LINT-STRAIK, *s.* "A head or handful of new dressed flax;" Gall. Encycl.

LINT-TAP, *s.* As much flax as is usually laid on a rock for being spun off, S.

LYNTH, *s.* Length; Aberd. Reg. *passim*.

LINTIE, *s.* The linnet, S.

"She wrought like a negro, sang like a *lintie*, was always contented and cheerful." Campbell, ii. 75.

LYON, *s.* The name of a gold coin anciently struck in S.

"That thair be strikin ane new penny of gold callit a *Lyon*, with the prent of the *Lyon* on the ta syde and the image of the Sanct Andrew on the tother syde, with a syde coit euin to his fute, halding the samin wecht of the half Inglis nobill.—And that the said new *Lyon* fra the day that it be cryit haue cours and sall rin for vi. s. viii. d. of the said money, and the half *Lyon* of wecht—haue cours for iii. s. iiij. d. Acts Ja. II. A. 1421, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

This is obviously designed the *new* *lyon*, because a coin nearly the same had been in currency from the time of Robert II. There is this difference, however, that on the coins of the preceding kings, St.

Andrew appears extended on the cross, here he only holds it in his hands. They differ also in the legend.

According to Cardonnel, this coin, because of the device, was also called *the St. Andrew*; Numism. Pref. p. 28.

To **LIP**, *v. a.* To break pieces from the face of edge-tools, as; "I've *lippit* my pen-knife," S.; evidently from E. *lip*, *s.*

LYPE, *s.* A crease, a fold, S. Ir. *lub*, id.

LYPIT, *part. adj.* Creased, Aberd.

LIPPENING, *part. adj.* Occasional, accidental, Loth.

"I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he taks the *tout* at every bit *lippening* word." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 312.

This has no proper connection with *Lippin*, *Lippen*, to expect. It indeed conveys an idea rather directly the reverse. Shall we suppose that it has originated from A.S. *hleapende*, saliens, exsiliens; q. a word *leaping* out without previous intention? Isl. *kliop* is used to denote precipitancy, from *hlaup-a* currere.

LIPPER, a term used as forming a superlative.

Thus cattle are said to be *lipper fat*, when very fat, Roxb.

LIPPER, *adj.* 1. Leprous.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Still commonly used with respect to those whose bodies are covered with the small-pox, measles, or any general eruption; Fife.

Lyper is the orthography of Aberd. Reg. It is conjoined with its synonyme *mesell*.

"The quhilk swinewes fundin *lyper* mesell." V. 15.

LIPPERJAY, *s.* A jackdaw or jay, Dumfr.; perhaps q. *leaper-jay*, from its perpetual skipping.

LIPPY, *s.* A bumper, Ayrs.

"I'll gie you a toast, a thing which, but on an occasion, I ne'er think o' minting, and this toast ye maun a' mak a *lippy*." The Entail, iii. 77.

"He then held the glass to the mistress, and she made it a *lippy*." R. Gilhaize, iii. 160.

Full to the *lip* of the vessel, like E. *Brimmer*, from *Brim*.

LIPPIE, *s.* The fourth part of a peck.] *Add*; Synon. *Forpet*.

The usual way of reckoning grain in S. is by Lades, Bolls, Firlots, Pecks, and *Lippies*.

This is also written *leippie* in the oldest example of its use, as far as I have observed.

—"Of quheit nyne bolls, tua firlotts, tua pecks, tua *lippies*, half *leippie*, and four quarters of ane half *leippie*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 116.

"Give each beast twice a day, morning and evening,—a *lippy* and a half [$\frac{3}{4}$ of a peck] Linlithgow measure, of the best oats, mixed with half the quantity of the bruised peas." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 572. *Insert*, after extract from Wiclif;

"*Lepe* or basket. Sporta. Calathus. Corbis. Canistrum." Prompt. Parv. "*Lepe*, or a basket, [Fr.] corbeille;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 44, b. *Lepe* had been also used to denote a sort of fish-net. "*Lepe* for fische takyng or kepinge. Nassa." Prompt. Parv. "*Nassa*, a pyche or a fysshe *lepe*." Ort. Vocab.

To **LIPPIN**, **LYFFYN**, **LIPPEN**.] Read, *v. a.*

1. To expect, to look for with confidence.

Conjoin with this sense the extract from Wynthorn, vii. 4. 138.

"Quharefore, I require you, in my maist hartlie maner, to send to me your resolut answer thairunto in writ with this berar, that I may perfittlie understand quhat I may *lyppin*." Lord Hume, Sadler's Papers, i. 599.

LYPNYNG, *s.* Expectation, confidence.] *Add*;

This was afterwards corr. to *Lippinins*, as appears from an autograph letter of Q. Mary, 16th July 1565.

"This we doubt not bot ye will do according to our *lippinins* with all possible haist." Keith, p. 299.

LIPPING, *LIPPIN-FOW*, *adj.* 1. Full to the brim, or *lips* of the vessel, Roxb., Gall.

"*Lippin-fu*, brimming full to the lips." Gall. Enc.

2. A river when flooded, is said to be *lipping*, Mearns.

To *LIRB*, *v. a.* To sip, Aberd.

Isl. *lepra*, sorbillum, might seem allied; or corr. from Dan. *libber til*, delibo, degusto.

LIRE, *LYR*, *LYRE*, *s.* 1. The fleshy or muscular parts, &c.] *Add*;

The latest instance I have met with of the use of the phrase, *bone and lyre*, is in Spalding's Troubles, when he gives an account of that melancholy event, the blowing up of the Castle of Dunglass, i. 258.

"Haddington with his friends and followers, rejoicing how they defended the army's magazine frae the English garrison of Berwick, came altogether to Dunglass, having no fear of evil, where they were all suddenly blown up with the roof of the house in the air, by powder, whereof there was abundance in this place, and never *bone* nor *lyre* seen of them again, nor ever trial got how this stately house was blown up to the destruction of this nobleman, both worthy and valourous, and his dear friends."

3. *Lyre* signifies the lean parts of butcher-meat, Ettr. For.

I.YRED, *part. adj.* Having some locks of hair of a lighter colour than the rest, S.B. V. *LIART*.

LYRE, *s.* The Shear-water.] *Add*;

Brand gives the same account, as that already quoted, of the fatness of this bird.

"The *Lyre* is a rare and delicious sea-fowl, so very fat, that you would take it to be *wholly fat*." Descr. of Orkney, p. 22.

This quality being so very remarkable, as to be apparently characteristic of the animal; may we not derive its name from Isl. *lyre*, q. the *fat fowl*? V. the etymon of *LIRE*, *LYR*.

LIRE, *s.* The udder of a cow, or other animal, Aberd. V. *LURK*.

LYRIE, *s.* One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Pogge.

"Cottus Cataphractus. Pogge or Armed Bull-head; *Lyrie*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

Isl. *hlyri* is defined by Haldorson, *Anarricha marina*, inter *lupos marinos pinguissima*. He adds in Dan. "a kind of *Stenbider*." Now, the Pogge is denominated in Germ. *Stein-bicker*; Schonevelde.

To *LIRK*, *v. n.* To contract, to shrivel.] *Add*;

"It [the elephant] has no hair upon the skin of it but a rough tannie skin, and *lirking* throughout

all its body; the trunk of it *lirks*, and it contracts it, and draws it in, and dilates and lets it out, as it pleases." Law's Memorials, p. 176-7.

LIRK, *s.* 2. A fold, a double.] *Add*;

The mare, who look'd both fat and plump,
And had no *lirk* in all her leather,
More than what's in a full blown bladder,—
—The mare, I say, when wind got vent,
Look'd lean like butchers dogs in Lent.

Meston's Poems, p. 145.

Insert, as sense

3. Metaph. a double, a subterfuge.

"It is the Lord we have to do with, who knows how to seek out the *lirks* of our pretences." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 307.

LIRKIE, *adj.* Full of creases, wrinkled, S.

LYSE-HAY, *s.* "Hay mowed off pasture-ground;" Gall. Encycl.

Lyse is undoubtedly the genitive of *Ley* or *Lea*, pasture ground.

LISK, *LEESK*, *s.* The flank, the groin, S.] *Add*;
O.E. "*Leske*. Inguen." Prompt. Parv. "*Leske*, by the belly; [Fr.] *ayne*, i. e. the groin;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 44, b.

LISLEBURGH, *s.* A name said to have been given to the city of Edinburgh.

"About ten or twelve days ago, the Queen at our request came to this town of *Lisleburgh*, to give her orders about some affairs of state, which, without her personal presence, could not be got dispatched." Lett. from Privy-Council of Scotl. to the Queen-mother of France, 1566, Keith's Hist. p. 348.

"By many and incontestable evidences, I now see that *Lisleburgh* was the French appellation for Edinburgh; but why they came so to call it, I know not." Note, *ibid*.

Could the French think of giving this name to our capital, q. *l'isle bourg*, the island-city, because in ancient times, from the loch on each side, it was nearly in an insulated situation; or from any supposed resemblance to *Lisle*, a fortified city in Flanders, denominated from the streams with which it was surrounded? V. *Lisle*, Dict. Trev.

LISPUND, *s.* A weight commonly used in Orkn. and Shetl. V. *LESHPUND*, *LEISPUND*.

To *LISS*, *v. n.* To cease, to stop. *It never lisses*, it never ceases, Roxb.

Allied to Isl. *leys-a*, A.S. *lys-an*, solvere; Dan. *lis-er*, to ease, to help, to relieve; *lise*, ease, relief, comfort. But the affinity is more evident from the A.S. noun, from which our *v.* might be formed. *Lisse*, remissio, relaxatio, cessatio; a "a slacking or loosing, a ceasing," Somner. Hence *lysing*, *lesing*, *lesnesse*, *li-beratio*, "a loosing."

Liss, *s.* 1. Cessation; a state of quietness, Roxb.
2. It most commonly denotes an interval in the time of sickness, *ibid*.

LISSENS, *s.* Release, an interval from trouble; as, "He has nae *lissens* frae the cough;" he has no cessation in coughing; the cough harasses him without intermission;" Loth. *Leeshins*, S.A. I was at first disposed to view this *s.* as the same with E. *license*. But, in consequence of becoming acquainted with the use of the *v.*, I am satisfied that

they must be viewed as having the same origin. The Lat. *v.* indeed, *lic-ire*, whence *licentia*, would seem radically the same with *leys-a* and *lis-an*.

LIST, *adj.* Agile.

"When any of his disciples were not just so list and brisk as they might have been—he thought no shame, even on the Golf-fields,—to curse and swear at them, as if he had himself been one of the King's cavaliers." R. Gilbaize, ii. 130.

Chaucer *lissed*, eased, relieved, is the only term I have observed, which may perhaps be allied.

LIST, *s.* Apparently for *Last*, as denoting a certain quantity of fish.

"vij list of fysche;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535. V. 15.

To LIT, *v. n.* To blush deeply, to be suffused with blushes; as, "Her face littit;" Fife.

Isl. *lit-ast* tingor, colorem muto. V. LIT, *v. a.*

LIT, LITT, *s.* 1. Colour, dye, tinge.] *Add*;

2. Dye-stuffs, S.

"Lit called orchard lit, the barrell—xx l." Rates, A. 1611.

Perhaps we have the root in C.B. *lim* color, whence *limydd* tinctur, our *litstar*.

LITSTAR, LITSTER, *s.* A dyer, &c. S.] *Add*;

This, I find, is also O.E. "*Litstar*. Tinctur. *Lit-tinge* of clothe. Tinctura." Prompt. Parv. The *v.* was also in use. "*Littyn* clothes. Tingo." Ibid.

LITTING-LEID, *s.* A vessel used by dyers.

"Ane gryt liting leid price twenty poundis, ane litill liting leid price sax poundis, ane masar of siluer." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

At first view one might suppose that this had been called a *leid* as being formed of *lead*. But this origin seems very doubtful, as Teut. *laede* signifies capsula, theca, locus, arcula.

*LITANY, *s.* Along unmeaning effusion, Aberd.

To LITCH, *v. a.* "To strike over;" Gall. Encycl. Perhaps corr. from E. *Leash*.

To LYTE, *v. n.* To nominate, to propose for election; the term always implying that there is an opportunity given of preferring one to another.

"The saidis provest, baillies, and counsell [sall] nominat and lyte thrie personis of the maist discreit, godlie, and qualifeit personis of euerie one of the saidis fourtene craftis, maist expert hand lawboraris of thair awin craft;—and euerie craft be thame selfis furth of thir names sall elect a persoun quha salbe thair deacon for that yeir." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 362.

LITE, *s.* Synon. with *Sharn*, Aberd. V. LOIT.

LITH, *s.* 1. A limb, S.] *Add*;

Lyth or *lymme*. Membrum.—*Lyth fro lyth*. Membratim." Prompt. Parv.

3. A division in any fruit; as, "the lith of an oranger,"—"of an ingan," &c. S.

4. The rings surrounding the base of a cow's horn, M. Loth.

"The horns of the Mysore cow are without annulets, or *liths* as we call them." Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 155.

To LITH, *v. a.* To separate the joints, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *lid-a*, articulatum dividere, deartuare.

To LITHE, *v. a.* 1. To soften, &c.] *Add*;

I am inclined to think, that this is the original

idea of A. Bor. *leath*, "ceasing, intermission;" especially as Ray gives this example, "*no leath of pain*;" i. e. I apprehend, no mitigation. He very unnaturally derives it from the word "*leave*, no leaving of pain." Coll. p. 44. This may also be the origin of "*Lathe*, ease or rest," *ibid.* p. 43, which, with more verisimilitude, he deduces from A.S. *latian* differre, tardare, cunctari.

3. Applied to water, when thickened by mud.

"Old colliers and sinkers—report that the progress made in sinking through hard stone was so very slow, that the coalmaster frequently inquired if the sinkers were *lything* the water, that is, making it of a thick and muddy colour by their operations." Bald's Coal-trade of S. p. 13.

LYTHE, *adj.* Of an assuaging quality.] *Add*;

"*Lythe*, soft in felinge. Mollis. Lewis." Prompt. Parv.

LYTHIE, *adj.* Warm, comfortable, S.

There, seated in a *lythie* nook,

You'll tent my twa-three lammies play;

And see the siller burnie crook,

And list the laverock's sang sae gay.

Campbell, ii. 68.

LYTHIE, LYTHY, *adj.* Thickened or mellowed; as applied to broth or soup, Teviotd. V. LYTHE, *v. a.*, to soften.

This is the how and hungry hour,

When the best cures for grief,

Are cogfous of the *lythy* kail,

And a good junt of beef.

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll. ii. 198.

"I am a bit of a leech mysel: Hemaun be cockered up wi' spice and pottages, strong and *lihy*." Tournay, p. 289.

LITHIN, *s.* A mixture of oatmeal, and sometimes of milk, poured into broth for mellowing it, S.

LITHER, *adj.* Lazy, sleepy, Ett. For.

Su.G. *lat*, Isl. *latur*, piger.

LITHERLIE, *adv.* Lazily, *ibid.*

"I hurklit *liherlye* down, and craup forret along on myne looffis," &c. Wint. Tales, ii. 41. V. LIDDER.

LITHER, *adj.* A *lither sky*, a yielding sky, when the clouds undulate, Roxb.

Perhaps merely the E. *adj.*, as signifying pliant.

LYTHOCKS, *s. pl.* "A mixture of meal and cold water stirred together over the fire till they boil; applied to tumours, Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

This may be formed from *Lythe*, to soften to mellow, *q. v.* with the addition of the termination *ock*, so common in the West of S., as expressive of diminution. It however nearly resembles the A.S. *v. liuhemaec-an*, to become mellow. *Liuhewac* is used as an *adj.*, signifying pliant, flexible.

LITHRY, *s.* A crowd.] *Add*;

This seems originally the same with *Ladry*.

As this term is also pronounced *Leithry*, and is much used in Aberdeenshire, it has been said that it was "originally derived from *Leith* of Hart-hill, and his clan, who were a very violent, rude, and quarrelsome people." But according to this rule of derivation, many other northern clans must have given rise to terms of a similar signification.

*LITIGIOUS, *adj.* 1. Prolix, tedious in dis-

course; a metaph. use of the term, among the vulgar, borrowed from the procrastination of courts of law, Loth.

2. Vindictive; also pron. *Latigious*, Aberd.

LITIS, *s. pl.* Strifes, debates; Lat. *lites*.

—"That the kingis hienes gar wryte his lettrez to baith the said prelatys, exhorting and praying thame to leif thair contentiounis, *litis* and pleyis contrare till vtheris now mouit, and dependand betuix thame in the court of Rome." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 232.

LITISCONTESTATIOUNE, *s.* This term properly signifies that state of a case, in which both parties having been fully heard before a judge, it is understood that both agree that he should give a final decision.

"Jame Spark protestys that Rechert Watsoun be exemmyt or *litiscontestatioune* be maid in the said causs." Aberd. Reg. V. 16, p. 601. Or, before.

LITSALTIS, *s. pl.*

"Ane mekill leid, ane litill leid, tua *litsaltis*," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

Perhaps it should be read *litsaltis*, or *litsattis*, *q. fals* for *lit*, or dye-stuffs; as the phrase, "ane *lit fatt*," occurs elsewhere. V. 21.

LYTT, *s.* A list used in the nomination of persons with a view to their being elected to an office; the same with *Leet*, *q. v.*

"Anent the *lytts* to be Baillies, they sall not be dividet nor casten in four ranks,—bot to be chosen indifferently, ane out of the twelff *lytts*," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 114.

To LYTT, *v. a.* To nominate.

"That nane have vote in *lytting*, voiting, electing, &c., but the persons hereafter following.—Thereafter the saids Provest, &c. shall nominat and *lytt* three persons of the maist discreet, godly and qualified persons—of the saids fourteen crafts." Ibid. p. 114. 116.

LITTAR, *s.*

"Item half a *littar* of crammosie velvot freinyeit with gold and silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 146.

Apparently a sort of bed carried by horses, a horse-litter for travelling; Fr. *litiere*, *lictiere*, from *lict*, a bed, Lat. *lect-us*.

LITTERSTANE, *s.* A stone shaped into the form of a brick, about two feet in length, and one foot in other dimensions, Aberd.

"The stones are called *litter stones*, because, before the roads were formed, they used to be carried in a *litter* to the builders, and were sold at fourpence each, delivered at the foot of the wall; Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 57.

LITTLEANE, *s.* A child.] *Add*;

Hamilton writes this as a compound term; "The declaration—of thy wordis lichtens, and gewis trew intelligence to the *lytil anes*." Facile Traictise, p. 69.

LITTLE-BOUKIT, *adj.* 1. Small in size, &c.]

V. BOUKIT.

The carlings Maggy had so cleuked—

They made her twice as *little bouked*.

Forbes's Dominic Depos'd, p. 37.

LITTLE-DINNER, *s.* A morsel taken in the morning before going to work, Teviotd., Loth.

LITTLE-GUDE, *s.* The devil, Ayrs.

—"The mim maidens nowadays have delivered themselves up to the *Little-gude* in the shape and glamour o' novelles and Thomson's Seasons." The Entail, ii. 284.

"The *Little-gude* was surely busy that night, for I thought the apparition was the widow." The Steam-Boat, p. 301.

"Neighbours began to—wonder at what could be the cause of all this running here and riding there, as if the *litlegude* was at his heels." Annals of the Parish, p. 384.

LITTLER, *comp.* of Little; less, S.B.

LITTEST, *superl.* Least, *ibid.*

LITTLEWORTH, *adj.* Worthless; a term often applied to a person who has a bad character, and is viewed as destitute of moral principle, S. *He's a littleworth body or creature.*

"He returned for answer that he would not come to a stranger.—He defended himself by saying, 'He had once come to a stranger who sent for him; and he found him a *little worth* person.' Boswell's Journal, p. 62, 63.

The phrase, though not used in a composite form, occurs in E. Hence it is said, Prov. x. 20. "The heart of the wicked is *little worth*."

LITTLEWORTH, *s.* This term is used substantively in Dumfr.; as, *He's a littleworth*. V. MUCKLEWORTH.

LITTLE, *adj.* Rather little, Loth.

It is not always used in this sense. For the expression, *unco little*, is sometimes used.

Perhaps formed from the A.S. *v. lytlig-an*, to decrease. *That ic lytlige*, ut decrescam; Lye.

To LIVER, *v. a.* To unload.] *Add*;

"If any of that victuall shall happen to be *livered* within their bounds—that they also detain and cease the victuall," &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VIII. 61.

LIVER, *adj.* Lively, sprightly, Teviotd.; the same with *Deliver*.

LIVER-CRUEKE, LIVER-CROOK, *s.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb.

"Calves, during the first three or four weeks, are sometimes seized with an inflammation in the intestines, provincially called *liver-crook* or *strings*. It is attended with a strangury, and seldom cured." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 149.

LIVERY-MEAL, *s.* Meal given to servants as a part of their wages, S.

"About the time of the Union, the common day's wages of a labourer were from 5d. to 6d. per day. When *livery-meal* was given, 2 pecks or 16 lb. weight per week, seems to have been always the fixed quantity. Those ploughmen, who did not live in the farmer's house, had, besides their *livery-meal*, 6½ bolls per annum, and 4d. per week, under the name of *kitchen money*." P. Alloa, Stat. Acc. viii. 626, N.

Fr. *livrée*, the "delivery of a thing that's given; and (but lesse properly) the thing so given.—*La Livrée des Chanoines*, their—daily allowance in victuals, or in money." Cotgr. Hence L.B. *livreia*

used in a similar sense. *Liber-ata*, præbitio, is synonym.

LIXIE, s. The female who, before a Penny-bridal, goes from place to place borrowing all the spoons, knives, forks, &c. that may be necessary for the use of the company, Ang. She is entitled to her dinner gratis, as the payment of her services. L.B. *lix-are*, mundare?

LIZ, LIZZIE, LEEZIE, s. Abbreviations of the name *Elizabeth*, S.

LOAGS, s. pl. Stockings without feet, worn by the labouring classes during summer, Stirlings., South of S.; *Logs*, Loth.; synonym. *Hoeshins*, *Hoggers*, *Moggans*, q. v.

Ye're gaun withouten shoon or boots,
But alorpin *loags* about your coots.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 17.

LOALLING, s. Loud mewing, Teviotdale.
—"They were agreeably surprised with the *loall-ing* of cats; which, upon making their appearance on the floor, were all transmogrified into women." Edin. Mag. June 1820, p. 534.

A word perhaps transmitted from the Danes of Northumbria; Dan. *lall-er*, "to sing, as a child going to sleep, to sing lullaby," Wolff; also *lull-er*; Isl. *lall-a*, id. Lat. *lall-are*. V. the etymon. of **LILT**.
LOAMY, adj. Slothful, inactive, Loth. Synon. *Löy*, S.B.

Old Belg. *lome*, tardus, piger; Kilian. Perhaps both this, and Teut. *loen*, homo stupidus, insulsus, have a common origin with *Löy*, q. v.

LOAN, LONE, LOANING, s. 1. An opening between fields.] *Add*;

Hence the phrase a *hale loan of kye*, i. e. all the cows belonging to a farm, S.; all the milch-cows being assembled in the *loan*.

Kimmer can milk a *hale loan of kye*,

Yet sit at the ingle fu' snug an' fu' dry.

"She possessed a sympathetic milking peg which could extract milk from any cow in the parish." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 291.

Mr. Cromek here gives an account of the means used for restoring milk, when "the sly Guidwyfe compounded with the mother of cantrips for her *hale loan of kye*."

Cumb. *Lwonin* is rendered *lane*; Gl. Relph. "*Looan*, or *loanin*," id. Grose.

LOANING-DYKE, s. "A wall, commonly of sods, dividing the arable land from the pasture;" Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 148.

LOAN-SOUP, s. A draught of milk given to a stranger who comes to the place where the cows on a farm are milked; milk fresh from the cow, S.

"You are as white as a *loan soup*," S. Prov. "Spoken to flatterers who speak you fair, whom the Scots call *White Folk*." Kelly, p. 371.

"Milk given to strangers when they come where they are a milking," N. ibid.

"In the mutual declarator of property between Mr. George Wilson of Plewlands and George Dundas of that ilk, concerning the right of a *loaning*,—found Dundas's disposition to Plewlands, being of the same tenantry, lying on the east and west side of the *loaning*, it could not include or comprehend the same." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec. iv. 236.

8. In some towns it is used to denote a narrow street, S. like E. *Lane*.

LOAN, LONE, s. Provisions.

"It concerns his Majesty's lieges—to repair when and where he thinks fitting, upon 48 hours advertisement, with 15 days *lone*. These are therefore to require and command you,—to be in readiness, and prepared with 15 days *provision*."—"Ilk heritor to furnish his prest men with 40 days *loan*, and arms conform." Spalding, i. 115. 248; also 116, ii. 234.

Spalding elsewhere gives us a curious and particular account of the equipment of the troops raised, in Aberdeen, as part of the army of the covenanters, who went to join General Lesly in England, A. 1644.

"Ilk soldier was furnished with twa sarks, coat, breeks, hose and bonnet, bands and shoone, a sword and musket, powder and ball for so many; and other some a sword and pike, according to order; and ilk soldier to have six shilling every day for the space of 40 days, of *loan* silver; ilk twelve of them had a baggage horse, worth 50 pound, a stoup, a pan, a pot for their meat and drink, together with their hire or levy or *loan* money, ilk soldier estimate to 10 dollars." Troubles in S. ii. 150.

It seems properly to signify wages, pay; Germ. *lohn*, id. Teut. *loon*, Su.G. *loen*, merces, from *laen-a*, to give. V. *Laen*, Ihre, p. 30.

To **LOAVE, v. a.** 1. To expose for sale, Lanarks.

This is probably an old Belgic word in our country; as it exactly corresponds to mod. Belg. *loov-en*, "to ask money for wares, to set a price on goods, to rate;" Sewel. Teut. *lov-en om te verkoopen*, (i. e. with a view to sale,) indicare, aestimare, pretium statuere rei venalis. Kilian views it as an oblique sense of *Loov-en*, laudare; as, according to Horace, he praises his goods, who wishes to dispose of them. Hence *lover*, Belg. *lover*, "an asker of money," and *loeving*, "asking of money for wares."

2. To lower the price of any thing in purchasing, to offer a smaller price than has been asked; as, "What did ye mak by *loavin'* my beast?" Loth.

LOBBA, s. The same with **LUBBA**, q. v.

"On the berry heather and *lobba* pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 46.

LOBSTER-TOAD, the Cancer Araneus. V. DEEP-SEA-CRAB.

To **LOCAL, v. a.** To apportion an increase of salary to a minister among different landholders, S.

—"And anent thair prouision, to *locall* sufficient stipendis, and augmentatioun of thair present stipendis, and assignatioun furth of the thriddis be the takkismen of teyndis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1816, p. 34.

—"Where that *quantum* is—*localled* or proportioned among the different landholders liable in the stipend, it is styled a decree "of modification and locality." Erskine's Inst. B. ii. T. 10, § 47.

"Worthy Dr. Blattergoul was induced, from the mention of a grant of lands,—to enter into a long explanation concerning the interpretation given by the teind court in the consideration of such a clause, which had occurred in a process for *localling* his last augmentation of stipend." Antiquary, ii. 93.

LOCALITY, s. 1. The apportioning of an increase of the parochial stipend on the landholders, according to certain rules, S.

"The whole tithes of the parish out of which the stipend is modified, are understood to be a security to the minister, till, by a decree of *locality*, the proportions payable by each landholder be ascertained. —After a decree of *locality*, no landlord is liable in more than the proportion that he is charged with by that decree." Erskine's Inst. *ul sup.*

2. Used also in relation to the liferent of a widow, S.

"The term *locality* is also applied to such lands as a widow has secured to her by her contract in liferent. These are said to be her *locality lands*." Bell's Dict.

LOCH, LOUGH, s. 2. An arm of the sea, S.] *Add*;

"There are, in several parts of the Highlands, winding hollows between the feet of the mountains whereinto the sea flows, of which hollows some are navigable for ships of burden for ten or twenty miles together, inland: Those the natives call *lochs* or lakes, although they are salt, and have a flux and reflux, and therefore, more properly should be called Arms of the Sea." Burt's Letters, ii. 206, 207.

Add to etymon;

E. *Lave*, to throw out water, or to throw it up, has been derived from Lat. *lav-o* to wash. The v. *to lave*, as used in S., properly signifies to throw water, in the way of dashing it on the face, or any other object. It includes the idea, both of copiousness, and of force; and is most probably allied to Isl. *laav-ar*, fluit, fluctat; as denoting the motion of the waves, or their dashing on the rocks. *Ecke laav-ar um steinin*; Non adfluit unda scopulo. Hence *Laug-r* primarily signifies liquor fluens. Hence also *laug-a* lavo, abluo; *laug*, lavatio, ablutio. The term *loch*, *lough*, as applied to an arm of the sea, may thus have originally meant a body of flowing water.

LOCHABER AXE, s. A sort of halbert of a large size, having a strong hook behind for laying hold of the object assaulted, S.

"That they be furnished with halbert, *Lochwaber axes*, or Jedburgh staffes and swordis." Acts Cha. I. 1642, Ed. 1814, VI. 43.

"Our hero set forth,—accompanied by his new friend Evan Dhu, and followed by the gamekeeper aforesaid, and by two wild Highlanders, the attendants of Angus, one of whom had upon his shoulder a hatchet at the end of a pole, called a *Lochaber axe*." Waverley, i. 238.

"I have had great loss on the death of my worthy auld friend, Serjeant M'Fadigen, of the town-guard, which is all destroyed, with it's fine *Lochaber-axes*, which, sure enough, was a great ornament to the city." Saxon and Gael, i. 89.

It is evident that in Moray this is viewed as a Danish instrument. For Mr. Douglas, town-clerk of Elgyn, in 1643, asserts that—there were only aught score—able bodied men—in the town;—and of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscattis [muskets], pickes, gunnis, halberds, *Densaixes* or *Lochaber axes*." V. Statist. Acc. V. p. 16, N.

The opinion of the inhabitants of this province is of considerable weight; as it may be supposed that the fact had been handed down, from the time that the Danes had a temporary settlement in their country, that their invaders used weapons of this description.

The name of this instrument has been varied in different countries and ages, according to the fancy of the people, or their ideas as to these who first used it. In Iceland it had been viewed as of Roman origin. For Gudm. Andr. explains *atgeir*, *securis Romana*, adding in Sw. *ein hellebord*, a halbert. This name is formed from *geir*, a sort of hooked sword, a scimitar, also a spear, and *at-a tingo*, *colores induco*, properly *cruento*; as denoting the execution done by this weapon, q. a weapon died with gore. A.S. *aetgar* is undoubtedly the same word; defined by Lye, *genus teli*, also *framea*. Somner calls it a javelin or short kind of spear.

It must certainly be viewed as properly a Goth. weapon. It might receive its vulgar name, as having been borrowed, by the inhabitants of *Lochaber*, from the Norwegians who settled on the north-west coast, or from the Scandinavians while they possessed the *Hebudæ*. But the weapon itself does not seem to have been Celtic.

"Gildas mentions that the Picts had a kind of hooked spears, with which they drew the Britons down from the battlements of the wall of Gallio. Such spears were used among the Scandinavians; and Bartholin gives us a print of one found in Iceland. Sidonius Apollinaris, describing the Gothic princes, says, *Muniebantur lanceis uncatis*." Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 374, 375.

The drawing referred to as given by Bartholin, faces p. 364 of his Antiq. Danic. The hook strongly resembles that of the *Lochaber axe*, but the side, corresponding to the hatchet, does not project sufficiently. V. *DENSAIXES*.

LOCHAN, s. A small lake, Gall.

The rumour spreading round the *lochan*,

The cause could not be told for laughin,

How brithers pingled at their brochan,

And made a din. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 36.

"In the depth of the valley, there is a *lochan* (the diminutive of *loch*), of superlative beauty." Mrs. Grant's Superstitions, i. 266.

Corn. *laguen*, a lake; Ir. *lochan*, a pool.

LOCHDEN, s. The name given to Lothian.

The vulgar name is *Louden*.

"Nixt to the merches Pichtland bordereth, now termed *Lochden*.—The same river devydeeth againe, from *Lochden*, a countrie quhair ar many townes, as Dumfermling, Coupar," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. Introd. xvi. The word may have been written *Lothden*.

LOCH-LEAROCK, s. A small grey water-bird, seen on Lochleven; called also a *Whistler*.

This seems equivalent to the *lavrock* or lark of the lake.

LOCHMAW, s. A species of mew.

"*Larus*, a *loch-maw*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 16.

LOCK, s. A small quantity, &c.] *Add*;

"The expression *lock* for a small quantity of any readily divisible dry substance, as corn, meal, flax, or the like, is still preserved, not only popularly, but in a legal description, as 'the *lock* and *gowpen*,' or small quantity and handful, payable in thirlage cases, as in town multure." Heart M. Loth. ii. 23, N.

LOCKANTIES, LOCKINTIE, interj. Expressive of surprise, equivalent to "O! strange!"

Ayrs.; perhaps q. *lack-a-day*.

"*Lockanties*! that sic guid auld stoops o' our kin-

tra language sould be buriel." Edin. Mag. Apr. 1821, p. 352.

"*Lockintee!* O strange!" Gl. Picken.

LOCKER, s. A ranunculus, Tweedd., Selkirks.

The name of the Ranunculus nemorosus in Scania, a province of Sweden, is *luck*. In West-Gothl. it is called *Hvållockor*; perhaps from *lock*, v. Su.G. *lyck-a*, as "the flower, during rain, is carefully shut;" Linn.

LOCKERBY, s. A *Lockerby lick*, a severe stroke or wound on the face.

"A great number were hurt in the face, which was called a *Lockerby lick*, especially the laird of Newark: Maxwell was all mangled in the face, and left for dead." Moyses' Mem. p. 221.

If the phrase was not formerly in use, it must have had its rise from the circumstance of the action referred to taking place in the vicinity of *Lockerby*.

LOCKERIE, adj. Rippling; applied to a stream, Roxb.

I know not if it be allied to Isl. *hlick-r* curvamen, q. forming curves; or to Dan. *lok*, a curled lock.

LOCKET, s. The effect of belching, what is eructed.

Ben ower the bar he gave a brocht,
And laid about them sic a *loket*;
With *eructavit cor meum*,
He hosted thair a hude full fra him.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 313.

At first view I was disposed to render this by the common S. phrase a *lock o't*, a "quantity of it." But I find that it must be an old A.S. word, from *loccet-an* eructare; Lye.

LOCKFAST, LOKFAST, adj. Properly secured by bars and *locks*.

"In respect the said gudis was in a *lockfast* house, so that the officaris could not cum at them, ordanis the four Baillies, &c.—if need beis to make open doors, and take out the same gudis." Acts Town-Counc. Edin. A. 1560.

Lockfast lwmes, instruments of whatever description that are under lock.

"And gif neid beis, to make oppin durris and vther *lokfast* lwmes, and to vse his Maisties keyis to that effect." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 561.

LOCK-HOLE, s. The key-hole, S.B.

LOCKIN'-TREE, s.

The *lockin' tree* syne he did fling,
And owre the barn did throw't.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 79.

Qu. if the rung used as a bar for the door?

LOCKMAN, s. The public executioner.] *Add*, after l. 16;

"The Provost and Baillies of Edinburgh, as Sheriffs within themselves,—do judge Alexander Cockburn their Hangman or *Locksman* within three suns,—for murdering in his own house one of the licensed Blue-gown beggars," &c. Fountainh. i. 169.

"*Lockman*—hangman, so called from the small quantity of meal (Scotticé, *lock*) which he was entitled to take out of every boll exposed to market in the city. In Edinburgh the duty has been very long commuted; but in Dumfries, the finisher of the law still exercises, or did lately exercise, his privilege, the quantity taken being regulated by a small iron

ladle, which he uses as the measure of his perquisite." Heart M. Loth. ii. 23, N.

LOCUMTENENT, s. Lieutenant.

—"The furnishing of thei fyfty men that suld pas to the *locumtenent* to Elgene for resisting of the Ills men." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

—"That passis to Innerness to the *locumtenent* for the tyme." Ibid.

LOCUS, s. Ashes so light as to be easily blown about, Dumfr.

C.B. *llwch*, dust or powder, from *llw*, that which has aptitude of motion; Owen.

LODDAN, s. A small pool, Gall.

"*Loddans*, small pools of standing water." Gall. Enc.

This is evidently Gael. *lodan*, "a light puddle," Shaw; a dimin. from *lod*, a puddle, whence *lodaigh-am*, to stagnate. Isl. *lon* signifies stagnum, lacunar, and *lon-ar* stagnat, vel stagni scatet, G. Andr.; but I do not suppose that there is any affinity.

LODISMAN, s. A pilot. V. LEDISMAN.

LODNIT, LADNIT, pret. Laded, put on board.

"That—thair be takin be the customer of the porte wheir the goodis &c. ar embarkit, ane bond or obligatioun—by the maister of the schip and the factour or pairtie that *lodnit* the goodis.—We the foirsaidis—hes schippit and *ladnit* at the porte of Leith," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1607, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

To **LOFT, v. a.** To lift the feet high in walking, Ettr. For.

Dan. *loeft-er* to heave or lift up.

LOFTED HOUSE, s. a house of more stories than one, S.

"The chief and his guest had by this time reached the house of Glennaquoich, which consisted of Iannan Chaistel's mansion, a high rude-looking square tower, with the addition of a *lofted house*, that is, a building of two stories, constructed by Fergus's grandfather, when he returned from that memorable expedition, well remembered by the western shires, under the name of the Highland Host." Waverley, i. 298.

This seems to have been anciently denominated a *lofthouse*, as in Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Loft house, Aberd., still denotes the upper part of any building, used as a warehouse; or the whole building, the *loft* of which is thus appropriated.

LOGAN, s. 1. A handful of money, or any thing else, thrown among a mob or parcel of boys, so as to produce a scramble, Aberd.

2. The act of throwing in this manner, *ibid*.

Isl. *logan* signifies abalienatio, from *loga* alienare, to give away, to part with.

But perhaps we should rather trace it to Gael. *lo-gan*, the hollow of the hand, or *lamhagan* [*lavagan*] handling, groping; C.B. *llaw*, *lawv*, the hand, whence *lov-i*, to handle, and *gan* capacity, *gan-u* to contain.

To **LOGAN, v. a.** To throw any thing among a number of persons, for a scramble; to throw up any thing, which is kept as property by him who catches it, *ibid*.

LOGG, adj. Lukewarm, Gall.

"*Loggwater*, lukewarm water." Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *luighe* signifies a cauldron, a kettle. But it seems to be rather a corr. of the first syllable of the E. word. V. LEW.

To LOGGAR, *v. n.* To hang loosely and largely, Dumfr. V. LOGGARS.

LOGGARS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, tied up with garters, and hanging down over the ankles, Dumfr. V. LOAGS.

C.B. *llodrau* hose, *llandyr* trousers.

LOGGERIN', *adj.* Drenched with moisture, Dumfr. *Locherin* (gutt.) id., Upp: Clydes.

Originally the same with *Laggery* and *Laggerit*. Isl. *laugur* thermæ, baths. With the ancient Goths Saturday was denominated *Laugurdag*, because they were accustomed to bathe on this day.

LOGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet. V. LOAGS.

LOY, *adj.* Sluggish. *Add*;

This is merely Sicamb. *loy*, &c.

It has the same sense in Shetl. signifying lazy. We may add to the etymon, Isl. *lui* lassitudo; Haldorson.

LOICHEN (gutt.), *s.* A quantity of any soft substance, as of pottage, flummery, &c., Ayrs.

Gael. *lochan*, a little pool, or lake; *leaghan*, liquor; *leog*, a marsh; and *lagan*, flummery; may all have had a common origin, as denoting what is in a state of moistness.

LOYESTER, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Buchan.

Isl. *lostinn*, verberatus, percussus. This is the part. pa. of *liost-a* ferire, verberare. Hence, *lysterhoegg*, a stroke with a stick given from above.

LOYNE, *s.* Used for S. *Loan*, *Lone*, an opening between fields.

—“ And all and sundrie mures, mossis, waist ground, comoun wayes, *loynes*, and vthers comounities,” &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 94.

LOIT, *s.* 1. A spirt of boiling water, ejected from a pot by the force of the heat, Gall.

“ *Loits*, those—drops which leap out of pots when they are boiling, and *scand* those persons seated round the *ingle*.” Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *llodw*, spirting or squirting, *llodny*, a spirt, a squirt; *llwd*, ejected.

2. Any liquid suddenly thrown out by the stomach, and falling on the ground, Dumfr.

LOKADAISSY, *interj.* Used as expressive of surprise, Loth., Berwick.

It is merely a corr. of E. *alack-a-day*. Johns. views *alack* as a corr. of *alas*. I can offer nothing more satisfactory. Junius, vo. *Alas*, gives Belg. *ey-lacey*. But I suspect that it is an *erratum*; as I can find the term nowhere else. Roquefort derives O.Fr. *las*, *lasse*, *alas*, from Lat. *lass-us*, fatigued.

LOKE, *interj.* Used both as expressive of surprise and of gleesomeness, Loth., Clydes., Roxb.

This might be viewed as changed from E. *alack*, were it not frequently used in the form of an irreverent prayer, *Lake keep me*, &c., which plainly shews that it is a corr. of the divine name *Lord*. It is curious, that those who have introduced this mode of expression, should have accidentally hit on the name of one of the false deities of our Gothic ancestors. This is *Loke*, whose attributes nearly resemble those of the evil principle of the oriental nations. He produces the great serpent which encircles the world, viewed by some as an emblem of sin. He is also the parent of *Hela* or Death, and of the wolf *Fenris*, that is to attack the gods, and destroy the world. V. Mallet's North. Antiq.

LOKFAST, *adj.* Secured by a lock. V. LOCKFAST. LOLL, *s.* 1. An idle inactive person, a slug-gard, Aberd.

Ere he could change th' uncanny lair,

And nae help to be gi'en him,

There tumbled a mischievous pair

O' mawten'd *lolls* aboon him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

This is undoubtedly allied to the E. *v. to loll*, to lean idly, which Johns. oddly inclines to trace to the reproachful term *Lollard*. Serenius refers to Sw. *lull-a* as synon. with the E. *v.*, rendering it by Lat. *inniti*. Su.G. *lolla* signifies *foemina fatua*; Fenn. *loli* *impolitus*, Gr. Barb. *λολ-ος* *stolidus*. Isl. *loll-a* *lente moveri*, *loll* *motus remissus*; G. Andr. Haldorson renders the latter, *segnities*, *tardatio*; *loll-a* *segniter agere*; and *lollari* *ignavus*, mentioning E. *Lollard* as a cognate term.

2. In the West of S. the term *loll* is applied to human excrement. A great *loll*, magna merda.

To LOLL, *v. n.* To emit a wild sort of cry, as a strange cat does; to mew loudly, to caterwaul, Roxb., Berwick.

“ *To Loll*, to howl in the manner of a cat.” Gl. Sibb.

V. LOALLING.

LOME, LOOM, *s.* 1. An utensil or instrument of any kind, &c.] *Add*;

Thus it is used to denote a head-piece.

“ Ay, ay,” answered Lord Crawford; “ I can read your handwriting in that cleft morion—Some one take it from the lad, and give him a bonnet, which, with its steel lining, will keep his head better than that broken *loom*.” Q. Durward, ii. 107.

2. A tub or vessel of any kind, &c.] *Add*;

The tott'ring chairs on ither clink,—

The *looms*, they rattled i' the bink.

Piper of Peebles, p. 13.

LOMON, *s.* A leg, Aberd.; pron. with a liquid sound, q. *lyomon*. V. LEOMEN.

Isl. *lumma*, magna et adunca manus.

LOMPNYT, *part. pa.*] *Add* to etymon;

It is singular, that the Gael. retains the same word with that in Isl., only with a slight change of the vowel: *Lonn*, timbers laid under boats in order to launch them the more easily, Shaw.

LONE, *s.* An avenue, an entry to a place or village, S.

In this sense it nearly corresponds with E. *lane*, “ a narrow way between hedges.” In S., however, the *lone* is often broad. V. LOAN.

LONE, *s.* Provision for an army. V. LOAN.

* To LONG, *v. n.* This *v.* occurs in a sense in which I have not observed it in E.; to become weary.

“ Galat. 6. chap. 9. vers. he speakes this matter more planely, Let vs not wearie in doing good, and he addes to the promise, we shall reape the frute of our good deeds in our own tyme, if we *long* not, but go forward ay to the end.” Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 297.

I have not met with this use of the *v.* except in Dan. *laeng-er*; “ to be weary, to be tired;” Wolf.

* LONG, *adv.* An elliptical form of expression occurs in Scottish writing, which I have not observed in E. This is *long to*, evidently for, “ long to the time” referred to.

"All this telles vs in that great day what glorie and honour the faithfull ministers of Christ shall haue, for they shall shine as starres: byde a little while, it is not *long to*." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 34.

To **LONGE**, *v. n.* To tell a fair tale, to make a flattering speech, Ayrs.

C.B. *llun-ian*, to fabricate.

LONGEIT, *pret.*

One aliene come frome beyond the sé
—*Longeit* with me suppoiss that I be peur.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 527.

If this be the reading, it signifies, tarried, sojourned; A.S. *long-ian* taedere, or rather *leng-ian* prolongare. But it may be read *lougeit*, lodged; Fr. *log-er*, O.Fr. *louge*, barrique de planche, Roquefort.

LONGIE, *s.* The Guillemot, Shetl.

"Collymbus Troile, (Linn. Syst.) *Longie*, Lomgiovie of Pontoppidan, (Nat. Hist. P. II. p. 82.) Guillemot, Foolish Guillemot, Sea-Hen." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 276.

Evidently a corr. of the Norw. name. In Norw. it is also called *Langviev*. Penn. Zool. p. 410.

LONGUEVILLE, *s.* A species of pear, S.

"The *Longueville* is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries." Neill's Hortic. Edin. Encycl. p. 211.

Old Reid writes it *Longavil*.

"Dwarfe pears on the quince: but no pear holds well on it that I have tryed, save Red pears, Achans, and *Longavil*." Scots Gard'ner, p. 88.

LONYNG, *s.* 1. A narrow inclosed way, S.

I find the word *lonyng*, used in this sense, so early as the year 1446.

"Thai—gaf furth the marchis and meris betwix the said lands debatable, in maner as folowis, that is to say, A *lonyng* lyand throw the mur betwix twa ald stane dykes; begynnand at the merkate gate lyand to Aberdene, and extendand to the hicht of the hill at the south end of the der [f. deer] dyke." Cartul. Aberd. Macfarlan's Transcript, p. 8. V. LOAN.

2. The privilege of having a common through which cattle pass to or return from the places of pasture, S.

—"Also to appoint mansis and gleibis—with pasturage, foggage, fewall, faille, devet, *lonyng*, frie ische and entrie." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 400.

LONACHIES, **LONNACHS**, *s. pl.* 1. Couch-grass, *Triticum repens*, Linn., S.B.

"Couch-grass, (here called *Lonachies*), in several varieties, is very apt to introduce itself into the generally free and gravelly soil of this county." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 376.

2. Used also to denote couch-grass, as gathered into a heap on the fields, for being burnt; synonym with *Wrack*, Mearns.

As this is also called Dog's-grass, allied perhaps to Gael. *luan*, a dog, a grey-hound. We might conjecture that the latter part of the word had been formed from *acaïs* poison, because eating of this plant makes dogs vomit.

LONKOR, *s.* "A hole built through dykes, to allow sheep to pass;" Gall. Encycl.

Most probably from C.B. *llwnc*, also *llwng*, the

gullet. *Llong*, from the same fountain, signifies, "opening a passage;" Owen.

To **LOO**, *v. a.* To love. V. LUF, *v.*

LOOF, *s.* 1. The palm of the hand; *pl. looves*. V. LUF, LUIF, *s.*

LOOF-BANE, *s.* "The centre of the palm of the hand;" Gall. Encycl.

OUTSIDE OF THE LOOF; the "back of the hand; i. e. rejection and repulse;" Gl. Antiq.

LOOFY, *s.* A stroke on the palm of the hand, S. V. under LUF, LUIF, *s.*

LOOFIE, *s.* A flat or plane stone, resembling the palm of the hand, Gall.

"*Loofie Channel stanes*. When curling first began, it was played by flat stones, or *loofies*; these are yet to be found in old lochs." Gall. Encycl.

LOOFIES, *s. pl.* "Plain mittens for the hands;" ib.

LOOKIN'-ON, *part. pa.* Waiting the exit of one, of whose recovery there is no hope; as, "How's John, ken ye?" "Deed, he's sae vera bad, they're just *lookin' on* 'im," Teviotd.

A.S. *on-loc-ian*, intueri.

LOOKIN'-TO, *s.* A prospect, in regard to what is future, Roxb.; synonym. *To-look*, S. As "a gude *lookin'-to*."

To **LOOL**, *v. n.* To sing in a dull and heavy manner, Ettr. For.

This is nearly allied to the E. *v. to Lull*. V. the etymon of LILT, *v.*

LOOM, *s.* Mist, fog, Galloway.

"This word [*Lumming*] and *loom*, a mist or fog, are of kindred." Gall. Encycl. V. LUMMING. It has been conjectured, however, that the adj. may be allied to the E. sea-phrase, *to Loom*, to appear large at sea; or *Loom-gale*, a fresh gale.

LOOMY, *adj.* Misty, covered with mist, Galloway.

This, I suspect, is not a word of general use.

—Whiles glowing at the azure sky,

And *loomy* ocean's ure, &c. Gall. Encycl. p. 333.

LOOP, *s.* 1. The channel of any running water, that is left dry, when the water has changed its course, Upp. Lanarks.

This term is of very ancient and general use as denoting the course of a stream; Isl. *hlaup*, Dan. *loben*; Teut. *loop cursus*, from *loop-en*, currere, fluere; *loop der rivieren*, alveus fluvii, fossa per quam labitur flumen; Kilian.

2. Pl. *Loops*, the windings of a river or rivulet, Lanarks.; synonym. *Links*, *Crooks*.

It seems to be used, in Galloway, in the same sense in the singular.

"He frequented the *loop* of a burn much; this was an out-of-the-way nuik." Gall. Enc. vo. *Heron*.

LOOPIE, *adj.* Crafty, deceitful, &c.] *Add*;

"When I tauld him how this *loopy* lad, Allan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case." Redgauntlet, iii. 206.

LOOSSIE, *adj.* Full of exfoliations of the cuticle of the skin; applied to it when it is covered with dandriff, Roxb., Peebles.

Evidently from *Luss*, although differently sounded.

LOOT, *pret.* Permitted; S. from the *v. to Let*;

"*Loot*, did let;" Gl. Shirr.

LOOTEN, *part. pa.* of the same *v.* **V. LUT.**
LOOTIN O', *i. e. of*, esteemed. *He'll be nae mair lootin o'*, he will not henceforth be held in estimation, Lanarks. **V. LET**, *v. n.* To reckon, &c.
LOOVES, *s. pl.* Palms of the hands. **V. LUF.**
"The spirit o' mortal life—has been departed frae her carcase this strickin hour. The foul fiend has entered into the empty tabernacle, and is e'en working a' the wicked pranks whilk we now witness, sic as the spreading o' looves, and the rowing o' een, and these mute benedictions whilk pass wi' simple fowk for certain signs o' holiness." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

This refers to the strange superstition which prevails in some parts of S., although it assumes different forms. For, while it is here supposed that the devil may for a time be permitted to animate the corpse of one newly dead, others believe that the spirit of the departed may be recalled by the immoderate grief of the survivors. This is viewed as not only causing great suffering to the departed, but as exposing the disobedient mourners to danger of bodily harm from the person recalled.

To **LOPPER**, *v. n.* To coagulate, South of S.
V. LAPPER.

LOPPER-GOWAN, *s.* The yellow Ranunculus which grows by the sides of streams, Clydes.

Whether this name has any relation to the plant being ever used as a substitute for rennet, I cannot say.
LORN, *s.* The Crested Corvorant, Shetl.

"Pelecanus Cristatus, (Linn. syst.) Lorn, (Huidlaaring of Pontoppidan) Crested Corvorant." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 250.

Lorn may be a corruption of the latter part of the Norw. name given by Pontoppidan.

To **LOS**, *Lois, v. a.* To unpack; applied to goods of merchandise.

"The conseruatour sall not—admit onye cocquet, —except the mercheandis, &c. euerie ane of thame, befor the lossing of onie of thair gudis, mak faith—that he hes na forbiddin gudis, &c. And gif thai los onie gudis and geir cumand frome Scotlande befor the geving of the said aithe,—it salbe lesum to the conseruatour to arreist the said schipe." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 137. **V. Loss** and **Louse**.

LOSANE, *s.* A lozenge or rhomboidal figure.
"On the vther syde ane losane with ane thrissill on euery nuke in forme of a croce, with this circumscription, Oppidum Edinburgi." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 48.

"Item ane uther dyamont, ground oure with losanis, ennamelit with the freir knott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 66.

This is the same with the vulgar term *Lozen*, *q. v.*
TO LOSE THE HEAD, to suffer a diminution of strength, South of S.; a metaph. apparently borrowed from the vegetable world.

LOSEL, *s.* Expl. "idle rascal, worthless wretch."] *Add*;

It is apparently used in a softer sense, by a Scottish writer of the 17th century, as if equivalent to *E. lout* or *clown*. But perhaps he uses it improperly.

"If Cnicht, or Knight, in our old Saxon English, be interpreted a servant, as James and S. Paul were,

of God and Christ, how soon might the rude swaine, the country *lossel*, the clownish boor, the whistling plowman the earthy drudge, find out a way for nobilitating his family, and gentilizeing of himself, in observing the rules and orders belonging to the badge and profession of the gospel?" Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 94.

LOSH, a corruption of the name *Lord*; sometimes used as an interj. expressive of surprise, wonder, or astonishment, and at other times uttered as an unwarrantable prayer for the divine keeping, S.

Losh man! hae mercy wi' your natch.

Burns, Epistle to a Taylor.

It assumes a variety of forms; as, *Loshie, Loshie-me, Loshie-goshie, Lostie*, Aberd.

"St. Andrews.—Our citizens have long been celebrated for loyalty. Not content with the festivities of St. George, the 12th of August is also observed as the birth-day of our liege Sovereign. 'Losh,' quoth a clown in the fair, as his astounded ears were saluted with the din of bells, 'wha ever heerd o' the like o' a man born twice in a'e year?' 'Whisht man,' quoth his companion, 'ilka man's no a king.'" Dundee Advertiser, Aug. 14, 1823.

LOSH-HIDE, perhaps the skin of a lynx.

"Losh hides the piece—3. s." Rates, A. 1670.

Sax. losse, Germ. luchs, lynx, lupus cervarius.

LOSIN, *part. pa.* *"Ane new sark losin with blak werk;"* Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

To **LOSS**, *v. a.* To unload, applied to a ship. In the same sense it is now said to *liver*, S.

"All horsemen and footmen went furth down to Leyth to the lossing of the said bark, which incontinent was brought vp to the castell efter their lossing." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 147.

Belg. lóss-en to unload. *Geduurig lóssen en laaden*, to unload and load continually; Sewel. From the form of the word, it seems originally the same with that which signifies *to loose*. But in *Su.G.*, *lass-a* is to load, *lassa af*, and *af-lassa*, to unload, from *lass*, vehes, a load; *Isl. hlas*, id. whence *hless-a* onerare. I suspect, however, that the Belg. term is radically different.

LOSSING, *s.* The act of unloading. **V. the v.** In the passage quoted above, the *s.* also occurs.

"Went furth—to the lossing of the said bark."

LOSSIE, *adj.* Applied to *braird*, or the first shooting of grain, fields of grain, pulse, &c. in which there are vacancies or empty spots; as, *"A lossie braird;"* *"The corn-lan' is unco lossie the year;"* Clydes.

LOSSINESS, *s.* The state of being *lossie*, *ibid.*

C.B. lloes-i to eject, to throw out, *lloesang*, having a throwing out; Teut. *los, loos*, vacuus, inanis.

* **LOT**, *s.* A certain quantity of grain, generally the twenty-fifth part, given to a thrasher as his wages, S.A.

"Where the allowance to the thrasher was either a proportion of the produce, known by the name of lot, generally a twenty-fifth part, or when he was paid in money, at so much per boll, the temptation to do work in a slovenly manner was so great, that

a quantity, perhaps double of what was required for seed, was lost." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 75.

To LOTCH, *v. n.* To jog; applied to the awkward motion of one who rides ungracefully, South of S.; *Hotch*, synon.

Flandr. *luts-en* is given by Kilian as of the same signification with *loter-en*, which he renders, vacillare, to wag from side to side.

LOTCH, LOATCH, *s.* A corpulent and lazy person; as, a *muckle lotch*, Lanarks.

"*Loatch*, corpulent person." Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 692.

This seems nearly allied to E. *lout*, "a mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown;" Johns. O. Teut. *loete*, homo agrestis, insulsus, bardus, stolidus. Teut. *luts-en* signifies to loiter. Su.G. *loetsker*, tardus.

LOTCH, *adj.* Lazy, Ayrs.

LOTCH, *s.* A handful or considerable quantity of something in a semi-liquid state; as, "a *lotch* of tar," Ettr. For.

LOUCHING, *part. pr.* Bowing down.] *Add*; Isl. *loek-a* signifies demittere. Thus *loeka halan* is applied to a dog when hanging his tail.

LOVE-BEGOT, *s.* An illegitimate child, S.A.

"Down came this Malcolm, the *love-begot*," &c. Antiquary. V. LOUN, *adj.* sense 6.

LOVE-DOTTEREL, *s.* That kind of love which old unmarried men and women are seized with, So. of S.; from *Dotter*, to become stupid.

LOVEIT, LOVITE, LOVITT, a forensic term used in charters, dispositions, proclamations, &c. expressive of the royal regard to the person or persons mentioned or addressed, S.

It is properly the *part. pa.*, signifying beloved; but it is used as a *s.* both in singular and plural.

"To his Majesties *Lovitt* m' Alexander Belsches of Toftis," &c. "To his hienes *lovittis* schir Alexr Leslie now of Balgonie kny"—and dame Agnes Renton his spous," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 532. 538.

"We—haue in fauouris of our *Louittis* the prouest and maisteris of Sanctandris for ws and our successouris perpetuallie declarit," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 106.

A.S. *lufad*, *ge-lufad*, dilectus.

LOVENS, LOVENENS, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of surprise; sometimes with *ch* prefixed, as, *Eh lovens*, Roxb.

LOVEANENDIE, *interj.* The same with the preceding term, Galloway.

"*Loveanendie!* an exclamation, O! strange." Gall. Encycl.

Lovenentu is used in the same sense, Ettr. For. and Tweedd.

It may perhaps be a relique of A.S. *Leofne*, Domine; or allied to *leofwend*, gratus, acceptus, q. *leofwend* us, "make us accepted." In the latter form, it might seem to conjoin the ideas of life and death; from A.S. *leof-an* vivere, and *ende daeg*, 'dies mortis.

LOVERIN-IDDLES, *interj.* Viewed as a sort of minced oath, similar to *Losh!* expressive of astonishment at any thing, Roxb.

A.S. *hlaford* in *hydels*, q. Lord, have us in hiding! V. HIDDILS.

LOVERS-LINKS, *s. pl.* Stone-crop, Wall pennywort, Kidneywort, an herb, Sedum, Roxb. LOVE-TRYSTE, *s.* The meeting of lovers, Dumfr.

"All things change that live or grow beside thee, from these breathing and smiling and joyous images of God running gladsome on thy banks to the decaying tree that has sheltered beneath its green boughs the *love-trystes* of many generations." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 374.

LOVITCH, *adj.* Corr. from E. *lavish*, Fife, Lanarks.

LOUN, LOWNE, LOWEN, *adj.* 2. Sheltered.] *Add*;

"See ye not the well-affected people seeking the lee and *lowen-side* of the house, and drawing to it with all their might?" M. Bruce's Lectures, p. 12.

Hence the substantive used, West of E. "*Lun*, under cover or shelter. Under the *lun* or *lewe* of a hedge." Grose. *Lewe* is completely synon., being merely A.S. *hleow*, *hleom*, umbraculum, apricitas; also, asylum, refugium; and corresponding to our LE, LIE, q. v. *Le* and *Lewe* more nearly resemble the primitive word; while *Loun* and *Lun* are formed from the derivative; as will more fully appear from the etymological part of this article. Give, as sense 5. To be *loun*.] *Add*;

6. Used in relation to concealment, as when any report, or calumny, is hushed, S. "Keep that *loun*," be silent about that matter, do not divulge it to any one, Dumfr.

"Sir Richard wi' the red hand, he had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was *loun*d and quiet till his head was laid in the ground. But then—down came this Malcolm, the *love-begot*, wi' a string o' lang-legged Highlanders at his heels, that's aye ready for ony body's mischief, and he threeps the castle and lands are his ain as his mother's eldest son, and turns a' the Wardours out to the hill." Antiquary, ii. 242.

I have some hesitation, however, whether the word, as used in this sense, be not radically different. It has great appearance of affinity to Su.G. *loen-a* occultare, which, Ihre informs us, anciently was written *hlawn-a*, synon. with *laegga* a *loen*, also signifying to conceal. This must be a very old word, as Ulphilas uses *analaugn* in the sense of hidden, and *galaugnjan* to hide.

7. Metaph. applied to tranquillity of state, habits, or mode of life.

"But do you think your brother will like Netherplace? It will be oure *loun* for him." 'The *lowner* the better for one who has led his life." M. Lyndsay, p. 270.

To SPEAK LOWNE, to speak with a low voice, as in a whisper, Galloway.

I rede ye *speak lowne*, lest Kimmer should hear ye; Come saine ye, come cross ye, an' Gude be near ye.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 60.

"Do not mention his name," said the widow, pressing his lips with her fingers, 'I see you have his secret and his password, and I'll be free with you. But—*speak loun*d and low.—I trust ye seek him not to his hurt." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 278.

LOUN, LOWN, *s.* 1. Tranquillity of the air, S.

2. Tranquillity in a moral sense, S.

"But the *loun* of that time was as a het day in winter." R. Gilhaize, iii. 63.

3. A shelter; as, "the *loun* o' the dike, S. LOUNLIE, LOWNLY, *adv.* 1. In a sheltered state, screened from the wind; as, "We'll stand braw and *lounly* ahint the wa'," S.

2. Under protection, used in a moral sense, S.
His todlan wee anes, risan fair,
Heght ilka joy that's gude,
Nurs't *lounly* up aneath his care,
On solid kintra food.

Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 56.

3. Softly, or with a low voice, S.

"But scho skyrit to knuife *lounly* or siccarlye on thilke sauchning." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

LOUN, LOWNE, &c. *s.* A rogue.] *Add*;

"Sundry honest mens houses in Aberdeen were robbed and spoilyed, and the people grievously oppressed by *louns* and limmers that came here at this time, and were blythe to be quit of them," &c. Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 142.

2. Used as equivalent to whore.

I hae nae houses, I hae nae land,
I hae nae gowd or fee, Sir;
I am o'er low to be your bride,
Your *loun* I'll never be, Sir.

Herd's Coll. ii. 7. Then *Add*;

The term *loun-queyn*, &c. as in Dict.

LOUNRIE, LOWNRY, *s.* Villany.] *Add*;

"Againe when thou art so fixt on the things of this world, yea even in thy lawful exercise (for in thy *lounry* thou cannot haue an eye to God) that thou cannot get a peece of thy hart to God, it may be that thou haue a carnall and false joy; but true joy and comfort hast thou not." Rollock on 2 Thea. p. 114.

LOUN, LOWN, *s.* A boy, S.] *Add*;

2. One in a low or menial station, an adherent to a superior, South of S.

"I'll be his second," said Simon of Hackburn, 'and take up ony twa o' ye, gentle or semple, laird or loon, it's a' ane to Simon.' *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 239.

An O.E. writer gives an erroneous orthography.

"Anoother and not the meanest matter was, their armour among them so little differing, and thair apparail so base and beggerly, wherein the Lurdein was in a maner all one with the Lorde, and the *Lounde* with the Larde: all clad a lyke in iackes coouerd with whyte leather, doublettes of the same or of fustian, and most commonly al white hosen." Patten's *Expédition D. of Somerset*, p. 69.

"A Larde with them (I take it) is as a Squyer wyth vs. A *Lound* is a name of reproch, as a villain, or suche lyke." Ibid. Marg. This relates to the fatal battle of Pinky.

LOUND, *adj.* Quiet, tranquil. V. LOUN, LOWN. LOUNDERING, LOUNDERIN', *s.* A drubbing or beating, S.

—"Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous, alive or dead, since he had gi'en her a *lounding* wi' his cane, the niger that he was, for driving a dead cat at the provost's wig on the Elector of Hanover's birth-day." Heart M. Loth. ii. 148.

"Weel, here we're met again, lads, for some braw

wark;—mair chappin and *loundrin'*, I houp, ere we gang down to the coast." Tennant's *Card. Beaton*, p. 153.

LOUNDIR, beaten.] *Add*;

Isl. *hloemm* denotes a club, also a beating; but this would require a change of *m* into *n*. Fenn. *lyon* is rendered ferio, verbero, caedo. The consonant is changed, however, in the *s.*; *lyoma*, verber, laeio.

LOUN-ILL, *s.* Pretended sickness, or that to which servants or working people are occasionally subject, when seized with a fit of laziness, S. V. LOUN, *s.*, a rogue.

To LOUP, *v. n.* 1. To leap.] *Insert*, as *sense*

2. To run, to move with celerity.

"But it's just the laird's command, and the loun maun *loup*: and the never another law hae they but the length o' their dirks." Rob Roy, ii. 274.

"It is said that the natives *lap* to arms, about 20,000 men." Spalding, i. 331.

It still bears this sense, S.B.

—This made my lad at length to *loup*,
And take his heels.

Forbes's Dominic Deposed, p. 27. Hence,

LAND-LOUPER, *q. v.*, *q.* one who *flees the country*.

In most of the Northern languages, this is the primary sense. Ihre gives *curre* as the most ancient sense of Su.G. *loepa*. It seems to be that also of Teut. *loop-en*; as well as of Alem. *looph-en*. Germ. *lauff-en*, Isl. *leip-a*, Dan. *lob-er*, to run. Su.G. *lopp*, *cursus*, *loepare* cursor.

3. To burst open.] *Add*;

Of any piece of dress that is too tight, if it burst, start open, or rend, it is said that it has *luppin*, S.A.

4. To give way; applied to frost, S.

5. Applied to a sore when the skin breaks, or when this is the effect of swelling, S.

In a sense nearly similar, it is said of one who has over-heated himself by violent exertion, *his face is like to loup*; i. e. it appears as if the blood would burst through the skin, S.

6. To cover, S. Used in the same sense with Su.G. *loep-a*, &c.

7. To change masters, &c.] Then *Add*;

8. To LOUP about, to run hither and thither.

—"James Grant—presently bends an hagbutt, and shoots him through both the thighs, and to the ground falls he; his [Macgregor's] men leaves the pursuit, and *louns about* to lift him up again; but as they are at this work, the said James Grant, with the other two, *louns frae* the house and flees, leaving his wife behind him." Spalding's *Troubles*, i. 31.

9. To LOUP back, suddenly to refuse to stand to a bargain, Clydes.

10. To LOUP down, suddenly to refuse to give so much for a commodity as was at first offered, ib.

11. To LOUP home, to escape to one's own country; apparently implying the idea of expedition, *q.* to "run home."

"The king of Scotland said to thame, if they came againe in sick forme to perturb his coastis, that it might be they would not be so weill intertained, nor *loup home* so dry schod." Pitcottie's *Cron.* p. 245. Explained Ed. 1728, so as greatly to enfeeble the language,—"*nor escape so well in time coming.*"

The Sw. phrase, *Han lepp in i huset*, "he ran into the house," nearly resembles this.

12. To LOUP *in*, to make a sudden change from one side or party to another.

"Seaforth—forgetting his great oath before God, his duty towards his prince, and this nobleman his majesty's general, he *lap in* to the other side." Spalding, ii. 299.

13. To LOUP *on*, to mount on horseback, S.

"The marquis—*lous on* in Aberdeen. He *lap on*—about 60-horse with him." Spalding, i. 107.

The *prep.* is sometimes inverted. "At his *onlouping* the earl of Argyle—had some private speeches with him." Ibid. ii. 91.

14. To LOUP *on*, *v. a.* To mount, or perhaps to equip.

"Pitcaple *lous on* about 30 horse in jack and spear, (hearing of Frendraught's being in the Bog),—and came to the marquis, who before his coming had discreetly directed Frendraught to confer with his lady." Spalding, i. 9.

15. To LOUP *out*, to run (or spring) out of doors.

When gentle-women are convoy'd,

He soon *lous out* to bear their train.

Many's Truth's Travels, Pennecuik's Poems, p. 104.

16. To LOUP *up*, suddenly to demand more for a commodity than was at first asked, Clydes.

17. To be like to LOUP *out o' one's skin*, a phrase used to express a transport of joy, S.

There is a similar one in Su.G., with this difference, that it seems far more feeble, the comparison being borrowed from creeping, *Krypa ur skinnit*, literally, "to creep out of the skin." Dicitur de iis, qui prae gaudio luxuriante sui quasi impotentes sunt; Ihre, vo. *Krypa*.

To LOUP, *v. a.* To burst, to cause to snap.

Our ladies do nought now but wipe aye her een,
Her heart's like to *loup* the gowd lace o' her gown.

Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 35.

LOUP, *s.* A leap, a spring, S.] *Add*;

"At the sound of these words, Winterton gave a *loup*, as if he had tramped on something no canny, syne a whirring sort of triumphant whistle, and then a shout, crying, 'Ha, ha! tod lowrie! hae I yirded ye at last?'" R. Gilhaize, i. 159.

LOUP, *s.* A cataract.] R. 1. A small cataract, which fishes attempt to *leap over*; generally a *salmon-loup*, West of S.

2. A place where a river becomes so contracted that a person may leap over it, Lanarks.

Thus there is a *loup* in Clyde about half a mile above the Stonebyres Lin.

LOVER'S LOUP, 1. The leap which a despairing lover is said to take, when he means to terminate his griefs at once, S.

2. A designation given to several places in Scotland; either from their appearance, or from some traditional legend concerning the fate of individuals.

Yonder the lads and lasses groupe,
To see the luckless Lover's loup.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 60.

"The name of the *lover's loup*, or leap, is frequent."

quently given to rocky precipices," N. *ibid.* p. 134.

LOUPING, *s.* The act of leaping, S.

"Saltus,—*louping*." Despaut. Gram. C. 8, b.

This term was also used in O.E. "*Loupinge*, or *skypinge*. Saltus." Prompt. Parv.

LOUPEN-STEEL, *s.* 1. Literally a broken stitch in a stocking, S.

2. Metaph., any thing wrong. Hence.

To TAK *up a LOUPEN-STEEL*, to remedy an evil, Ayrs.

"I hae nothing to say, but to help to *tak up* the *loupen-steel* in your stocking wi' as much brevity as is consistent wi' perspicuity." The Entail, iii. 27.

LOUPIN-ILL, LOUPING-ILL, *s.* A disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward; by some, supposed to proceed from a stoppage in the circulation, by others, ascribed to some defect in the head, Teviotd.

"There is a considerable loss of lambs by what is called the *louping ill*, which is an affection of a paralytic nature, sometimes lingering, sometimes so speedy, that they are often dead before the disease is suspected." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 352.

"Though he helped Lambride's cow wheel out of the moor-ill, yet the *louping-ill's* been sairer amang his sheep than ony season before." Tales Landl. i. 200.

LOUPIN-ON-STANE, *s.*] *Add*;

"He—sallied forth from the Golden Candlestick, followed by the puritanical figure we have described, after he had, at the expense of some time and difficulty, and by the assistance of a *loupin-on-stane*, or structure of masonry erected for the traveller's convenience, in front of the house, elevated his person to the back of a long-backed, raw-boned, thin-gutted phantom of a broken-down blood-horse, on which Waverley's portmanteau was deposited." Waverley, ii. 113.

"On each side of the door stood benches of stone, which—served as *loupin-on-stanes*." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 149.

LOUP-THE-BULLOCKS, *s.* The game in E. called *Leap-Frog*, Galloway.

"*Loup-the-Bullocks*.—Young men go out to a green meadow, and,—on all fours, plant themselves in a row about two yards distant from each other. Then he who is stationed farthest back in the *bullock rank* starts up, and leaps over the other *bullocks* before him, by laying his hands on each of their backs; and, when he gets over the last, leans himself down as before, whilst all the others, in rotation, follow his example; then he starts and leaps again," &c. Gall. Encycl.

LOUP-THE-DYKE, *adj.* Giddy, unsettled, runaway, Ayrs.

"I'll—make you sensible that I can bring myself round with a wet finger, now I have my finger and my thumb on this *loup-the-dyke* loon, the lad Fairford." Redgauntlet, iii. 295.

"She jealous that your affections are set on a *loup-the-dyke* Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel." The Entail, ii. 276.

LOUP-THE-TETHER, *adj.* Breaking loose from restraint, rambling; nearly synon. with *Land-louping*, South of S.

"Think of his having left my cause in the dead-

throw, and capering off into Cumberland here, after a wild *loup-the-tether* lad they ca' Darsie Latimer." Redgauntlet, iii. 307.

LOUPEGARTHIE, *s.* The gantlop or gantlet.

"Other slight punishments we enjoyne for slight faults, put in execution by their comerades; as the *Loupegarthe*, when a souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwixt two hundred souldiers, ranged alike opposite to others, leaving a space in the midst for the souldier to runne through, where his comerades whip him with small rods, ordained and cut for the purpose by the *Gavilleger*; and all to keepe good order and discipline." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 45.

Apparently from Su.G. *loep-a* currere, and *gaard* sepimentum; *q.* to run through the hedge made by the soldiers. The Sw. name for this punishment is *Gatulopp*, which Ihre derives from terms of the same signification. For in explaining *Gata* platea, he gives this as one sense: Notat ordinem hominum duplicatum, qui relicto in medio spatio sepi in modum consistunt. Gallicè *haye*. Est hinc quod *gatu-lopp* dicamus, ubi ad verbera damnati per similem sepem viventem et virgis armatam cursitant.

LOUP-HUNTING, *s.*] *Add*;

At the Loup-hunts, is a phrase used in Aberdeenshire, intimating that one goes out as if a-hunting, but in fact on some idle errand.

LOUR, *s.*

—A japer, a juglour;

A lass that lufis bot for *lour*.—

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 81.

"A lass who pretends love merely as a *lure*."

LOURD, *adj.* Dull, lumpish; Fr. *id.*

"The first viall is powred on the earth.—It must be taken, as the order of arising degrees in comparison requireth, for the firste and lightest degree of judgment, as the earth is the lowest and *lourdest* of elements." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 150.

2. Gross, stupid, sottish; applied to the mind.

"If I had but put these wordes for all (*seeing outward ordination serveth but for outward order*), they might, with any honest hearted reader, have freed me from all suspicion of so *lourd* an absurditie." Forbes, To a Recusant, p. 22.

"Well! this is his least, al-be-it even a *lourd* error." Forbes's Eubulus, p. 23.

Isl. *lur* ignavia; *lur-a* ignavus haerere; Haldorson.

LOURDLY, *adv.* Stupidly, sottishly.

"Howsoever both he and the Easterne churches with him might have fallen so *lourdly*, yet would all the Western churches and the Bishoppes of Rome—have not only beene silent at so sacrilegious a derogation of the faith; but also have kepted still communion with Nectarius and the Easterne churches." Forbes, Discoverie of Pervers Deceit, p. 9.

TO LOURE, *v. n.* To lurk.] *Add*;

The term seems to be still used in this sense, Fife, as in A. Douglas's Poems, p. 141.

Kate had been hinmaist ay before,

An' in her bed lang *lourin*.

LOURSHOUTHER'D, *adj.* Round-shouldered, Ettr. For.

Fr. *lourd*, "lowtish, clownish," Cotgr. Isl. *lur*,

ignavia; *lur-a*, ignavus haerere; *luri*, homo torvus et deformis; *lurg-r*, tergum bruti hirsuti.

TO LOUSE, *Lowse*, *v. a.* 1. To unbind, S.; the same with E. *loose*, in its various senses.

2. To free from incumbrance in consequence of pecuniary obligation; a forensic term.

"The said William sall haif of his fader allsmekle land & annuell rent in life rent as he had of before of him, or [before] the landis war *lowsit* quhilkis are now *lowsit*, of the quhilkis landis the said William wes in liferent before the *lowsing*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 361.

3. To take out of the hold of a ship; the reverse of *stow*, and synon. with S. *liver*.

"The king's ships are daily taking our Scottish ships, to the number of 80 small and great; they are had to Berwick, Newcastle, Holy Island, and such like ports, their goods *loosed*, and inventaried and closely kept." Spalding, i. 229. Here the orthography is improper.

4. To release; as, *to louse a pawn*, to redeem a pledge, S.

I do not know that any one of these significations is found in E. They are, at any rate, overlooked by Johnson.

5. To pay for; as, "Gie me siller to *louse* my coals at the hill," Fife, Loth.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's—they may bide in her shop-window—till Beltane, or I *loose* them." St. Ronan, i. 34. Here it is rather improperly printed after the E. orthography.

This use of the term is apparently borrowed from that denoting the redemption of a pledge or captive.

Su.G. *loes-a*, pecunia redimere. *Loesa sin pant*, pignus data pecunia recipere, quod jurisconsulti Romanorum dixerunt *pignus luere*; Ihre. Teut. *loss-en* liberare; *lossen den pand*, luere pignus; *los-gheld*, ransom.

LOWSE LEATHER. 1. A phrase used to denote the skin that hangs loose about the chops or elsewhere, when one has fallen off in flesh; as "He's a hantle *lowse leather* about his chafts," S.

Su.G. *loes* notat id quod molle et flaccidum est, opponiturque firmo et duro.—*Loest hull*, corpus flaccidum.

2. Transferred to those who set no guard on their talk.

"You have o'er mickle *lose* [r. *loose* or *lowse*] leather about your lips;" S. Prov.; "spoken to them that say the thing that they should not." Kelly, p. 38.

LOWSE SILLER, change, as distinguished from guineas or bank-notes, S.

Sw. *loespengar*, change, small money. *Har du nagot loest hos dig*; Have you any change about you? Wideg.

TO LOUSE, *v. n.* To give over work of any kind, S.

TO LOUSE, *Lowse*, *v. n.* A cow is said to be *lowsing*, when her udder begins to exhibit the first appearance of having milk in it, Ayrs.

TO LOUTCH (pron. *loutch*), *v. n.* 1. To bow down the head, and make the shoulders prominent, Fife.

2. To have a suspicious appearance, like that of one who is accounted a blackguard, *ibid.*

3. *To gang loutchin' about*, to go about in a loitering way, *ibid.*

Either from old Belg. *loete* homo agrestis, insulsus, sordidus; or a deriv. from the cognate *v. to Lout*, q. v. **LOUTHE**, *s.* Abundance, Nithsdale.

"I' the very first pow I gat sic a *louthe* o' fish that I carried till my back cracked again." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 286.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *löd* (pron. *loud*), proventus annuus terrae, ut pote gramen, &c. Haldorson; usus-fructus territorii, fructus quem tellus fert annuus, cum omni usufructu; G. Andr.

To LOUTHER, *v. n.* 2. To walk with difficulty, &c.] *Add*;

This term is used in Fife, and expl. as signifying "to move in an aukward and hobbling manner, apparently in haste, but making little progress."

Isl. *lædurmanlega*, impotenter; and *lædurmenska*, defectus fortitudinis; Haldorson.

LOUTHEKING, *part. adj.* A *louthering* hizzie, or *fallow*, one who does any thing in a lazy and aukward manner, Fife.

LOUTHER, *s.* A good for nothing person.

Their claes maist leisurly they cast

About their shouthers;

The master calls, Mak' haste, mak' haste,

Ye lazy *louthers*. *The Har'st Rig*, st. 117.

Teut. *loddar*, scurra; nebulo; Isl. *lœdurmenn*, homuncio vilis, from *lœdr* spuma; *loddare*, impurus et invisae notae tenebrio, G. Andr.; *loddari*, nequam, tenebrio. Probably allied to **LOUTHER**, *v.*

LOUT-SHOUTHER'D, **LOUT-SHOULDERED**, *adj.* 1. Having shoulders bending forward, *S.*

2. Metaph. applied to a building, one side of which is not perpendicular.

"It has been a sore heart to the worthy people of Port-Glasgow to think it is a received opinion,—that their beautiful steeple is *lout-shouldered*, when, in fact, it is only the town-house that is lap-sided." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 119.

LOUVER, *s.* The *lure* of a hawk; Fr. *leurre*.

—Out of Canaan they have chac't them clean,
Like to a cast of falcons that pursue

A flight of pigeons through the welkin blew;
Stooping at this and that, that to their *lower*,
(To save their lives) they hardly can recover.

Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 26.

To LOW, *v. a.* To higgie about a price, *Loth.*

To LOW, *v. n.* To stop, to stand still; used in a negative sense; as, "He never *lows* frae mornin' till night," *Dumfr.*

This seems equivalent to the vulgar phrase, "bending a hough," *S.*

Su.G. *log*, humilis. I find the *v.* only in Teut. *leeghen*, submittere, demittere; and in O.E. *low* to sink. "Lowyn, or make lowe & meke. Humilio." *Prompt. Parv.*

To LOW, *v. n.* To burn, &c.] *Add*;

3. Used to express the parching effect of great thirst, *S.*

Wi' the cauld stream she quencht her *lowan* drowth,
Syne o' the eaten berrys eat a fouth,
That black an' rype upo' the bushes grew,
An' were now water'd wi' the evening dew.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 58.

Add to etym.; Dan. *lue*, to flame; Isl. *logandi* ardens. **Low**, **LOWE**, *s.* 1. Flame, blaze, *S.*] *Add*;

This term occurs in a *S.* Prov. often used by economical housewives.

There's little wisdom in his pow,
Wha lights a candle at the *low*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

More commonly; "There is little *wit* in the pow," &c.

O.E. *lowe*. "Leme or *lowe*. Flamma." *Prompt. Parv.* "*Lomyng* or *lemynge* of fire. Flammacio." *Ib.*

This word evidently enters into the formation of A.Bor. *Lilly-low*, "a *Bellibleiz*, a comfortable blaze;" Ray's Coll. p. 47. The origin of *lilly* is not so obvious. But it is most probably q. *ligly*, from A.S. *lig* flamma, in pl. *fulgur*, lightnings; and *lic* similis. *Liglic* would thus be, *flammae*, vel *fulguri*, similis. This etymon indeed makes the term redundant. But this is very common in composite terms.

Laye, East and South of E., seems the relique of A.S. *lig*. Ray expl. it; "as *Lowe* in the North, the flame of fire." *Ibid.* p. 104.

To LOWDEN. 2. To speak little, &c.] *Add*;

I am now satisfied that this word, though synon. with *Loun*, is radically different; as Isl. *hlíodn-a* signifies tristari, demittere vocem; and *hlíod-r* is taciturnus; Haldorson. *Tala í hlíódi*, submisso loqui, *ibid.* It is singular that this should be an oblique use of *hlíód*, sound.

LOWDER, **LOUTHER-TREE**, *s.* A handspoke, &c.] *Add*;

In Stirlingshire *loothrick*, as it is pronounced, and *lowder* in Moray, signify a wooden lever. It is, beyond a doubt, originally the same word.

In the old *Grotta-Saungr*, or *Quern-Sang* of the Northern nations, *luthr* signifies a hand-miln. *Thaer at luthri leiddar varo*; "They were led to the quern." In genitive it is *luthur*; as in the next stanza.

This is also written *Lewder*, q. v.

2. This, pron. *lewder*, or *lyowder*, is used to denote any long, stout, rough stick, *Aberd.*

3. A stroke or blow, *Buchan.*

LOWIE, *s.* A drone, a large, soft, lazy person, *Roxb.*; evidently from the same origin with *Løy*, q. v.

LOWIE-LEBBIE, *s.* One that hangs on about kitchens, *ibid.*

LOWYING, *part. adj.* Idling, lounging, *ibid.*

LOWINS, *s. pl.* Liqueur, after it has once passed through the still, *Fife*; either a corr. of the E. phrase *low wines*; or, as has been supposed, because of the *lowe* or flame which the spirit emits, in this state, when a little of it is cast into the fire.

Twa pints of weel-boilt solid sowins,—

Syn't down wi' whey, or whisky *lowins*,

Before he'd want,

Wad scarce hae ser't the wretch.—

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 91.

LOWIS, *s.* The island of Lewis. *V. LEWS.*

LOWKIS, *s.*

"Item, xxj elnis of blak velvott of *Lowkis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 102.

This seems to be meant of Lucca, the capital of the small republic of the same name in Italy; Fr. *Lucques*. The republic is denominated *Lucquois*. It

is celebrated for the great quantity of stuffs of silk, which are made by its inhabitants. V. Dict. Trev.

LOW-LIFED, *adj.* Mean, having low propensities or habits, S.

LOWRIE, *LAWRIE*, *s.* 2. A crafty person.] *Add*;

The legend of a lymmeris lyfe

Our Metropolitane of Fyffe;—

Ane lewrand *lawrie* licherous;

Ane fals, forloppen, fenyeit freir, &c.

Legend B. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 309.

LOWRIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having the crafty downcast look of a fox, Clydes.

LOWTTIE, *adj.* Heavy and inactive; as, “a *lowttie* fallow,” Fife.

E. *lowt*, O. Teut. *loete*, homo insulsus, stolidus.

LOZEN, *s.* A pane of glass, S.] *Add*;

—Spider webs, in dozens,

Hing mirk athort the winnock neuks,

Maist dark'ning up the *lozens*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 88.

LUB, *s.* Any thing heavy and unwieldy, Dumfr.

C.B. *lob*, an unwieldy lump.

LUBBERTIE, *adj.* Lazy, sluggish, Loth.; *Lubberly*, E.

Junius derives E. *lubber* from Dan. *lubbed*, fat, gross. (The word, however, is *lubben*.) Haldorson gives the E. term as synon. with Isl. *lubbi*, which primarily signifies hirsutus, shaggy like a dog; and in a secondary sense, servus ignavus.

LUBIS, **LUBYES**, **LUBBIS**, *adj.* Of or belonging to *Lubec*.

“Ane thousand *lubyes* stok fish is ane last. Item, Twentie four hering barellis full of corn is ane last, and auchtene bollis in *Danskene*.” Balfour's *Pract. Custumes*, p. 88.

Stock fish caught in the gulf of *Lubec*, which forms part of the Baltic.

“xij *Lubbis* sh.” Shillings of *Lubec*; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. “xx merkis *Lubis*.” Ibid.

LUCE, *s.* Scurf, Ettr. For.; the same with *Luss*.

Generally used in relation to the head; but, according to M'Taggart, applied differently in Galloway.

“*Luce*, a blue matter which is scraped off the face in shaving;” Gall. Encycl.

LUCE, *s.* Brightness, Ettr. For.

This is undoubtedly allied to Fr. *lueux*, *lueux*, bright, shining. But perhaps it ought to be traced to Isl. *lios*, Su.G. *lius*, lux, lumen, of which A.S. *lias*, flammæ, is evidently a cognate.

LUCHKTAEH, *s.* The name given to the body-guard of a chief in the Hebudaë.

“There was a competent number of young gentlemen call'd *Luchktaeh*, or *Guard de corps*, who always attended the chieftain at home and abroad. They were well train'd in managing the sword and target, in wrestling, swimming, jumping, dancing, shooting with bows and arrows, and were stout seamen.” Martin's West. Isl. p. 103.

The Gael. exhibits several terms which seem allied; *luchd*, folks, people, equivalent to Fr. *gens*; *luchairt*, retinue; *luchd-coimhaidachd*, id., servants in waiting. Of the latter *luchktaeh* seems a corruption. Especially as there are several quiescent letters in *luchd-coimhaidachd*, in pronunciation it would seem

to the ear of a stranger q. *luchkatach*. It may be observed, that *luchd* is obviously from the same fountain with Isl. *liod*, *lid*, *lyd*, populus, comitatus, milites; whence most probably Su.G. *lyd-a* to obey, *lyd-achtig* obedient, in a state of subjection. V. LEID, *s.*

LUCHT, **LUGHT**, *s.* A lock of hair, Ettr. For.

“Hout fie! Wha ever saw young chields hae sic *luchts* o' yellow hair hinging fleeing in the wind?” Perils of Man, iii. 204.

Su.G. *lugg villus*, floccus quicunque; crines sin-cipitis.

LUCHTER, *s.* “An handful of corn in the straw;” Gall. Encycl.; merely a variety of *Lachter* or *Lochter*.

LUCK, *s.* Upon *luck's* head, on chance, in a way of peradventure.

“Therefore upon *luck's* head, (as we use to say) take your fill of his love.” Ruth. Lett. P. II. ep. 28.

To **LUCK**, *v. n.* To have good or bad fortune, S.] *Add*;

The *v.* occurs in an active sense in O.E. “I *lucke* one, I make hym luckye or happye.—He is a happy person, for he *lucketh* euery place he cometh in;—Il heure toutes les places ou il se treuve.” Palsgr. B. iii. F. 285, b.

LUCKEN, *part. pa.* 1. Closed, shut up, contracted.] *Add*;

Nelly's gawsy, saft, and gay,

Fresh as the *lucken* flowers in May.

Tibby Fowler, Herd's Coll. ii. 104.

The term is retained in Yorks. “*Lucken-brow'd*, is hanging knit brows.” Clav. Dial. *Insert*, as sense 2. Webbed, S.

The teal, insensate to her hapless fate,

At setting sun, amidst the loosen'd ice

Her station takes. The lapper'd ice, ere morn,

Cementing firm, frae shore to shore involves

Her *lucken* feet, fast frozen in the flood.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

In Judg. iii. 15. we read of “a man left-handed.” In Heb. it is, “shut of his right hand.”

LUCKEN-GOWAN, the globe flower.] *Add*;

The blossom of the globe-flower or *lucken-gowan* expands only in bright sunshine. In dull or cloudy weather, it remains closed, and forms a complete globe.

This might seem to receive its name from Teut. *luyck-en* claudere, to shut up, q. to *lock*; in the same manner as the Wood Anemone, A. nemorosa, is in some parts of Sweden called *Hwitlockor*, and in others *Luck*, because it shuts its flower during rain. Flos sub pluvia caute clauditur; Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 485.

To **LUCKEN**, *v. a.* 1. To lock.] *Add*;

2. To gather up in folds, to pucker; applied to cloth.

“Haddo prepared himself nobly for death, and caused make a syde holland cloth sark, *luckned* at the head, for his winding-sheet.” Spalding, ii. 218.

“*Luckned*, gathered, applied to garment[s].” Gl. Spald.

To **LUCKEN**, *v. n.* To adhere, to grow closely together. A cabbage is said to *lucken*, when it grows firm in the heart, Ettr. For.

LUCKEN, *s.* A bog, Ettr. For.

L U F

LUCKEN, s. "An unsplit haddock half dry;" Gl. Surv. Moray. *Lucken-haddock*, id. Aberd. It seems to be called *lucken*, as opposed to those that are split or opened up.

LUCKEN-BROW'D, adj. Having the eye-brows close on each other, Loth., Yorks., id.

It is reckoned a good omen, if one meet a person of this appearance as the *first foot*, or first in the morning.

LUCKY, adj. 1. Bulky, S.] *Add*;

2. Full, extending the due length, S.

"The sun has been set a *lucky* hour, and ye may as weel get the supper ready," R. Gilhaize, ii. 315.

3. Superabundant. *Lucky measure*, that which exceeds what can legally be demanded, S.

LUCKY-PROACH, s. The Fatherlasher, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Cottus scorpius*. Fatherlasher, or Lasher Bull-head; *Lucky-proach*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

LUCKIE'S-MUTCH, s. Monkshood, an herb, *Aconitum Napellus*, Linn.; Lanarks.

Evidently denominated from the form of the flower, whence it has also received its E., and also its Swedish name. For it is denominated *Stormhatt*; Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 477.

LUCKRAS, s. "A cross-grained, cankered gudewife;" Gall. Encycl.

The term is also used in the same sense in Perth.; and is understood to be a contemptuous change of the word *Luckie*, as applied to a woman. C.B. *luch-vrys* and *luchvres* denote ardent heat, violent passion.

TO LUCRIFIE, v. a. To get in the way of gain, to gain.

"Peter—exhorting the wyues to be obedient to their husbands, sayes, They *lucrifie* soules vnto Christ, by their lyues without any speach. A woman will winne soules by her life, albeit she speake not one word." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 144.

From Lat. *lucrifi-eri*, understood in an active sense.

LUDIBRIE, s. Derision, object of mockery; Lat. *ludibri-um*.

"By Popish artifice, tricks and treasure—the most renowned court in the world is made the *ludibrie* and laughing-stock of the earth." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 346.

TO LUE, v. a. To love, S.

Auld Rob Morris is the man ye maun *lue*.

Auld Rob Morris is the man I'll ne'er *lue*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 12. V. LUF, v.

LUELY, adv. Softly, Perth.; most probably from the same origin with *Loy*, q. v.

LUELY, s. A fray, Strathmore.

LUFE, LUIF, &c. The palm.] *Add* to etymon;

C.B. *llovi*, to handle, to reach with the hand, is undoubtedly allied. Owen writes not only *llaw*, but *llawv*, as signifying the hand; the palm of the hand; pl. *llowan*.

LUFFIE, s. 1. A stroke, &c.] *Add*;

2. A sharp reproof, or expression of displeasure in one way or another, S.

"I'm playing the truant o'er lang; and if Mr. Vellum didna think I was on some business of Lord Sandyford's, I wouldna be surprised if he gied me a *loofy* when I gaed hame." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 260.

L U G

LUFRENT, s. Affection, love.

"The said gudis war frelie geivin and deliuerit by him to his said dothir for dothirlike kindness and *luf-rent* he had to hir," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1543.

Perhaps from A.S. *leof* dilectus, and *raeden*, law, state, or condition; corr. to *rent*, as in *Manrent*. *Rent*, however, in Norm. Sax. signifies cursus, also redditus. V. DOTHIRLIE.

LUF SOME, LUSOM, adj. Lovely, S.] *Add*;

Behald my halse *lufsum*, and lilie quhyte.

Chalm. Lyndsay, i. 375.

LUG, s. 1. The ear, S.] *Add*;

Ben Jonson uses it in his *Staple of Newes*, p. 69.

Your *eares* are in my pocket, knave, goe shake them,

The little while you have them.—

A fine round head, when those two *lugs* are off, To trundle through a pillory. *Insert*, as sense

2. The short handle of any vessel when it projects from the side; as, "the *lugs* of a bicker,—of a boyn," &c. The "*lugs* of a pat" are the little projections in a pot, resembling staples, into which the *boul* or handle is hooked, S.

"Ansa, the *lug* of any vessel;" Despaut. Gram.

B. iv. a.

6. *To Hing*, or *Hang by the Lug* of any thing, to keep a firm hold of it, as a bull-dog does of his prey; metaph. to adhere firmly to one's purpose, or steadily to observe one course, S.

"Since the cause is put in his hand, ye have ay good reason to *hing by the lug* of it." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 54.

7. *He has a Flea in his Lug*, a proverbial phrase equivalent to that, "There's a bee in his bannet-lug," i. e. he is a restless, giddy fellow, Loth.

8. *To lay one's Lugs in*, or *amang*, to take copiously of any meat or drink, S.; a low phrase, borrowed perhaps from an animal, that dips or besmears its ears, from eagerness for the food contained in any vessel.

TO LUG, v. a. To cut off one's ears, Aberd.

LUG-BAB, s. A ribbon-knot, or tassel at the *bannet-lug*, Fife. V. BAB, s.

LUGGIT or **LOWGIT DISCH**, a wooden bowl or vessel, made of small staves, with upright handles; q. an *eared* dish.

"The air shall haue—an e beif plait, ane *luggit disch*," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 285.

"Item, ane *luggit dische* without ane cover." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

Here the term is used in reference to silver work.

"vj *longit dischis* of pewtyn, vj chandleris, ane quart of tyne, tua gardinaris, vj gobillattis of tyne, iij plaittis, iij compter futtis, ane sauser, v trunchouris of tyne, ane keist [chest]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 674.

This denomination seems to fix *lug*, the ear, as exclusively the origin of S. *Luggie*, q. v.

LUG-KNOT, s. A knot of ribbons attached to the ear or front of a female's dress; synon. *Lug-bab*.

And our bride's maidens were na feu,

Wi' top-knots, *lug-knots*, a' in bleu.

Muirland Willie, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 76.

LUG-LACHET, s. A box on the ear, Aberd.

LUG-MARK, s. A mark cut in the ear of a sheep, that it may be known, S.

"They receive the artificial marks to distinguish to whom they belong; which are, the farmer's initial stamped upon their nose with a hot iron,—and also marks into the ear with a knife, designed *lug-mark*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 191. V. BIRN, BIRNE.

To LUG-MARK, v. a. 1. To make a slit or notch in the ear of a sheep; as, "a *lug-markit* ewe," S.

When the wearing of patches came first in fashion, an old Angus laird, who was making a visit to a neighbour baronet, on observing that one of the young ladies had both earrings and patches, cried out in apparent surprise, in obvious allusion to the means employed by store-farmers for preserving their sheep; "Wow, wow! Mrs. Janet, your father's been michtilie fleyd for tyning you, that he's baith *lug-markit* ye and *tar-markit* ye."

2. To punish by cropping the ears, S.

"We have—the fury of the open enemy to abide, who are employing all their might,—in imprisoning, stigmatising, *lugg-marking*, banishing, and killing." Society Contendings, p. 181.

LUG-SKY, s. The same with *Ear-sky*, Orkn. V. SKY, s. 1.

LUGGENIS, s. pl. Lodgings; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

LUGGIE, s. "The horned owl;" Gall. Enc.; evidently denominated from its long ears.

"Its horns or ears are about an inch long, and consist of six feathers variegated with yellow and black." Penn. Zool. i. 155, 156.

LUGGIE, adj. 1. Applied to corn which grows mostly to the straw, S.B.

2. Heavy, sluggish, S.

LUGHT, s. A lock. V. LUCHT.

LUGINAR, s. One who lets lodgings.

"That all prowst & balyeis within ony burgh or toвне—aviss with thar *luginaris* & *hostillaris* within thar bondis anent the lugin, the honesty tharof, & the price that sall be paid tharfor." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 243.

LUGIS. Inventories, p. 266. V. HINGARE.

LUIFE, s. *Luife and lie*, a sea-phrase used metaphorically.

—This hes drowned hole diocis, ye sie,
Wanting the grace, when he shuld gyde the ruther,
He lattis his *schcip* tak in at *luife and lie*.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Pref. p. 307.

As *ruther* means *rudder*, *schcip* is certainly an *errat.* for *schip*, ship. This is said to *tak in*, or leak, both on the windward and on the lee side, both when the mariners *luff*, and when they keep to the *lee*.

LUIG, s. A hovel, Strathmore. Belg. *log*, a mean hovel. V. LUGGIE, and LOGE.

LUM, LUMB, s. 1. A chimney, S.] *Add*;

3. The whole of the building appropriated for one or more chimneys, the stalk, S.

"David Broune did point the low-gallery totally on the backsyde and from the yeate to the *lumm* only on the foresyde." Lamont's Diary, p. 174.

C.B. *llumon* a chimney; which Owen deduces from *llum*, that which shoots up, or ends in a point.

LUM-FIG, s. A can for the top of a chimney, S.O.

The doors did ring—*lum-pigs* down tum'd,
The strawns gush'd big—the synks loud rum'd.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 126. V. FIG.

LUMBART, s. Apparently, the skirt of a coat.

"Item, the body and *lumbartis* of ane jorney of veltott of the collour of selche skin." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 99.

Fr. *lumbaire*, of or belonging to the flank or loin; Lat. *lumba*.

LUMMING, adj. A term applied to the weather when there is a thick rain, Galloway.

"The weather is said to be *lumming* when raining thick; a *lum o' a day*, a very wet day; the rain is just coming *lumming* down, when it rains fast." Gall. Enc.

I have met with no cognate term. V. LOOMY.

LUMPER, s. The name given to one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board by the *lump*.

LUNGIE, s. The Guillemot.

"I was a bauld craigsman—ance in my life, and mony a kittiewake's and *lungie's* nest hae I harried up amang thae very black rocks." Antiquary, i. 161, 162. V. LONGIE.

LUNYIE, s. (pron. as if *lung-ie*.) A wallet.

"Here's to the pauky loun, that gaes abroad with a tume pock, and comes hame with a fow *lunyie*." V. Humphry Clinker.

LUNYIE-JOINT, s. The joint of the loin or hip, Roxb.

LUNYIE-SHOT, adj. Having the hip-bone dis-jointed, S.

"*Luniesholt*—the loin bone gone out of its socket." Gall. Encycl.

LUNKEHOLE, s. A hole in a stone wall for the conveniency of shepherds, Ayr.

Perhaps for the purpose of taking a peep at their flocks. Teut. *lonck-en*, limis obtueri.

LUNKIE, s. An aperture in a dyke, Ettr. For.; synon. *Cundie*. Evidently the same with the preceding word.

LUNKIE, adj. Close and sultry, denoting the oppressive state of the atmosphere before rain or thunder, Stirlings.

LUNKIENESS, s. The state of the atmosphere as above described, *ibid*.

Dan. *lunken* lukewarm, *lunk-er* to make lukewarm; Isl. *lunkaleg-r* calidus, blandus; Su.G. *lium* tepidus. The radical word is Su.G. *ly*, id.

LUNKIT, adj. Lukewarm.] *Add*;

Lunkit sowens, sowens beginning to thicken in boiling, Loth.

LUNNER, s. A smart stroke, Dumfr.

Yet, hopes that routh o' goud he'd find

O'er's love did come a *lunner*

Right fell that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 18.

This is evidently a provinciality for *Lounder*.

LUNT, s. 1. As in E. a match.] *Insert*, as sense 2. A torch.

"The said Captane passed furth with his men of warre, as though they went to see some men that was going upon the croftis with *luntis*." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 132.

L U R

3. A piece of peat, or purl (hardened horse or cow dung), or rag, used for lighting a fire, Loth.
4. The flame of a smothered fire which suddenly bursts into a blaze, Teviotd.

To LUNT, *v. n.* 1. To emit smoke in columns, S.] *Add*;

2. To blaze, to flame vehemently, South of S.

"If they burn the Custom-House, it will catch here, and will lunt like a tar barrel 'a' thegither." Guy Mannering, iii. 173.

To LUNT *awa*, often used in the same sense; generally applied to the smoking of tobacco; as, "She's luntin *awa* wi' her pipe," S.

To LUNT, *v. a.* To emit smoke in puffs, S.
The luckies their tobacco lunted,
And leugh to hear.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 39.

Auld Simon sat lunting his cuttie
An' loosing his buttons for bed.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 190.

To LUNT, *v. n.* To walk quickly, Roxb.; to walk with a great spring, Dumfr.

Up they gat a greenswaird mountain;—

This they clam, the twasome luntin*

To keek our the stretching dales.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 174.

* *Luntin*—"Walking at a brisk pace," N. *ibid*.

Most probably an oblique sense of *Lunt* as denoting the sudden rising of smoke.

LUNT, *s.* "A great rise and fall in the mode of walking," Dumfr.

LUP, LUPRS. *Lup schilling*, apparently a coin of Lippe in Westphalia; Lat. *Lupia*.

"Aucht daleiris & tuelf *Lup schillingis*." *Aberd.* Reg. A. 1563, V. 25. "To pay x sh. for ilk mark *lupis* that he was awand." *Ibid*.

LURD, *s.* A blow with the fist, *Aberd*.

Isl. *lur-a* signifies coercere, and *lurad-r* quassatus.

LURDANE, LURDON, *s.* 1. A worthless person.] *Add*;

"Upon Yool-even James Grant goes some gate of his own, leaving Balnadallach in the kiln-logie betwixt thir two *lurdanes*," &c. Spalding's Troubles, i. 38. Gl. "lurdane, a vagabond." In the preceding sentence, the same persons are called "lymmers."

Insert, in etymon, l. 4. before—Bullet;

Palsgr. expl. *lurdayne* by Fr. *lourdault*; B. iii. F. 46. Elsewhere he gives the following phrase; "It is a goodly syght to se a yonge *lourdayne* play the lorell on this facyon: Il fait beau veoir vng ieune *lourdault* loricarder en ce poynt." F. 318, a.

LURDEN, *adj.* Heavy; as, "a *lurden nevvil*," a heavy or severe blow, Berwicks. V. LURDANE, *s.*

LURE, *s.* An udder.] *Add*;

Both Lluyd, in his list of Welsh words omitted by Davies, and Owen, mention *lgr*, *lgr*, as signifying an udder.

LUSBIRDAN, *s. pl.* Pigmies, West. Isl.

"The Island of Pigmies, or, as the natives call it, the Island of Little Men, is but of small extent. There has [have] been many small bones dug out of the

L U T

ground here, resembling those of human kind more than any other. This gave ground to a tradition which the natives have of very low-statured people living once here, call'd *Lusbirdan*, i. e. Pigmies." Martin's Western Islands, p. 19.

This term might seem to have some resemblance of Gael. *luchurman*, which signifies a pigmy. But I suspect it is rather of northern origin. In Isl. *lufing* is an elf, a fairy, a good genius; *Daemon mitis*, says G. Andr. p. 168. But it may have been formed from Su.G. Isl. *lius* light, also clear, candidus, and *birting* manifestatio, from *birt-a* manifestare; q. appearing bright. *Birting*, persona vel res albicans; Haldorson. Or perhaps from *byrd* genus, familia, q. "the white," or "bright family."

LUSCAN, *s.* Expl. "a lusty beggar and a thief;" Gall. *Encycl*.

O.Flandr. *luyssch-en*, Germ. *lusch-en*, latitare; insidiari. Su.G. *loesk*, persona fixas sedes non habens.

LUSERVIE, *s.*

"Item ane pair of slevis of *luservie* flypand bak-wart with the bord of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128.

Perhaps for *lutervie*. This might be a corruption of Fr. *loutre vive*, live otter. But I know not how the designation would be applicable. This must be a species of fur; for the title is *Furrenis*, i. e. Furrings.

LUSTING, *s.*

"The setting, *lusting* & rasing of the said fysching." *Aberd.* Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Can this mean invading; as allied to Su.G. *lyst-a*, Isl. *liost-a*, percutere.

LUSTY, *adj.* 2. Pleasant, delightful.] *Add*;

The term occurs in this sense in a song, the first verse of which is quoted in *The Complaynt of Scotland*, printed A. 1548.

O *lustie* Maye, with Flora queen,

The balmy drops from Phœbus sheen,

Prelusant beams before the day, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 212.

LUTE, *pret.* Let out.

—"The personis quha *lute* thair money to proffit, —hes compellit the ressauearis of the money to pay in tyme of derth the annuelrent of tua, three, or four bollis victuall yeirlie for ilk hundreth markis money." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 120. V. LUIT.

LUTERRIS, *s. pl.*

"Item ane gowne of purpoure velvot, with ane braid pasment of gold and silvir, lynit with *luterris*, furnist with buttonis of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32. *Luterdis*, p. 77.

Fr. *loutre*, Lat. *lutra*, L.B. *luter*, an otter. *Luterris* here evidently denotes some fur used as lining; and we find *loutres* conjoined with ermines, in the Catalan Constitutions, in a statute of James I. king of Aragon. Nec portet—nec erminium, nec *lutriam*, nec aliam pellem fractam, nec assiblays cum auro vel argento; sed erminium, vel *lutriam* integram simplicem solummodo in longitudine incisam circa capuciam capae, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. *Luter*, and *Cullellare*.

LUTTEN, *part. pa.* Let, suffered, permitted, S

I'd—syne play'd up the runaway bride,

And *luten* her tak the gie.

Runaway Bride, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 88. V. LUIT.

LUWME, LWME, *s.* A weaving loom.

This orthography occurs in conjunction with various correlate terms not easy to be understood.

"The tymmer of ane *woune luwme*, ane *lyning lwme*, twa *fidis*, ane *warpein fat*, ane *pyry quheill*,

ane pair of *warpein stakias*." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.*

Woune seems to be for *woollen*, as *lyning* is for *linen*. *Pyry quheill*, probably small or little wheel. *Fidis* may be treadles, from *fit* the foot, *q. fitties*.

M.

MA, *pron. poss.* My, Tweedd.

"I shuck *ma* pock clean toom—at twalhour's time." *Saint Patrick, i. 71.*

MAA, MAW, *s.* A whit, a jot, Loth. *Ne'er a maa*, never a whit, Lat. *ne hilum*.

In the same form, this word is also preceded, (doubtless under the idea of greatly increasing the emphasis), with the favourite terms, *Foul Fiend, Deil*.

MAAD, MAWD, *s.* A plaid, &c. V. MAUD.

MAADER, *interj.* A term used to a horse, to make him go to the left hand, *Aberd.*

MABER, *s.* Marble, perhaps an erratum for *marber*, from Fr. *marbre*.

"Item, an figure of a manis heid of *maber*." *Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.*

MACALIVE CATTLE, those appropriated, in the Hebrides, to a child who is sent out to be fostered.

"These beasts are considered as a portion, and called *Macalive* cattle, of which the father has the produce, but is supposed not to have the full property, but to owe the same number to the child, as a portion to the daughter, or a stock for the son." *Johnson's Journey, Works, viii. 374. V. DALZ.*

This term seems of Gael. origin, and comp. of *mac* a son, and *oileamh-nam* (*oileav-nam*) to foster, *q. the cattle belonging to the son that is fostered.*

MACDONALD'S DISEASE, the name given to an affection of the lungs, *Perths.*

"There is a disease called *Glacach*, by the Highlanders, which, as it affects the chest and lungs, is evidently of a consumptive nature. It is called *the Macdonald's disease*, because there are particular tribes of Macdonalds, who are believed to cure it with the charms of their touch, and the use of a certain set of words. There must be no fee given of any kind. Their faith in the touch of a Macdonald is very great." *Stat. Acc. P. Logierait, V. 84.*

MACER, MASSEB, MASAR, *s.* A mace-bearer, one who bears the *mace* before persons in authority, and preserves order in a court, *S.*

"Of late yeiris there is enterit in the office of *armes sindry extraordinier masseris* and *pursevantis*," &c. *Acts James VI. 1587, c. 30, p. 449, Ed. 1814. Maissers and Maisseres, Skene.*

"That our souerane lordis thesaurair, and vtheris

directaris of sic lettres, deliuer thame in tyme cuming to be execut be the ordinar herauldis, and pursueandis berand coittis of armes, or *masaris*, to be vait be thame as of befoir." *Ibid. A. 1592, p. 555.*

"The nomination of the *macers* hath, for two centuries past, been either in the crown, or in private families, in virtue of special grants from the crown." *Erskine's Inst. B. i. tit. iv, § 33.*

L.B. *masser-ius*, qui *massam seu clavam fert*,—*serviens armorum, nostris olim Masser, vel Sergeant à masse, nunc Massier; Du Cange. Ital. mazziere; Carpentier.*

MACFARLANE'S BOUAT, the moon. V. BOUAT.

MACHCOLING, *s.* V. MACHICOULES.

MACHICOULES, *s. pl.* The openings in the floor of a battlement.

"I have observed a difference in architecture betwixt the English and Scottish towers. The latter usually have upon the top a projecting battlement, with interstices, anciently called *machicoles*, betwixt the parapet and the wall, through which stones or darts might be hurled upon the assailants. This kind of fortification is less common on the south border." *Minstrely Border, i. Introd. lxxvi. N.*

K. James V. grants to John Lord Drummond the liberty of erecting a castle at his Manour of Drummond—"fundandi, &c.—castrum et fortalitium muris lapideis et fossis, ac cum le fowseis et barmkin fortificandi, et circumcingendi portisque ferreis et clausuris revocandi firmandi et muniendi, ac cum le *machcoling*, batteling, portulicis, drawbriggis, et omnibus aliis apparatus," &c. *Apud Edin. Oct. 20, 1491.—Orig. in Charter-room at Drummond Castle.*

Fr. *machecoulis, mascheoulis*, used as a *s. singular*, "the stones at the foot of a parapet (especially over a gate) resembling a grate, through which offensive things are throwne upon pionsers, and other assailants;" *Cotgr.* It is compounded of *masch-er*, to chew, to champ, to grind, and *coulisse*, "a portcullis, or any other door, or thing, which, as a portcullis, falls, or slips, or is let, doune;" *ibid.* This is evidently from *coul-er* to slide, to glide. The idea, conveyed by the compound term, seems to be, something that is *let fall* or *glides down* for the purpose of grinding the assailants.

O.Fr. *masche-coules, masche-coulis*, &c. is described

by Roquefort as a projecting parapet on the top of towers and castles, from which the defenders showered down perpendicularly on the besiegers stones, sand, and rosin or pitch in a state of fusion.

Rabelais uses the term in the form of *machicolis*, Prol. B. iii. This is rendered by our Sir T. Urquhart, *Port-culleys*.

The ancient kings of England, when they give a right to build a castle, mention this as one of the privileges granted, *imbattellandi, kernillandi, Machicollandi*. Hence Du Cange gives *Machicoll-are* as a L.B. v. formed from the Fr. *s. Machacolladura* occurs in the same sense with the term under consideration.

Spelman deduces the word from Fr. *mascel* or *machil*, mandibulum, a jaw-bone, and *coulisse* a cataract; either because it projected from the wall like a jaw-bone, or because it crushed the assailants as our jaw-bones do meat.

MACHLE (gutt.), *v. a.* To busy one's self doing nothing to purpose, to be earnestly engaged yet doing nothing in a right manner, Perth. ; "Ye'll *machle* yourself in the mids of your wark;"—perhaps a variety of *Magil*, q. v.

MACHLESS (gutt.), *adj.* Feeble. This is the pronunciation of Loth. It is generally used in an unfavourable sense; as, "Get up, ye *machless* brute!" V. **MAUCHTLESS**.

MACK, MAK, adj. Neat, tidy; nearly synonym. with *Purpose-like*, Roxb. V. **MACKLIKE**.

MACKLIKE, *adj.* 1. A very old word, expl. tight, neat, Ettr. For.; synonym. *Purpose-like*.

"We had na that in our charge; though it would be far mair *mach-like*, and far mair feasible,—to send yon great clan o' ratten-nos'd chaps to help our master, than to have them lying idle, eating you out o' house and hault here." Perils of Man, ii. 70.

Teut. *mackelick, ghe-mackelick*; commodus, facilis, lentus, lenis. *Ghe-mackelick mensch*, homo non difficilis aut morosus, tractabilis, facilis. Belg. *maklik*, easy; from Teut. *mack* commodus, Belg. *mak*, tame, gentle. The term in its simple form corresponds with Su.G. *mak* commoditas, Isl. *mak* quies, whence *maklik* commodus. These words in Dan. assume the form of *mag* ease, comfort, *magelic* commodious.

Macklike must be viewed as originally the same with *Makly*, adv. evenly, equally, q. v. The transition from the idea of easiness or commodity to that of neatness is very natural; as denoting something that suits the purpose in view. A similar transition is made when it is transferred to a person.

2. Seemly, well-proportioned, S.A.

MACKER-LIKE, *adj.* More proper, more becoming, or becoming, Ettr. For.

This is merely the comparative of *Macklike*, the mark of comparison being interposed between the component parts of the word, *euphoniae causa*, in the same manner as *Thieffer-like*, &c.

MAD, MAUD, s. A term, used in Clydesdale, to denote a net for catching salmon or trouts, fixed in a square form by four stakes, and allowed to stand some time in the river before it be drawn. C.B. *maud*,—that is open, or expanding.

MADDER, s. A vessel used about milns for

holding meal; pronounced *maider*, like Gr. *σ*; West of S. The southern synonym is *Handie*.

C.B. *meidyr, medr*, a measure, *math ar vesyr*, modius, a bushel. Sicambr. and Mod. Sax. *malder, malter*, mensurae aridae genus; synonym. with Teut. *modde, modius*. In L.B. this term assumes the forms of *Maldrus, Maldrum, Malter, Maltra, Maltrum*, &c. denoting a measure of four modii. But the extent is uncertain.

MADDERS'-FULL, as much as would fill the corn-measure called a *madder*, S.O.

"The prosecutor again implored his Lordship to make the young man marry his daughter, or free her to the session, which sure enough was not easy, seeing she had oaths of him; and was there at home crying out her eyes *madders' full*, fit neither for mill nor moss." Saxon and Gael, i. 2.

MADDIE, s. A large species of muscle, Isle of Harries.

"About a league and a half to the south of the island Hermetra in Harries, lies Loch-Maddy, so call'd from the three rocks without the entry on the south side. They are call'd Maddies, from the great quantity of big muscles, called *Maddies*, that grows upon them." Martin's West. Isl. p. 54.

Gael. *maideog*, the shell called Concha Veneris; Shaw.

MADDIE, s. One abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S. V. **MAUSE**.

MADGE, s. 1. A designation given to a female, partly in contempt and partly in sport, Lanarks. Synonym. *Hussie, E. Quean*.

"That glaikit *madge* Leddy Sibby's aff to the half-merk wi' the Count; but after a' its neither stealin nor murder." Saxon and Gael, iii. 106.

2. An abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S.

MAD-LEED, adj. Expl. a "mad strain," Gl. Tarras. It is occasionally used in this sense; Buchan.

Whare will ye land, when days o' grief
Come sleeikin in, like midnight thief,
And nails yir *mad-leed* vauntin?

Tarras's Poems, p. 17.

Q. the language of a madman. V. **LEID**, language.

MADLINGS, adv. In a furious manner.

"Satan—being cast out of men, he goeth *madlings* in the swine of the world:—putting forth his rage where he may, seeing he cannot where hee would." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 108. V. **LINGIS, term**.

MADLOCKS, MILK-MADLOCKS, s. pl. Oatmeal brose made with milk instead of water, Renfr.

Should we view this as *mat-locks*, it might be traced to Isl. *mat* cibus, and *lock-a* allidere; q. "enticing food." But any derivation must be merely conjectural.

MAE, s. A bleat, S.] *Add*;

2. A name used to denote a sheep or lamb, Dumfr. This has probably been introduced by children, if not confined to them.

MAE, adj. More in number. V. **MA**.

To MAGG, v. a. To defraud a purchaser of coals, by laying off part of them by the way, Loth.

"They were a bad pack—Steal'd meat and mault,

and loot the carters *magg* the coals." Heart of Mid Loth. iv. 115.

MAGGIE, MAGGY, s. A species of till, a term used by coalliers, Lanarks.

"The most uncommon variety of till, in this country, is one that by the miners is called *Maggy*. It is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 253.

MAGGIE FINDY, a designation given to a female who is good at shifting for herself, Roxb. V. **FINDY**.

MAGGIE MONYFEET, a centipede. V. **MONYFEET**.

MAGGIE RAB, MAGGY ROBB, l. A bad half-penny, S.

2. A bad wife; as, "He's a very guid man, but I trow he's gotten a *Maggy Rob* o' a wife;" Aberd.

To **MAGIL, MAIGIL, MAGGLE, v. a.** To mangle.] *Add*;

"They committed it [the work of reformation] to you whole and sound at your door; and what a *maggled* work you have made of it now, the heavens and the earth may bear witness." Mich. Bruce's Soul Confirmation, p. 21.

MAGISTRAND, MAGESTRAND, s. 1. The denomination given to those who are in the highest philosophical class, before graduation. It is retained in the University of Aberdeen; pron. *Magistraan*.

2. The designation given to the Moral Philosophy Class, Aberd.

"The *Magestrands* (as now) convened in the high hall; which was also the solemn place of meeting at public acts, examinations and graduations." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 24.

"*Magistrand Class*.—The science of astronomy employs the beginning of the fourth year, and completes the physical part of the course. Under the term moral philosophy, which forms the principal part of the instruction of the fourth year, is comprehended every thing that relates to the abstract sciences," &c. Thom's Hist. Aberd. ii. App. p. 39.

L.B. *magistrari*, academica laurea donari. *Magistrand* would literally signify, "about to receive the degree of Master of Arts."

MAGNIFICKNESSE, s. Magnificence.

—"I look upon it [Lyons] as one of the best and most important towns in France, both for the *magnificknesse* of the buildings, [and] the great trafique it hath with almost all places of the world, to which the situation of it betwixt two rivers, the Soane and the Rhosne is no small advantage." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 36.

MAGREIT, s. The designation given to one of the books in the royal library.

"The *magreit* of the queene of Navarre." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 245.

This must have been a misnomer of the person who made the catalogue, or who pretended to read the titles of the books to him. The work undoubtedly was the celebrated Contes et Nouvelles de *Marguerite*, Reine de Navarre. But the name of

this princess has been mistaken for that of the work.

MAHERS, s. pl. "A tract of low, wet-lying land, of a marshy and moory nature;" Gall. Encycl. Gael. *machoire* simply denotes "a field, a plain;" Shaw; from *magh*, a level country. C.B. *mar*, what is flat; whence *maran*, a flat, a holme.

MAY, s. Abbrev. of *Marjorie*, S. V. **MYSIE**.

* **MAY, s.** The name of the fifth month. This is reckoned unlucky for marriage, S.

"Miss Lizzy and me, we were married on the 29th day of April, with some inconvenience to both sides, on account of the dread that we had of being married in May; for it is said,

Of the marriages in May,

The bairns die of a decay."

Ann. of the Par. p. 66.

"As a woman will not marry in May, neither will she *spear* (wean) her child in that month." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 410.

The ancient Romans deemed May an unlucky month for matrimony.

Those days are om'nous to the nuptial tye,
For she who marries then ere long will die;
And let me here remark, the vulgar say,
'Unlucky are the wives that wed in May.'

Ovid's Fasti, by Massey, p. 278.

MAY-BIRD, s. A person born in the month of May, S.

The use of the term *bird*, in relation to man, is evidently borrowed from the hatching of birds.

It would seem that some idea of wantonness is attached to the circumstance of being hatched or born in this month. Hence the Prov. "*May-birds* are ay wanton," S.

MAICH, MACH, (gutt.), s. Son-in-law.] *Add*;

"*Mauf* denotes a brother-in-law, N. of E." Grose. This is evidently a corr. pronunciation formed from A.S. *maeg*, *mag*, the guttural sound being changed into that of *f*, as in *laugh*, &c. It is merely a variation of *meaugh* mentioned above.

MAICHLESS, adj. Feeble, wanting bodily strength, Fife. V. **MAUCHTLESS**.

MAY-BE, adv. Perhaps, S.

"Your honour kens mony things, but ye dinna ken the farm o' Charlie's-hope—it's sae weel stocked already, that we sell *maybe* sax hundred pounds off it ilka year, flesh and fell thegither." Guy Mannering, iii. 224.

MAID, s. A maggot, S.B.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Mathe worme*" is given as synon. with *Make*; Prompt. Parv.

2. In Galloway, *made*, obviously the same word, is restricted to the *larvae* of maggots.

"*Mades*, the *larvae*, or seed of *mawks*; maggots as laid by the *blue douped mawking flee*, or maggot fly, on *humph'd* or putrid flesh." Gall. Encycl.

Add to etymon;—C.B. *magiad*, a worm.

MAID, MADE, adj. Fatigued, Aberd. V. **MAIT**. **MAIDEN, s.** An instrument for beheading.] *Add*;

We learn from Godscroft, that Morton had caused this instrument to be made "after the patterne which he had seen in Halifax in Yorkshire;" p. 356.

MAIDEN, *s.* 1. The name given to the last handful of corn, &c.] After quotation from Douglas, *Insert*;

His young companions, on the market-day,
Now often meet in clusters to survey
Young Gilbert's name, in gowden letters grace
The largest building in the market-place;—
And if they have a trifle out to lay,
To put it in a former neighbour's way;
—Who had with them for wedding bruises run,
And from them oft the harvest *maiden* won.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 95.

The natives of the Highlands seem to have borrowed the name from those of the Lowlands. For they call this last handful of corn *Maidhdean-buain*, or *Maidhdean-puain*, i. e. the shorn maiden. When expressed literally, it is denominated *mir-garr*, i. e. the last that is cut.

I am much disposed to think that the figure of the *Maiden* is a memorial of the worship of Ceres, or the goddess supposed to preside over corn. Among the ancients, ears of corn were her common symbol. Rudbeck has endeavoured to shew that the very name of *Ceres* is the same with *Kaera* and *Kaerna*, the designations given by the idolatrous Goths to the goddess of corn. V. Atlant. ii. 447. 449. It is remarkable, indeed, that the name of *kirn-baby*, or *kern-baby*, should still be given to the little image, otherwise called the *Maiden*. Fancy might suggest, that the struggle for this had some traditionary reference to the rape of Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres.

"At the *Hankie*, as it is called," says a learned traveller, "or Harvest-Home [in the city of Cambridge] I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him other symbols of Ceres, carried in a waggon, with great pomp and loud shouts, through the streets;—and when I inquired the meaning of the ceremony, was answered by the people, that "*they were drawing the Harvest-Queen.*" Clarke's Travels through Greece, &c. p. 229, N.

O that year was a year forlorn!
Lang was the har'st and little corn!
And, sad mischance! the *Maid* was shorn
After sunset *!
As rank a *mitch* as e'er was born,
They'll ne'er forget!

The Har'st Rig, st. 142.

* "This is esteemed exceedingly unlucky, and carefully guarded against." N. *ibid.*

As in the North of S., the last handful of corn forfeits the youthful designation of *Maiden*, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas, and is called the *Carlin*; when cut down after the sun has set, in Loth. and perhaps other counties, it receives the name of a *mitch*, being supposed to portend such evils as have been by the vulgar ascribed to sorcery. Thus she makes a transition from her proper character of *Kaerna*, or Ceres, to that of her daughter *Hecate* or Proserpine.

Add to etymon, penult l. after Verel. Ind.;

Rabelais alludes to a similar custom, of being liberal to brute animals, at the beginning of the new year which has formerly prevailed in France. He

speaks of those "who had assembled themselves,—to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new year, at that very time when they give brewis [brose] to the oxen, and deliver the key of the coales to the country-girls for serving in of the oates to the dogs." Urquhart's Transl. B. ii. c. xi, p. 75.

MAIDEN, *s.* "An ancient instrument for holding the broaches of pirns until the pirns be wound off;" Gall. *Encycl.*

MAIDEN, *s.* A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a smith for watering his fire, Roxb. This seems to be merely a ludicrous application of the term used to denote the last handful of grain cut down in harvest.

MAIDEN, *s.* A sort of honorary title given to the eldest daughter of a farmer, S.B. She is called the *Maiden* of such a place, as the farmer's wife is called the *Goodwife* of the same place.

HA'-MAIDEN, *s.* A farmer's daughter who sits *ben the house*, or apart from the servants, Berwicks. A phrase introduced when farmers began to have a *but* and a *ben*. Hence the proverb; "A *ha'-maiden*, and a hynd's cow, are ay eatin'."

2. The bride's maid at a wedding, S.B.

3. The female who lays the child in the arms of its parent, when it is presented for baptism, Lanarks. V. **MAIDEN-KIMMER**. Hence,

To **MAIDEN**, *v. a.* To perform the office of a *maiden* at baptism, *ibid.*

The phraseology is, *To maiden the wean*.

MAIDEN-HAIRE, *s.* "The muscles of oxen when boiled, termed *fix-furax* towards the border;" Gall. *Encycl.*

MAID-HEID, *s.* Virginity; *maidhood*, Shakesp. Yet keepit shee her *maid-heid* vnforlorne.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 136.

A.S. *maeden-had*, *maegden-had*, *id.*

MAIDEN-KIMMER, *s.* "The *maid* who attends the *kimmer*; or matron who has the charge of the infant at *kimmerings* and baptisms; who lifts the babe into the arms of its father," &c.; Gall. *Encycl.*

MAIDEN-MYLIKES, Orach, an herb.] *Delete* this article, as the name is given erroneously; transferring the etymon to *Midden-mylikes*.

MAIDEN-SKATE, *s.* The name given to the Thornback and Skate, while young, Frith of Forth.

"The young both of the thornback and the skate are denominated *Maiden-skate*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 28.

This observation is also applicable to Orkney. V. Barry, p. 296.

MAID-IN-THE-MIST, *s.* Navelwort, *Cotyledon umbilicus Veneris*, Linn., South of S.

Skinner supposes that it receives its botanical and E. names from its having some resemblance to the navel. Perhaps it has the S. name for a similar reason; as well as that of *Jack-i'-the-Bush*.

MAIGS, more commonly **MAGS**, *s. pl.* The hands; as, "*Haud aff yer maigs, man*," Roxb. The hands being the principal instruments of power, this term might perhaps be traced to A.S.

mage potens, *mag-an*, Su.G. *mag-a*, posse; Teut. *maecht* vis, potentia. But as Gael. *mag* denotes the paw, (MacFarlan's Vocab.) this may be viewed as the origin. Shaw gives *mag* as a term corresponding with *hand*. It is singular, however, that there is no similar term in any of the other Celtic tongues.

To MAIG, *v. a.* 1. To handle any thing keenly and roughly, especially a soft substance, so as to render it useless or disgusting; as, "He's *maigit* that bit flesh sae, that I'll hae nane o't," Roxb. The term is often applied to the handling of meal in baking.

2. To handle, as continuing the act, although not implying the idea of rough treatment; as, "Lay down that kitlin, lassie, ye'll *maig* it a' away to naithing," *ibid.*

MAIGERS, *prep.* In spite of, Mearns.
Fr. *malgré*, *id.*

MAIGHRIE, *s.* A term used to denote money or valuable effects. Of one who has deceased, it is said, *Had he ony maighrie?* The reply may be, *No, but he had a gude deal of sprachrie*; the latter being used to signify what is of less value, a collection of trifling articles. This old term is still used in Fife.

Isl. *mag-a* acquirere, perhaps from Teut. *maeghe* cognatus, A.S. *maeg*, *id.*, and *ric*, potens; q. denoting the riches left by one's kindred.

MAIK, *s.* A match, mate, or equal.] *Add*;
This term is used by Patten.

"Touchynge your weales nowe, ye mynde not, I am sure, to lyue lawles and hedles without a Prince, but so to bestowe your Quene, as whoose *make* must be your Kynge." Somerset's Expedition, Pref. xv.
Also by Ben. Johnson.

—Maides, and their *makes*,
At dancings, and wakes,
Had their napkins, and poses,
And the wipers for their noses.

Works, ii. 127. *Add*, as sense

2. *The maik*, the like, the same.

"Gif euir scho dois *the maik* in tym cumyng," &c. *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16; and so in other places; whence the phraseology seems to have been common. It is also written *Mack*.

"And gif euir he dois *the mack* to hir, or to ony siclik burgess," &c. *Ibid.* A. 1535, V. 15.

MAIL, MALE, *s.* A spot in cloth, &c.] *Add*;
And all the waters in Liddisdale,
And all that lash the British shore,
Can ne'er wash out the wondrous *macle*!
It still seems fresh with purple gore.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 144.

The ingenious author, as in many other instances, has here adopted an arbitrary orthography, which makes his terms occasionally assume a more antique form than is necessary. The diphthong *ae* seldom occurs in Scottish.

MAIL, MALE, *s.* 2. Rent paid for a farm, &c.] *Add*;

"The lordis—ordanis that oure souerain lordis lettres be direct to distrenye him for the said fyve pund of *male*, and to mak the said Sir Robert be pait tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1467, p. 8.

3. Rent paid for a house.] *Add*;

"There followed shortly the uplifting of—the tenth penny of ilk *house mail* within the town,—reserving the bigging where the heritor himself dwelt free, alternarly." Spalding, i. 290. *Add*, as sense

4. *To pay the mail*, to atone for a crime by suffering; used metaphorically, S.

My sister, brave Jock Armstrong's bride,
The fairest flower of Liddisdale,
By Elliot basely was betray'd;
And roundly has he *paid the mail*.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 199.

To pay the cane, synonym.

FORMALE, *s.* Apparently rent paid per advance, q. *fore-male*, i. e. paid *before*. V. MALE-FRE.

FORMALING, *s.* In *formaling*, in the state of paying rent before it be due.

"Quhilk land he had in *formaling* to him & his airis." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1551, V. 21.

MAILLER, MEALLER, *s.* A cottager of a particular description, *Aberd.*, Ross.

"The great body of the people is divided into two classes, tenants and cottagers; or, as the latter are called here, *maillers*. The *maillers* are those poor people who build huts on barren ground, and improve spots around them, for which they pay nothing for a stipulated term of years." P. Urray, Stat. Acc. vii. 253, 254.

"The number of inhabitants has of late been much increased by a species of cottagers, here called *meal-lers*, who build a small house for themselves, on a waste spot of ground, with the consent of the proprietor, and there are ready to hire themselves out as day-labourers." P. Rosskeen, Stat. Acc. ii. 560.

Mailer is undoubtedly the proper orthography. V. MAIL, tribute.

MAIL-GARDEN, *s.* A garden, the products of which are raised for sale, S.] *Add*;

"The chief of these are the *mail gardens* around the city of Glasgow, from which that populous place is supplied with all the variety of culinary vegetables produced in this country." Agr. Surv. Clydes, p. 131.

MAILIE, *s.* A pet ewe, Dumfr. V. MAILLIE.

MAILYIE, *s.* The denomination of an old French coin.

"That na deniers of France, cortis nor *mailyeis* be tane, nor brocht hame." Balfour's Pract. p. 521. V. CORTES.

Fr. *maille*, "a (French) halfpenny; the halfe of a penny;" Cotgr.

L.B. *mailia*, *mallia*. Du Cange gives the same account of it, saying that it is the half of a denier or penny. He views it as contracted from *Medallia*; and considers the latter as itself a corruption of *Metallum*, a word which was inscribed on some of the silver coins of Lewis the Pious and Charles the Bald. V. vo. *Medalla*.

MAILLIE, *s.* An affectionate term for a sheep, Gall. V. Mactaggart. *Mailie*, Dumfr.

He derives the term "from *Mae* the bleat of a sheep;" but it may be deduced from C.B. *mal*, fond, doating; or rather from Gael. *meilaich*, Ir. *maileadh*, *meligh-am*, bleating, *meilaicham*, "to bleat as a sheep." Hence, as would seem, *melinach*, a ewe.

From Burns's "Death of Poor *Mailie*," it would appear that the term is used in Ayrs. also, not merely as an arbitrary denomination for an individual, but as that of any *pet yone*.

MAILLIE, *s.* The same with *Molly*, used for *Mary*, Aberd., Gl. Shirr.

MAILS, *s. pl.* An herb, Ayrs.

"Chenopodium several species, Goosefoot, wild spinage, or *mails*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 675.

Undoubtedly the same with *Milds*, *Miles*, Loth., and *Midden Mylies*, q. v.

MAINE BREAD, MAIN-BRED, *s.* Apparently manchet-bread.

"Farder thair was of meattis, wheat bread, *maine bread*, and ginge bread, with fleshis beiff and mut-ton," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 345. *Mainbread* in other editions.

"The bread of *mane*," says Mr. Pinkerton, "seems to have been enriched with spices." Hist. Scot. ii. 433. V. MANE. *Breid of Mane*.

MAINLIE, *adv.* Apparently for *meanly*.

"After they were apprehended, they were all put into English ships, and bot *mainlie* used." Lamont's Diary, p. 41.

MAIN-RIG, *adv.* A term applied to land, of which the ridges are possessed alternately by different individuals, Fife; exactly synon. with *Runrig*.

This term has every appearance of being very ancient, as compounded of A.S. *maene*, Su.G. *men*, Alem. *meen*, communis, and *rig* a ridge. The A.S. term is often used with the augmentative prefixed, *ge-maene*, as Teut. *ghe-meen*; q. "ridges held in common." Thus A.S. *gemaene laes* is rendered *compescuus ager*; Lye.

MAIN'S MORE, *s.* Free grace or goodwill, Ayrs.

"Some thought it wasna come to—pass, that ye would ever consent to let Miss Mary tak him, though he had the *main's more*." Sir. A. Wylie, iii. 221.

This, I am informed, is a Gael. phrase. *Mathamhas more*, pron. *maanish more*, great grace, complete pardon.

MAIN SWEAT, the phrase used by the vulgar to express that violent perspiration which often immediately precedes death, S.

Perhaps from A.S. *maegn*, vis, robur, q. that by which the *strength* of the body is evaporated.

It is also called the *Death-sweat*.

MAINTO, MENTO, *s.* To be in one's *mainto*, to be under obligations to one; *out o' one's mento*, no longer under obligations to one, Aberd.

To MAJOR, *v. n.* To prance about, or walk backwards and forwards with a military air and step, S.

—"Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' *majoring* yonder afore the muckle pier-glass." Waverley, ii. 290.

"He cam out o' the very same bit o' the wood, *majoring* and looking about sae like his Honour, that they were clean beguiled, and thought they had letten aff their gun at crack-brained Sawney, as they ca' him." Waverley, iii. 238.

"Then in comes a witch with an ellwand in her hand, and she raises the wind or lays it, which ever

she likes, *majors* up and down my house, as if she was mistress of it," &c. The Pirate, iii. 53.

I am at a loss to judge, whether this idea has been borrowed from the gait of a major in the army, or of a *drum-major*. When viewing the state of the latter, one would rather suppose that he had originated the term. Or it may be traced with equal propriety to that important personage a *major-domo*.

MAJOR-MINDIT, *adj.* Haughty in demeanour; q. resembling a military officer, who has attained considerable rank, Clydes.

MAIR, MAIRE, MARE, *s.* 1. An officer attending a sheriff, &c.] *Add*;

This is conjoined with *Messenger* as synon.

"It were absurd to make either the Sheriff or Lyon accountable for the malversations of their *mairs* or messengers; but here the sheriff-officers were only brought *pro more*." Fountaih. Dec. Suppl. iv. 564.

2. *Maire of fee*.] *Add*, col. 4, l. 14 from bottom; This assertion of Obrien, that among the Scots *Maormor* was anciently the same with *Earl*, is confirmed by what is said by Sir Robert Gordon.

"The Earl of Southerland—is yet to this day called in Irish, or old Scottish language, *Morvair Cattey*, that is, the Earl of Cattey, so that the bishoprick took the denomination rather from Cattey, (which is the whole), then from Cattey-nes, which is but a part of the dyacie." Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 434.

Mormhaor, as the term is written by Shaw, is pronounced *Morvair*.

MAIR, *adv.* Used in the sense of moreover, or S. *mairattour*, q. "in addition to what has been already said."

"Item, ten pece of caippis, chasubles, and tunicles, all of claith of gold."—Marg. "In Merche 1567 I deliverit thre of the farrest quhilk the Q. [Queen] gaif to the Lord Bothuil. And *mair* tuke for hir self ane caip, a chasable, foure tunicles, to mak a bed for the king. All brokin and cuttit in her awin presence." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 156.

This bed seems to have been made for the prince James, acknowledged as *king* when the marginal notes were made. This gift had been made to Bothwell in the month following that in which Darnley was murdered. For in the preceding page, it is said of another article, in Marg. "In Feb. 1567 sex pecea wes tynt in the K. chalmer."

"Item, *mair* Mr. Johnne Balfoure deliverit ane mytir to Madam mosel de Ralle, quhilk mytir wes enrychit with sindrie stanes not verie fyne, all the rest coverit with small perlis." Ibid. p. 157.

Mair is evidently synon. with *Item*, which is generally used in these curious Inventories. V. MARE.

MAIR BY TOKEN, especially, South of S.

"Ane suldna speak ill o' the dead—*mair by token*, o' ane's cummer and neighbour—but there was queer things said about a ledly and a bairn or she left the Craighburnfoot." Antiquary, iii. 237.

The import of the phrase seems to be, "the more, to give an example." It is allied in signification to the phraseology used in Angus, *To the mair meen tai-kin*. V. TAKIN.

MAIS, *conj.* But; Fr.] *Add*;

Candour requires that I should insert the following marginal note on this word by Sir W. Scott.

"*Dubious*. The instance seems to be an error of a transcriber for *maist* gent."

MAISCHLOCH, *s.* Mixed grain. **V. MASH-LIN**. The article might properly be transferred to this orthography.

A learned friend remarks: "Perhaps from its variegated or spotted appearance, when made into bread, it may be derived from Su.G. *maslig* scabiosus, from *mas* macula; whence *Measles*, &c."

MAIS'D, *part. adj.* Mellow; as, "a *mais'd* apple," one that has become mellow, Fife.

Evidently the same word, used in a literal and more original sense, with *Meise*, *Maise*, to mitigate, *q. v.* See also **AMEISE**.

MAISER, *s.* A drinking-cup. **V. MASAR**.

MAISERY, *s.* Corr. of the name *Margery*, or *Marjory*, Moray. **V. SARBIT**.

MAIST, *adv.* Almost, S.

"*Maist* dead seldom helps the kirkyard," Ang. It is thus expressed in Lanarks.; "It's lang ere *ga'in* to die fill the kirkyard."

Ye may speak plainer, lass, gin ye incline,
As, by your mumping, I *maist* guess your mind.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 94.

MAISTLY, *adv.* 1. For the most or greatest part, S. *Maistlies*, Ettr. For.

2. Almost, nearly, S.B.

An' lusty thuds were dealt about,
An' some were *maistly* thrapp'l't.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

MAISTER, *s.* 2. In composition, &c.] *Add*;

Maister-man is also used as equivalent to *Dekyn*, i. e. the deacon of an incorporated trade in a royal borough.

"That in ilk tovene—of ilk sindry craft vsyt thar in thar be chosyn a wyss man of thar craft,—the quhilk sall be haldyn *Dekyn* or *maister man* oure the layff for the tyme till him assignyt till assay & gouerne all werkis that beis maide be the werkmen of his craft, sua that the kingis liegis be nocht defraudyt & scathyt in tyme to cum as thai haue bene in tyme bygane throw vntrew men of craftis." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 8.

3. A designation given, by the courtesy of the country, to the eldest son of a Baron or Viscount, conjoined with the name from which his father takes his title, S.

"About this time the Lord Banff and *Master of Banff's* grounds were plundered, and the *master* (his father being in Edinburgh) unhappily hurt a serjeant." Spalding, ii. 263.

Mr. Pinkerton, speaking of the *Laird*, says; "His tenants indeed called him *Master*, not landlord, but this was a slavish relique of the days of villenage; and hence apparently the Scottish phrase of *Master*, for the heir apparent to an estate, thus *Master of Huntley, of Darnley*, and the like, frequent in our history and records, and still retained where there is no second title." Hist. Scotl. i. 366.

4. The designation given to a farmer by those who are employed by him, S.

Upon the morn the *master* looks
To see gin a' his fowk hae hooks.
—When they ha'e a' their places ta'en,
The *master* gangs frae ane to ane.

The Har'st Rig, st. 17, 20.

MAISTERFULLIE, *adv.* Violently, with the strong hand.

"Gif ony man *maisterfullie* takis ane uther, and haldis his persoun in captivitie, until the time he obtene any contract,—the samin is of nane avail, force, nor effect." A. 1516. Balfour's Pract. p. 182.

"*Maisterfullie* brak wp the durris, & theifteouslie sta & tuk away gudis," &c. Aberd. Reg.

MAISTERSCHIP, *s.* A title of respect formerly given to the Magistrates of Aberdeen.

—"Ane abill conwenyent discreit man to be *maister* of the Gramer Skoull, beseikand thair *Maisterschippis* & the hail town to ressaue hym thankfully for sic steid & plesur he mycht do thaim." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

"Quhairfor I beseyk your *Maisterschippis* ye wald compel be justice," &c. Ibid. V. 17.

MAISTER, **MASTER**, *s.* Urine, &c.] *Add*;

"Take near a tub-full of old *master* or urine [chamber-lye], and mix it with as much salt, as when dissolved, will make an egg swim.—Put therein as much of your wheat you design to sow as it can conveniently hold," &c. Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 262.

I find that Gael. *maister* signifies urine.

MAISTER-CAN, *s.* An earthen vessel used for preserving chamber-lye.

She's dung down the bit skate on the brace,

And 'tis fa'en in the sowen kit;

'Tis out o' the sowen kit—

And 'tis into the *maister-can*;

It will be sae fiery sa't,

'Twill poison our goodman.

Wallifou fa' the Cat, Herd's Coll. ii. 139.

MAISTER-TUB, *s.* A wooden vessel used for preserving chamber-lye, S.

MAIT, **MATE**, *adj.* 1. Fatigued, overpowered, &c.] *Add*;

Mate occurs as a *v.* in O.E. "I *mate* or overcome: [Fr.] Je amatte." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 299, a.

MAITH, *s.* Son-in-law.

"Quhen king Terquine had socht in sundry partis quhare ony persoun might be wourthy to haue his dochter in mariage, thare wes nane fund as wourthy to be his *maith* as the said Servius." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 71. **V. MAICH**. Perhaps this is the true reading here.

TO MAK, *v. n.* 3. To counterfeit.] *Add*;

4. To become fit for the peculiar purpose for which any thing is intended; applied to substances undergoing some kind of fermentation or chemical process; as, "Muck maun be laid in a heap to *mak*," Clydes.

5. To **MAK aff**, or To **MAK aff wi'** one's self, *v. n.* To scamper off, S.

6. To **MAK at**, *v. n.* To aim a blow at one; as, 'He *maid at* me wi' his neive," C ydes.

7. To **MAK down**, *v. a.* To dilute, to reduce the strength of spirituous liquors, S.

8. To **Mak down a bed**, to fold down the bed-

clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered, S. This is opposed to *making* it up, when a bed-room is put in order for the day.

9. To *MAK for*, *v. n.* To prepare; to take preparatory steps; as, "He's no up yet, but he's *makin' for* risin'," S.

10. To *MAK for*, *v. a.* To prepare for, as certainly laying one's account with the event referred to; an elliptical phrase, equivalent to "make ready for."

"So the force of the argument is,—that they behaved to *make for* trouble, as being inevitable, considering they are not of the world." Hutcheson on John xv. 10.

11. To *MAK in wi'* one, *v. n.* To get into one's favour, to ingratiate one's self, S.

12. To *MAK out*, *v. n.* To extricate one's self, S.

13. To *MAK throw wi'*, *v. n.* To finish, to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, "He *maid throw wi'* his sermon after an unco pingle," S.

14. To *MAK up*, *v. a.* To raise with difficulty, Clydes.

15. To *MAK up*, *v. n.* To rise with difficulty, S.

16. To *MAK up*, *v. a.* To be of availment to.

Thus when we receive any thing useless or inadequate to our expectation or necessities, it is ironically said, "Ay! that will *mak me up*!" or seriously, "Weel, that winna *mak me sair up*," S.

17. To *MAK up*, to remunerate, to enrich, S.

His tabernacle's without the camp,

To join them go you thither;

And though you bear the world's reproach,

He'll *make you up* for ever.

Scotland's Glory and Shame, p. 2.

18. To *MAK up*, *v. a.* To contrive, to invent, S.

19. To *MAK up*, *v. a.* To compose; as applied to writing, as in sense 1. without the prep., S.

20. To *MAK up*, *v. a.* To fabricate; regarding a groundless story, S.

21. To *MAK up till* one, *v. a.* To overtake one, implying some difficulty in doing so, S.

To *MAK*, *v. a.* as conjoined with nouns substantive.

1. To *MAK fore*, *v. n.* To be of advantage; as, "Dearth frae scarcity *maks nae fore* to the farmer," Clydes. V. *FORE*, *s.*

2. To *MAK hering*, to cure herrings.

"The haill burrowis of the west cuntrie—hes yeirle in all tymes bygone resortit to the fisching of Loch Fyne and vthers Lochis in the north Ilis for *making of hering*.—Nottheles certaine cuntrie men adiacent—hes rasit ane greit custume of euerie last of *maid hering* that ar tane in the said Loch," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 498.

3. To *MAK PENNY*, to sell, to convert into money.

"The prouest, &c. chargit the officiariis to *mak penny* of the claith prisit." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This is equivalent to the Belg. phrase *iets te gelde maaken*, and indeed to the E. one, corresponding with this, "to make money" of a thing.

4. To *MAK STEAD*, to be of use; E. *to stand in stead*,

"Such cattle as would not drive they houghed and slew, that they should never *make stead*." Spalding, ii. 269.

This might seem at first view to be an anomalous use of A.S. *sted* locus. But as Teut. *staede* signifies, not only statio, locus, but commoditas, utilitas, our phrase is analogous to *staede do-en*, usui esse, prodesse, commodo esse. The Teut. also supplies one exactly correspondent with the E. phrase. This is given as synon. with the other; *in staede sta-en*.

MAKE, *s.* Abbrev. of Malcolm, Aberd. Reg.

MAKER-LIKE, *adj.* V. MACKER-LIKE.

MAKLY, *adv.* Evenly, equally.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Macly apte*." Prompt. Parv.

MAKLY, *adj.* Seemly, well-proportioned; Gl. Ramsay.

MAL-ACCORD, *s.* Disapprobation; dissent, refusal.

—"Wherefore we heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to thir reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of bon-accord or *mal-accord*." Spalding, i. 216 (2d).

Fr. *mal* evil, and *accord* agreement. I question if either of these words has ever been properly naturalized. They are used by Colonel Monro, of the *worthy Scots Regiment*, who employs a good many foreign terms in his diction.

MALAPAVIS, *s.* A mischance, a misfortune, Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps from Fr. *mal* evil, and *pavois-ier*, to defend; q. ill-defended, (V. PAUIS); or from PAVIE.

MALARE, MALAR, *s.* One who pays rent for a farm.

—"Anent the keping of the said Margret scaithles & harmeles of the malis & fermes of the landis of Dalquhillray of x yeris bygone, takin & resavit be the said Donald & his spouss fra the said vmquhile James the *malare*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 83.

2. One who rents a house in a town.

"It is nocht the vss nor consuetude within this burgh to ane *malar* to byg & reperall any thing that is yerdfest or nalit fest with the hous." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 638. V. MAILER.

To MALE, *v. a.* To stain. V. MAIL.

MALE-A-FORREN, *s.* "A meal of meat, over and above what is consumed; a *meal before hand*;" Gall Encycl.

MALEFICE, *s.* A bad action, Fr.

I find this word only as used by Kelly, in explaining the Prov. *Before I ween'd now I wat*; "Spoken," he says, "upon the full discovery of some *malefice*, which before we only suspected." Prov. p. 69. V. MALIFICE.

MALE-FRE, *adj.* Without rent; synon. *Rent-free*, S.

"That the said Johne of Blackburne sall brouk & joysethe tak of the saidelands of Spensarfelde for the termes contenit in the said letter of tak made to him be the said Alex' Thane, & *male-fre* for the formale pait be him to the said Alex', efter the forme & tenour of the samyn letter." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 10.

It is also improperly written *meal-free*.

"But the truth is, that many of you, and too many also of your neighbour church of Scotland, have been like a tenant that sitteth *meal-free*, and knoweth not

his holding while his rights be questioned." Ruth. P. I. ep. 3.

MALEGRUGROUS, *adj.* Grim.] *Add*;

Often pron. *malla-grugous*. It may be of Gael. origin, from *mala*, *mullach*, primarily denoting the eye-brow, and hence applied to knotted or gloomy eye-brows; and *Gruagach*, a female giant, also a ghost supposed to haunt houses, called in Scotland a Brownie (Shaw); *q.* the ghost with the gloomy eye-brows, *synon.* with *Bo-mullach*. V. **BAMULLO**.

MALESON, **MALISON**, *s.* A curse.] *Add*;

2. *Horse-malison*, a person who is cruel to his horse, Clydes.

MALGRACE, *s.* The opposite of a state of favour.] *Add*;

"The lord Gordon lodged in Tulliesoul and staid no longer there, only exhorting the Strathboggie men to be ready upon their own peril, and so rode his way, being in *malgrace* with his father, and returned to Aberdeen." Spalding, ii. 123, 124.

MALGRATIOUS, *adj.* Surly, ungracious.

—A forfarn falconar,

A *malgratious* millare. *Colkelbie Son*, F. i. v. 64.

Fr. *malgrace*, disfavour, displeasure.

To **MALIGNNE**, *v. n.* To utter calumny.

"Seing the said slanderous, seditious, and fals brute altogither ceissis not in sic as *malignne* aganis the treuth, I can not now, quhen your maiestie hes your nobiletie & estatis of parliament convenit in sa full nowmer, abstene fra my complaint." Erle of Mortoun's Declaratioun, 1579, Acts Ja. VI. Ed. 1814, p. 175.

MALICEFU', *adj.* Sickly, in bad health, Orkn.

V. **MALICE**, **MALE-EIS**.

MALIFICE, *s.* Sorcery, witchcraft; Lat. *maleficium*, *id.*

"There was also Bessie Weir hanged up the last of the four, one that had been taken before in Ireland, and was condemned to the fyre for *malifise* before." Law's Memorials, p. 128.

MALIGRUMPH, *s.* Spleen, Roxb.

Perhaps a corr. of *Molligrubs* or *Molligrant*, *q. v.*

MALL, **MALLY**, *s.* Abbrev. of *Mary*, *S.*

MALLEURITE', *s.* The same with *Malhure*.

"The Veanis lamentit hevelie in thare counsellis—dredand the same chance and *malleurit* to fall to thare toun of Veos as was now fallit to Fidenas." Bel-lend. T. Liv. p. 345.

Fr. *malheureté*, mischance.

* **MALT**, *s.* *Malt abuse the meal*. V. **MAUT**.

MALVERSE, *s.* A crime, a misdemeanour, Clydes.; Fr. *malvers-er*, to behave one's self ill.

"If any skaith was done, the sheriff and his officers must be answerable for it, who, by the Acts of Parliament, are entrusted with the execution of ejections; and so, if any *malverse* was committed, he must be countable." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iv. 563.

"He often deprives them for no *malverse* in their office, but only for not paying in their dues to him." Ibid. p. 716.

MAMENT, *s.* Moment, Ang., Fife.

"Ay, there's news for you, Janet. It's just the haill town's clatter at this *mament*." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 24.

CANNIE MAMENT. V. **CANNIE**.

MAMIKEEKIE, *s.* A smart sound blow, Roxb.

This is perhaps a cant term; but the latter part of the word seems allied to Teut. *kaeck*, the cheek, Isl. *kialki*, *id.*, as if it had originally denoted a blow, on the chops, like Teut. *kaeck-slagh*, *alapa*.

MAMMONRIE, *s.* Idolatry.

Quha does adorne idolatrie,

Is contrair the haly writ;

For stock and stane is *Mammonrie*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 68.

Christians, from the time of the crusades, either from ignorance, or from hatred, accused the Moham-medans as idolaters, because of their belief in the false prophet. V. **MAHOUN**.

To **MAMP**, *v. a.* 1. "To nibble, to mop, to eat as a person who has no teeth;" Ayrs., Gl. Picken. E. *mump*, *id.*

2. "To speak querulously;" *ibid.*

A' the day I greet and grummle,

A' the night I sab an' cry;

Whiles my plaint I *mump* and mummle,

Whar the burnie todles by.

Picken's Poems, i. 188.

This is merely a variety of the E. *v. to Mump*. *Se-renius* gives Sw. *mums-a* as exactly *synon.*, which he derives from *mun* *os*, *q. muns-a*, ore laborare, to work with the mouth. This derivation is greatly confirmed by that of Teut. *mompel-en*, murmillare, mussitare, emutire, of which the primary form is *mondpel-en*, from *mond*, the mouth.

MAM'S-FOUT, *s.* A spoiled child, Teviotd.

Teut. *mamme* mater, and S. *fode*, *fwde*, brood. V. **FODE**.

MAM'S-PET, *s.* *Synon.* with *Mam's-Fout*.

"He has fault [greatly feels the want] of a wife, that marries *Mam's Pet*." S. Prov. "Maids that have been much indulged by their mothers, and have had much of their wills, seldom prove good wives." Kelly, p. 153.

To **MAN**, **MAUN**, *v. a.* 1. To accomplish by means of strength, S. *Maunt*, *man't*, pret.

"*Man*, to effect, to accomplish by much exertion." Gl. Picken.

Death's *maunt* at last to ding me oure,

An' I'll soon hae to lea' ye.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 201.

But out at last I *maunt* to speel;

Far mair than e'er I thought atweel. *Ib.* p. 225.

—I gied an unca draw,

An' *man't* to rive mysel awa.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 42.

He'll no man't, spoken of any thing which, it is supposed, one cannot effect. "I'll ergh eneuch *man't*," I'll hardly accomplish it, Lanarks.

2. To effect by whatever means, S.

Sud ane o' thae, by lang experience, *man*

To spin out tales frae mony a pawky plan,—

And should some stripling, still mair light o' heart,

A livelier humour to his cracks impart,—

Wad mony words, or speeches lang be needed,

To tell whase rhymes were best, were clearest

headed? *A. Wilson's Poems* 1816, p. 46.

The first by labour *mans* our breast to move,

The last exalts to extasy and love. *Ibid.* p. 47.

Isl. *mann-az*, in virum evadere: A.S. Moes. G. *mag-an* posse; valere, prevalere. *Ne magon*; non potuerunt. Or perhaps rather from the s. *maegn*, Isl. *magn*, vis, robur; *magn-a* vires dare, *magn-as*, corpus facere adolescere. Some, indeed, derive the name expressing our nature from *maa* or *mag-a*, posse. V. MAUN.

MAN-BOTE, *s.* The compensation fixed by the law, for killing a man. V. BOTE.

MAN-BROW'D, *adj.* Having hair growing between the eye-brows, Teviotd. Hereit is deemed unlucky to meet a person thus marked, especially if the first one meets in the morning. Elsewhere it is a favourable omen.

The term, I should suppose, had been primarily applied to a woman, as by this exuberance indicating something of a masculine character, q. having *brows* like a man. V. LUCKEN-BROW'D.

MAND, *s.* Payment.] *Add*;

On this term Sir W. Scott observes; "It is simply *amende*, and nothing more. The word, spelled *amand*, is daily and hourly used in the Court of Session to express the penalties under which parties are appointed to lodge written pleadings against a certain day."

MAND, MAUND, *s.* A kind of broad basket, in the shape of a corn-sieve, generally made of straw and willows plaited together, Aberd., Mearns.

The guidwife fetches ben the *mand*,

Fu' o' guid birsled cakes.

Burness's Poems and Tales, p. 184.

Goodman, hand me in o'er the *maund*

Yonder, anent ye. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 7.

E. *maund*, for which Johns. gives no authority, and which seems to be properly a north-country word, denotes "a hand-basket with two lids;" Grose. A.S. *mand*, corbis, "a coffer, a basket,—a pannier;" Somner. Teut. Fr. *mande*, id.

To MANDER, *v. a.* To handle; to deal; Loth.

MANDILL, *s.* A loose cassock; Fr. *mandil*.

"Item, one pair of breikis of blew velvott, with one *mandill* thairto broderit with gold." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

In O.E. called a *mandilion*; Phillips.

MANDMENT, *s.* An order, a mandate.] *Add*;

"Sarvais wrait to me, gif I wald he suld send the movables to my hous, and gif my recepis of it conforme to the Quenis and Regentis *mandment*, quhilk I wes content he did." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 185.

MANDRED, MANDREY, *s.* The same with *Manrent*, q. v.

MANE. BREID OF MANE.] *Add*;

Since writing this article, I have observed that the term was not unknown to Palsgrave. He renders *payne mayne* by Fr. *payn de bouche*; B. iii. F. 52. This Cotgr. gives as synon. with *pain mollet*, which he expl., "a very light, very crusty, and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven and salt."

Breid of Mane is one of the articles of entertainment at the *upprising feast* of one of James the Fourth's mistresses, stated in the Treasurer's Accounts, 1502. "The Lady," as she is called, had been on the straw.

MANERIALIS, *s. pl.* Minerals.

"Our said souerane lord—hes sett, grantit, and disponit—to the said Eustachius [Rogh] &c. the

haill goldin, siluer, copper, tin, and leidin mynes and *manerialis* within this realme of Scotland," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 369.

MANG, *s.* To mix one's *mang*.] *Add*;

Sweet was the sang, the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning *mang*,
An' meith ha fown content in onie breast,
Wi' grief like her's that had na been opprest.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 58, 59.

This undoubtedly signifies "morning meeting," i.e. the state of being mingled together in the morning.

It is used also in a different form, Angus.

Amo' the bushes birdies made their *mang*,
Till a' the cloughs about with musick rang.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 20.

This, in Edit. Third, is changed to

Upon the busses, birdies sweetly sang, &c.

MANGLER, *s.* One who smoothes linen with a calendar, S.

MANGLUMTEW, *s.* A heterogeneous mixture, Clydes.

Teut. *mengel-en*, (E. *mingle*). *Tew* may here signify taste; q. having the taste of substances quite incongruous.

MANHEAD, *s.* Bravery, fortitude; E. *manhood*.

"The said Sir Andrew Wood prevealed be his singular *manhead* and wisdom, and brought all his fyve schipis to Leith as prisoneris." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 240. Id. p. 244.

The termination is the same with Belg. *heyd*, and nearly allied to Germ. *heit*, denoting quality, person, state, &c.

MANIABLE, *adj.* That may easily be handled or managed.

—"The little booke, being eaten, giueth to the eaters a faculty to discern the true church from the false;—and this is by applying the rule and measure thereof, sound and straight as a reede, strong, apt, and *maniable* as a rod, and as Aaron his rod, which deuoured the rods of the enchanteris." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 88.

Fr. id. "tractable, weildable, handleable," &c. Cotgr. MANYIED, MAINYIED, *part. pa.* Hurt, &c.] *Add*;
Mayne occurs in the same sense in O.E. "I *mayne*, or I *mayne* one, I take the vse of one his lymmes from hym.—Je *mechaigne*.—But *Mechaigner* is Normante." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 286, b.

MANITOODLIE, *s.* "An affectionate term which nurses give to male children;" Gall. Encyc.

Teut. *totel-manneken* is the name given to those grotesque figures which form spouts in some old buildings. But this seems to be rather from *Mannie* a dimin. from *Man*, and S. *Toddle*, a term applied to the motion of a child.

To MANK, *v. n.* To fail, Aberd.

His cousin was a bierly swank,

A derf young man, hecht Rob;

To mell wi' twa he had na *mank*

At staffy-nevel job.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet, p. 128.

Teut. *manck-en*, deficere, deesse; Kilian.

MANK, *adj.* 1. Deficient, in whatever way, &c.] *Add*;

"Mr. Wodrow in his large, but *mank* and partial

History, hath given the world to believe, that these who disowned those tyrants authority, and withdrew from the Indulged and their abettors, were not Presbyterians, but as a sect of seditious schismatics, &c. making their actings and sufferings to be a reproach to Presbyterians." M'Ward's Contendings, xii.

MAN-KEEPER, *s.* A designation given to the newt, or *S. esk*, by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb., because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn *man* of his danger. This may be supposed to originate from the great attachment which has been ascribed to this animal to the human race, and their antipathy to serpents. V. Hoffman, Lex. vo. *Lacerta*.

To **MANKIE**, *v. n.* To miss, to fail, Mearns. **MANKIE**, *s.* At the game of *pears*, or *pearie*, when a pear misses its aim, and remains in the ring, it is called *mankie*, *ibid*.

Fr. *manqu-er*, to fail, to be defective; *manque*, defect. **MANKIE**, *s.* The general name of the stuff properly called *callimanco*, *S.*

"*Mankie*, an ancient kind of worsted stuff, much glazed, worn by females." Gall. Encycl.

MAN-MERROUR, *s.* A waster of men.

—And a *man-merror*,
An evill wyffs mirrour.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 83.

A.S. *man-myrring*, *hominum dissipatio, jactura*; from *man*, and *myrr-an*, *merr-an*, dissipare; whence E. *to marr*.

MAN-MUCKLE, *adj.* Come to the height of a full-grown male, Loth.

MANNACH, *s.*

"Item, a *mannach* of silver." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6. Perhaps a puppet, or little *man*, made of silver; q. Fr. *mannequin*.

To **MANNER**, *v. a.* To mimic, to mock, Dumfr.

MANNERIN, *s.* Mimicry, mockery, *ibid*.

As would seem, from the E. or Fr. noun; q. to imitate one's *manner*.

MANNIS TUAS.

Then Andrew Gray, wpone ane horss,
Betuixt the battillis red,
Makand the signe of holy cross,
In *mannis tuas* he said.

Battell of Balrinnies, Poems 16th Cent. 353.

For, he said, *In manus tuas*; referring to the language of the Psalter, Psa. xxxi. 5. "Into thine hand I commit my spirit."

MAN-MILN, **MANN-MILN**, *s.* A hand-miln for grinding.

"Item, ane *mann-miln* for making of poulder, with thre mortaris, nyne pestellis wanting the kapis of brace." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 173.

"Item, twa *man milnis* for grinding of quheit." *Ibid*. p. 174.

"Item, in the over hall of the nedder bailye ane *man myln* with all hir ganging geir." *Ibid*. p. 302.

This might seem at first view to signify a *miln* which might be wrought by a *man*. But it is more probably formed in conformity to the continental designations; Fr. *moulin à main*; Ital. *mola di mano*; Hisp. *muela di mano*, i. e. a hand-miln.

MAN OF LAW.

It would appear that this old E. phrase for a lawyer was used also in S.

—"David Balfour of Carraldstoune wes *man of law* for our said souerane lord in the said mater." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 206.

I need scarcely observe that this is the designation which had been common in the days of Chaucer. Hence, *The Man of Lawes Tale*. He is also called a *Sergeant of the Lawe*.

MANNIE, **MANNY**, *s.* A little man, *S.*

"At last and at length, up comes a decent, little auld *manny*, in a black coat and velvetene breeches, riding on a bit broken-kneed hirplin beast of a Heeland powney," &c. Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

MANNO, *s.* A big man; occasionally used in contradistinction from *Mannie*, a little man, Aberd.

Dr. Geddes viewed the letter *o* as an ancient augmentative in our language.

"Nor were the Scots entirely without augmentatives. These were formed by adding *um* to adjectives, and *o* to substantives; as, *greatum*, *goodum*, *heado*, *mano*.—It is not many years ago, since I heard a farmer's wife laughing heartily at her neighbour, for calling a horse of the middle size a *horsie*! 'He is more like a *horso*,' said she." Trans. Antiq. Soc. i. 418.

MANRENT, *s.* Homage, &c.] *Add*;

4. Improperly used to denote a bond of mutual defence between equals.

"It is from the mutual band, or contract, of *mandrey*, that we have any light, either of the person to whom, or the tyme about which Sir Walter of Newbigging was married.—The band follows:

"Be it kend, &c. me, Sir Walter of Newbigging, and me, Sir David of Towie, for all the dayes of our lyves, to be obleidged and bound be the faith of our bodies and thir present letters in *mandred*, and sworne counsell as brothers in law, to be with one another in all actiones," &c. Memorie of the Somervills, i. 74, 75.

Mandred approaches most nearly to the A.S. and old E. form *manred*. *Mandrey* seems rather to have been a vulgarism.

To *Mak Manred* or *Manredyn*, in the language of Barbour is merely the A.S. phrase; Hi hadden him *manred maked*; illi ei homagium praestiterant; Chr. Sax. A. 1115.

MANSING. In *mansing*, apparently in remainder.

—"The Lords found that the pursuer's gift being given in August, and bearing specially disposition of goods pertaining to the rebel, at the time of his rebellion, and of the gift which was granted within the year, could not extend to that whole year's farm, but only to the half thereof, viz. to the Whitsunday's term before the gift, and to the Martinmas's term after the gift; but the Lords found, that the farms of the rebel's own labouring pertained to the donatory; and that the gift, albeit it was in August, extended to the whole farms of that crop, which were in the rebel's hand in *mansing*, even as if he had died in August, not being rebel, the same would have pertained to his executors." Dury's Decis. Feb. 2, 1627, p. 267. Hope's Mem. Pract. p. 262-3, N.

This is erroneously printed in Hope's Pract. *Mansing Even*, as if some term or eve of a Festival were

meant. It is given correctly in Morison's Dict. Dec., xii. p. 5075.

It seems corr. from L.B. *remansa*, reliquium, residuum, q. in *remansam*. It might, however, signify the lands used as a demesne, from L.B. *mensa*, quicquid ad *mensam* instruendam conducit; O.Fr. *mense*. V. Du Cange. *Mension*, depense; Gl. Roquefort.

MANSS, *s.* A manor, a mansion-house; used as synon. with *mansioune*.

"That Daud Lindesay—has done na wrang in the occupacioune & manurin of the thrid parte of the landis of Grestoune, except the auld mansioune that William Inglis has in tak & twa akeris liand besid the said *manss*; and in the vptakin of the malez tharof except the said *manss* & akeris." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 149.

L.B. *mans-um* is used in this sense as *mansum regale*. Castrum Alvecestre, regale tunc *mansum*. *Mansum capitale*, quod vulgo *caput mansi*, nostris *chefmez*. Du Cange. Hence our *Chemys*, a manor-house.

It seems most probable that hence the term *manse* has been conferred on a parsonage-house; though it is supposed by some learned writers that it originally denoted the land appropriated to a churchman.

MANTER, *s.* One who stutters in speech, S.

MANTIN', *s.* A stuttering in speech, S.

MANTY, *s.* A gown, S; *mantua*, E.

"She said to herself, I wonder how my cousins silk *manty*, and her gowd watch, or ony thing in the world, can be worth sitting sneering all her life in this little stifling room, and might walk on green braes if she liked." Heart M. Loth. iii. 383.

Perhaps by a change of sense from Fr. *manteau*, a cloak. I cannot think with Mr. Todd, that E. *Manteau* is directly from Gr. *μαντιν*.

MANTILLIS of BANIS. V. BANIS.

MANUARIE, *s.* A factory.

—"Or by making of societies and *manuaries* in all the principall burrowis for making of stufes and other waires," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 178.

O.Fr. *manœuvre*, ouvrage des mains, Roquefort; whence L.B. *manuarius*, operarius. I hesitate, however, notwithstanding the awkwardness of the phrase, "making of *manuaries*," whether it be not meant of providing manufacturers.

MANUMENT, *s.* Management.

"The saidis James and maister Johnne had the government and *manument* of his hail rentis, leving, and affairis." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 245.

The only example I have observed of a similar term is in L.B. *manumunit-us*, rei domesticae administrator, procurator; Du Cange.

*To MANUMIT, MANUMISS, *v. a.* To confer a literary degree; synon. to *laureate*.

"1635. The 47th class, (some 45 in number), bred under Mr. Robert Rankin, were solemnly *manumitted* in the lower hall of the Colledge." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 126.

"The 20th class—were *manumitted* with the magisterial dignity, some 27 in number." Ibid. p. 65.

*MANUMISSION, *s.* Graduation.

"The disputation being ended,—the Primar calling the candidates before him, after a short exhortation to an vertuose and pious life, performeth the

ceremony, by imposition of a bonnet (the badge of *manumission*) upon the head of every one of the candidates." Ibid. p. 62.

L.B. *manumissio*, licentiam, vel facultatem, dare aliquid faciendi. A person was, in this sense, said to be manumitted *ad clericatum et tonsuram clericalem*; a strange idea, as he was in fact merely permitted to wear a badge of slavery, as becoming, according to the language of our forefathers, one of the Pope's *schavelings*. Perhaps this term was transferred to graduation, because the person who received it was henceforth a *Master*, and supposed rather able to instruct others than in a state of subjection.

To MAP, *v. n.* "To nibble as a sheep;" Ayrs., Gl. Picken, Loth. Expl. "to crumble a hard substance with the jaw-teeth," Gall.

This would seem nearly allied to *Mamp*, *v.*

MAPSIE. "A pet-sheep, called so from its *map*, *mapping* with its lips; young hares are also *mapsies*;" Gall. Encycl.

This may be originally the same with E. *to mop*, to make wry mouths. It is by no means improbable, that, as Skinner thinks, *Mop* is the same with *Mump*, the *m* being ejected, for the softer sound; especially as *Moup*, *Moop*, is with us the term used instead of *Mump*. It is possible, however, that the origin is Su.G. *mop-a* illudere.

MAPPIE, *s.* A term used in speaking to or calling a rabbit, Roxb. V. MAP, *v.*

MARB, *s.* "The marrow," Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

This word, which I have met with no where else, if given accurately, must be a corr. of C.B. *mer* id. or some similar term.

MARBEL, *adj.* Feeble, inactive, Loth.] *Add*;

Gael. *meirbh*, slow, weak; *meirbhe*, weakness, dullness; *marbh*, dead, heavy, benumbed; *marbh-am*, to kill; *marbh-an*, a corpse. C.B. *marw*, to die, also dead; deduced by Owen from *mar* flat, laid down; *marwdawl*, deadening; *marweidd-dra*, heaviness; Richardsa.

2. Slow, lazy, reluctant, Ayrs.

To MARCHE, *v. a.* To distinguish boundaries by placing landmarks.

"The Baillie ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and *marche* the same." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

To MARCH, MERCH, *v. n.* To be on the confines of, to be closely contiguous to, to be bounded by, S.

"There's a charming property, I know, to be sold just now, that *marches* with Glenfern." Marriage, iii. 311.

"That—portion of the lordschipe of Dambur—*mercht* as eftirfollowes." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 103.

MARCH-BALK, *s.* The narrow ridge which sometimes serves as the boundary between lands belonging to different proprietors.

"In regard the witness had deponed upon her tilling and riveing out the *march-balk*, they appoint Forrel—to visit it in the vacancy, and to consider the damage, and to report." Fountainhall, i. 224.

MARCH-DIKE, *s.* A wall separating one farm or estate from another, S.

"In the moor country inclosing comprises chiefly

two objects: 1st, To divide farms from each other by what is termed *march-dykes*." Agr. Surv. Gallo-way, p. 81.

MARCHET, *s.* The fine, &c.] *Add*;

The *marchet*, whatever was the origin of this badge of feudal bondage, was claimed at least as late as the year 1492. For in an act of this date, we find Robert Mure of Rowallane and his son pursuing Archibald Crawford of Crawfordland, "for the wrangwis spoliacioun, awaytakin & withhaldin frae thaim of certane hereyeldis, bludwetis & *merchetis*, as is contenit in the summondis," &c. Act.Dom.Conc. p.291.

MARCH-MOON.

The Druids, it is well known, made great use of the misseltøe; and although, from its being unknown in S., there can be no superstitious appropriation of it, we find that its only substitute in this country is used in a similar manner.

We learn from Pliny that "on the 6th of the March moon, a priest, clad in white, climbed the tree, and cut the Misseltøe with a golden bill, and others in white standing round, received it; after which they offered at their Carn-Fires with mirth."

—"In the increase of the *March Moon*, the Highlanders cut withes of the wood-bind that clings about the oak. These they twist into a wreath or circle, and carefully preserve it till the next March. And when children are troubled with hectic fevers, or when any one is consumptive, they make them pass through this circle thrice, by putting it over their heads, and conveying it down about their bodies. The like they do to cattle in some distempers. This I have often seen." Shaw's Moray, p. 232.

MARCKIS POINT, the object directly aimed at, q. the bull's eye; a metaphor borrowed from archers.

—"John Knox dois not meit the heid of my partickle,—quhairin (effer my iudgment) consistes the *marckis point* of the purpose." Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, E. iij. b.

MARE, *MAIR*, *adj.* More, S.] *Add*;

WITH THE MARE, a singular phraseology occurring in our old acts.

—"And als to refoound and pay to the said Johne the malex, proffitis, and dewiteis that he micht haue hald of the thrid parte of the saidis landis of thre yeris bigane, *with the mare*, extending yerely to vj merkis." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 114.

—"For the wrangwis detentioune & withhaldin fra hir of the malex & fermez of hir landis of Daudistoune of thre yeris bigane *with the mare*, extending yerely to vj chaldier of aitis," &c. Ibid. p. 115.

It may signify more or less; or perhaps, "with the overplus," q. whatever more; as would seem to be its signification in the phrase,—"Dois wrang in the occupatioune, lawboring, & manurin of viij akeris, *with the mare*, of the landis of Estir Cotis." Ibid. p. 132. But I have met with no parallel phrase in any other dialect.

With the May seems to be used in the same sense.

—"Johnne Mathesone spuilyeit & tuk fra him out of his maling of Kynnard v^{xx} [five score] of yowis *with the may*, xxxj hoggis," &c. Ibid. A. 1494, p. 305.

May signifies more in number. V. MA.

***MARE, TIMBER MARE**, *s.* A military punishment.

"He causes put up betwixt the crosses a *timber mare*, whereon knaves and runaway soldiers should ride." Spalding, i. 227. V. TREIN MARE.

MARE, *s.* A trough for carrying lime or mortar, &c.] *Add*;

"I think I set my apron and my *mare* as weel as you your apparel." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 155.

MAREFU', *s.* A hodfull, applied to lime or mortar, S. "I've a *marefu'* o' as gude lime here as ever cam out o' a lime-kill." Ibid.

MARE, *s.* A wooden frame which masons use as a support on which to rest a scaffold, Aberd.; also called a *horse*; in E. a *trest-head*.

"The three were seated aloft on a high stage, prepared on purpose with two *mares* and scaffold-deals." Ann. of the Par. p. 295.

Perhaps from its resemblance to the wooden *mare* used as a military punishment.

***MARE**. It is a singular superstition which prevails in the south of S., that if a bride ride home to the bridegroom's house on a *mare*, her children will for many years (on this account) want the power of retention.

"As soon as the bride was led into the house, old Nelly, the bridegroom's mother, went aside to see the beast on which her daughter-in-law had been brought home; and perceiving it was a *mare*, she fell a crying and wringing her hands. I inquired with some alarm, what was the matter. 'O dear, Sir,' returned she, 'it's for the poor bairnies that 'll yet hae to dree this unlucky mischance. Laike-a-day, poor waefu' brats! they'll no be in a dry bed for a dozen o' years to come!'" Edin. Mag. May 1817, p. 147.

MAREDAY, *s.* A day consecrated to the Virgin, in the Popish calendar. V. LETTIR MAREDAY. In another place, "the letter Maryday," it is said, is "callit the nativité of our lady." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

MAREILLEN, *s.* One of the names of the Frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, on the Frith of Forth. V. MULREIN.

MARE-STANE, *s.* A rough stone, resembling the stone-hatchet in shape; often one that has been taken out of the bed of a river, and worn down by collision or friction, so as to admit of a cord being fixed round it, Angus.

This is hung up in a stable; being viewed by the superstitious as a certain antidote to their horses being rode by the hag called the *Mare*. One of these I have in my possession, which was formerly appropriated to this important use.

MARIES, *s. pl.* The designation given to the maids of honour in Scotland.] *Add*;

One of the oldest writers who uses this term is Pitscottie.

"He called vpoun his dochter Magdalene, the queine of Scotland, and caused hir pas to his wairdrop,—and take his stiekis of claith of gold, velvet and satines etc. as shoe pleased to cloath hir and hir *maries*, or any other tapistrie of pail or robbis that shoe could find in his wairdrop." Cron. p. 372.

MARIKEN, MARYSKYN, SKIN, a dressed goat-skin.

"*Mariken skines* made in Scotland ilk hundred," &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

"*Marekin skinnies*." Rates, A. 1611.

"*Marikin skins*." Rates, A. 1670, p. 76.

"*iiij dosoun of maryskyn skynnes*."—Afterwards, *marykyn skynnis*. Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

Fr. *marroquin*, "Spanish leather, made of goats' skins, or goats' leather not tanned, but dressed with galls;" Cotgr.

MARYMESS, s.

"That—William erle Marschell sall-pay to the said Johne lord Drummond the soume of J^c merkis—at the fest of Sanct Johne the baptist called mid-sommer nixt tocum, & ane vther J^c merkis at the latter *Marymess* nixt thareftir," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 265. V. also p. 266.

This denotes the day appointed in the Roman calendar for commemorating the nativity of the Virgin, September 8th, which was denominated the latter *Marymess*, as distinguished from the day of her Assumption or Lady day, which falls on August 15th.

"The provest, bailleis, &c. of Irwin hes bene accustomed thir mony yeiris bigane to haif twa fairis in the yeir to be haldin within the said burgh;—the first fair beginnand vpoun the xv day of August, quhilk is the first *Ladie day*, and the nixt vpoun the viij day of September, quhilk is commonlie callit the latter *Ladie day*, being only xxij dayis betuix thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed 1814, p. 103.

Evidently from the Virgin's name, and S. *mess*, a mass, L.B. *missa*, A.S. *maessa*.

We find the phrase indeed, On haerfeste tha ful-lan wucan aer Sanctam Marian maessan, expl. by J. Bromton, "In Augusto plena hebdomada ante festum sanctae Mariae; i. e. In August, a full week before *Marymess*." V. Mareschall. Observ. in A.S. vers. p. 517. Bromton Chron. col. 826.

MARYNAL, s. A mariner.] *Add*;

"A stout and prudent *marinell*, in tyme of tempest, seeing but one or two schippis—pas through-out any danger, and to win a sure harborie, will have gud esperance, be the lyke wind, to do the same." Dr. McCrie's Life of Knox, first Ed. p. 439.

MARION, s. The Scottish mode of writing and pronouncing the name *Marianne*, the *Mariamne* of the Jews.

Every one is acquainted with that fine old S. song;

Will ye gang to the ewe-buchts, *Marion*?

MARY RYALL, the legal denomination of that silver coin of Q. Mary of Scotland, vulgarly designed the *Crookstone Dollar*.

"That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silvir callit the *Mary Ryall*,—of weicht ane unce Troie weicht—havand on the ane syde ane palme-tree crownit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1565. Keith's Hist. App. p. 118.

"Queen Mary having returned home to Scotland in the year 1561; and being married to Darnley, in four years after, these large pieces of money began to be coined among us, which were then called *reals* or *royals*, but now *crowns*." Ruddiman's Introd. to Diplom. p. 131. V. SCHELL-PADDOCK, and RYAL.

MARY'S (ST.) KNOT. *To Tie with St. Mary's*

knot, to cut the sinews of the hams of an animal, Border.

Then Dickie into the stable is gane,—

Where there stood thirty horses and three;

He has tied them a' wi' *St. Mary's knot*,*

A' these horses but barely three.

* Ham-stringed the horses, N.

Poetical Museum, p. 27.

How such a savage practice should have been denominated from her, who in these times was even by savages daily celebrated as *Mater Gratiae*, and *Dulcis Parens clementiae*, is not easily conceivable. The designation must have originated with some of those ruthless marauders, who, from the constant use of the sword, had become so daring as even in some instances to cut the Gordian knot of superstition; and who over their cups might occasionally laugh at the matins and vespers of those whom they spoiled.

MARITAGE, s. "The casualty by which the superior was entitled to a certain sum of money, to be paid by the heir of his former vassal, who had not been married before his ancestor's death, at his age of puberty, as the avail or value of his tocher;" Ersk.

—"That the—vassals, whose holding shall be changed, or who shall compone for their *maritage*,—their heires and successours shall bruik their lands in all time thereafter, free of any such burden of *maritage*." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 332.

L.B. *maritag-ium*. This is explained by Skene as equivalent to *Dos*, "*tocher-gud*," vo. *Dos*; De Verb. Sign. This corresponds with the primary definition given by du Cange: *Maritagium*, donatio, quae a parente filio fit propter nuptias, seu intuitu matrimonii. He then refers to Reg. Maj. Lib. ii. c. 18. § 1. He afterwards limits the term; *Maritagium servitio obnoxium* illud est quod datur cum speciali reservatione servitii debiti domino capitali.

"It was not the precise tocher which one got by his wife that fell to the superior as the single avail of marriage, but what his estate might have been reasonably supposed to entitle him to." Stair, ap. Ersk. B. ii. tit. 5. § 20.

***MARK, s.** Consequence, importance. *Men of mark*, the same with the E. phrase, *men of note*.

"No lords, nor barons, advocates, clerks, or other men of *mark*, had entry into this assembly." Spalding, i. 315.

To MARK, v. a. To set (on the ground); applied to the foot, and conjoined with words meant to express whether the person be able to do so or not.

"He is sae weak that he canna *mark* a fit to the grund;" or, "He's beginnin' to recruit, for he can now *mark* his fit to the grund;" Clydes.

Perhaps originally borrowed from the circumstance of one, who treads on the ground, leaving the *mark* or impression of his foot on it. The *v.*, however, may be here used as signifying to point, to direct, the ground being the object in view; in the same sense as it is said in other counties, "He canna *point* a fit to the grund."

MARK, MARK, s. A nominal weight used in Orkney.] *Add*;—and Shetland.

"*Mark*, it answers to their pound weight, but really containeth eighteen ounces." MS. Expl. of Norish words.

MARKLAND, *s.* A division of land, S.

"By a decree of the Exchequer (March 11, 1585), a 40 shilling (or 3 *mark-land*) of old extent (or 8 oxgangs, should contain 104 acres. Consequently, 1 *mark-land* should be 33 1-3d. The denomination of *mark-lands* still holds in common use of speech; and, in general, one *mark-land* may give full employ to one plough and one family in the more arable parts of the county." Agr. Surv. Argyles. p. 33. V. MERK, MERKLAND.

MARK, *s.* A denomination of Scottish money. V. MERK.

MARK MARK LYKE, one mark for another, in equal quantities of money, penny for penny.

"That the said—Macolme & Arthure sall pay in like proporcioun of the said annuel, efferand to the part of the land that ather of thaim has, *mark mark lyke*, comptand be the ald extent." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 71. V. MERK.

MARK, *adj.* Dark, S.B.] *Add*;

It was sae *mark*, that i'the dark,
He tint his vera sheen.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 120.

MARKAL, *s.*

"But what manners are to be expected in a country where folks call a ploughsock a *markal*?" The Pirate, ii. 104.

This is expl. as if it signified the ploughshare. That this, however, is not the meaning will appear from MERCAL, q. v.

MARK NOR BURN, a phrase synon. with *Hilt nor Hair*, S.

"When one loses any thing, and finds it not again, we are said never to see *mark nor burn* of it;" Gall. Encycl.

Mactaggart seems to confine the original sense of the phrase to the burning of the sheep with a red hot iron on the horns and nose." But *mark*, I apprehend, is the same with *tar-mark*, or that made by ruddle.

MARK O' MOUTH. 1. "A *mark* in the mouth, whereby cattle-dealers know the age of the animal," S. Gall. Encycl.

This in E. seems to be called "mark of tooth." V. JOHNS. vo. *Mark*.

2. Transferred to persons advanced in life, S.

"Old maids are sometimes said to have lost—*mark o' mouth*." Gall. Encycl.

This, although oddly expl. by Mactaggart, refers to their loss of teeth.

MARKSTANE, *s.* A landmark, Galloway; synon. *Marchstane*.

"*Markstanes*, stones set up on end for marks,—that farmers might know the marches of their farms. and lairds the boundaries of their lands." Gall. Encycl. V. MARCHSTANE.

To MARLE, *v. n.* To wonder, corr. from *Marvel*, South of S.

"I *marle* the skipper took us on board, said Richie." Nigel, i. 79.

MARLED, MERLED, MIRLED, *part. pa.* 1. Variegated, mottled, S.; as, "*marled* stockings,"

those made of mixed colours, twisted together before the stockings are woven or knitted; "*marled* paper," &c.

"They delight to weare *marled* clothes, specially that haue long stripes of sundry colourous; they love chiefly purple and blew." Monipennie's S. Chron. p. 46. 2. Chequered; as, "a *marled* plaid," a chequered plaid," Roxb.

If not corr. from E. *marbled*, from O. Fr. *marellet*, *marbré*, *rayé*, *bigarré*; Roquefort.

MARLED SALMON, a species of salmon. V. IESK-DRUIMIN.

MARMAID, &c. *s.* The Mermaid.] *Add*;

The figure of the *Mermaid*, it appears, was sometimes worn as an ornament of royalty.

"Item, ane gryt targat with the *marmadin*, sett all with dyamonttis, rubeis, and ane gryt amerant." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 65.

That this was a representation of the sea-monster thus denominated, appears from another passage.

"Item, ane bonet of blak velvott with ane tergat of the *marmadin*, hir *tayll* [tail] of dyamonttis, with ane rubie and table dyamont, sex settis of gold, with ane gryt rubie in every ane of thame, and xii settis with twa gryt perle in every ane of thame." Ib. p. 68.

MARR, *s.* An obstruction, an injury.

—"Thereby we could do nothing but render ourselves a prey to the enemy, if not a *marr* to the Lord's work." Society Contendings, p. 66.

Serenius derives the E. *v.* from A.S. *mar*, *morbus*, *damnum*; but the only word he can refer to is *mara*, the night-mare. The origin certainly is, as given by Johns., A.S. *amyrr-an*, or *amerr-an*, impeding.

MARRAT, MARRIOT, *s.* Abbrev. of *Margaret*, S. MARREST, *s.* The same with *Mares*, *Marres*.

"—Togider with the—parkes, meadows, mures, mossis, *marrests*, commounties, pasturages," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 149.

L.B. *marist-us*, palus.

MARRIAGE.

A variety of curious customs and superstitions still prevail in S. in regard to marriage, some of which evidently claim great antiquity, and may even be traced to the times of the ancient Romans, or manifest a striking resemblance.

In Angus, the bride's furniture is sent to the bridegroom's house a day or two before the wedding. A spinning-wheel and reel are considered as essential parts of this. Among the Romans, one thing indispensable in the procession of the bride was a distaff dressed up with a spindle and flax, as an emblem of her industrious disposition.

If any part of the bride's furniture be broken in the removal or carriage, it is viewed as an omen of unhappiness in the connubial relation.

In the same county, as soon as the bride enters the house of the bridegroom, he leads her forward to the fire, and gives into her hands the *tongs* and *crook*, or instrument on which the pot for dressing food is suspended. On this occasion, the Roman husband delivered the keys to his spouse. Both these ceremonies seem to denote the same thing, the management of household affairs. The Roman ladies also received from their husband *fire* and *water*. Hence

Ovid, speaking of the virtue of these two elements, says that by means of them marriage is made :

His nova fit conjux.— Fasti, Lib. iv.

The *tongs* and *crook* are emblems nearly allied ; the one being the instrument for managing *fire*, and the other that for boiling *water*. By the way, I do not know whether there may not be some reference to this ancient matrimonial custom in S., in the common idea that the *tongs* is the woman's weapon.

The custom in Sweden, although differing in form, has a similar meaning. The bride is presented with *locks* and *keys*, as a symbol of the trust committed to her in the management of domestic concerns. Symbolo *serarum et clavium* sponsa materfamilias constituitur, et pars potestatis ac rei domesticæ administrandæ, bonorumque quæ clavibus et sera claudiuntur, diligens cura et fida custodia ei committitur, quod etiam moribus Græcorum et Romanorum convenit. Nam apud Græcos *κλειδωνες*, *clavigera*, dicebatur materfamilias, eodem fine et usu ; ut notat Hesychius. Loccenii Antiq. Sueo-Goth. p. 106.

In Angus, and perhaps in other northern counties, it is customary for the bridegroom to present the bride with a pair of pockets, made of the same cloth as his own wedding-suit ; these are never sent empty. If the bridegroom can afford it, they contain every species of coin, current in the country, even down to the farthing. The money is generally the freshest that can be got.

This custom might have the same origin with that of the Germans who were of the same stock with the Goths. Among them, the wife brought no dowry to her husband, but the husband gave a dowry to his wife. Dotem non uxor marito, sed uxori maritus offert. Tacit. de Mor. Germ. Or it may correspond to the *arrhae*, the earnest, or as one would say in the language of S., the *arles*, sent by the bridegroom to the bride before marriage. V. Rosin. p. 423. Perhaps, the custom established in one part of Britain, of wedding with the ring, may be traced to this source. The Roman women wore it, as with us, on the third finger. For this custom they assigned the following reason ; that there is a vein in this finger which communicates with the heart. They also called it the *medicinal* finger. Ibid.

The bride presents the bridegroom with his marriage-shirt. This is generally preserved for what is called a *dead-shirt*, or that which is to be put on him after death. The only reason of this may be, that it is generally finer than the rest of their linen. It is possible, however, that the custom may have originated from a religious motive, in order to impress the mind with a sense of the uncertainty of all human felicity.

Although it was customary among the Germans for the newly-married wife to make a present to her husband, it was not of ordinary dress, but of a piece of armour. Invicem ipsa, adds Tacitus, armorum aliquid viro offert. Among the Goths the bride made a present to the bridegroom. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 393.

Rain, on a wedding-day, is deemed an unlucky omen.

"Oh, my heart's blythe," said she to Winifred, to see the sun shine sæ brightly ; for rain's no canny, on a wedding-day." Llewellyn, iii. 283.

It is singular that the omen should be inverted in regard to death. Hence the old distich ;

Happy is the corpse the sun shines on,

But happier is the corpse the rain rains on ;

Or as it is otherwise expressed ;

Happy the bride the sun shines on,

And happy the corpse the rain rains on.

"I have repeatedly heard the following rhymes, on the occasions to which they refer :

West wind to the bairn

When ga'an for its name ;

And rain to the corpse

Carried to its lang hame.

A bonny blue sky

To welcome the bride,

As she gangs to the kirk,

Wi' the sun on her side."

Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

Mr. Allan-Hay has mentioned a superstition, in regard to marriage, which, I suppose, is confined to the Highlands :

"As the party leaves the church, the pipes again strike up, and the whole company adjourns to the next inn, or to the house of some relation of the bride's ; for it is considered *unlucky* for her own to be the first which she enters." Bridal of Caölchairn, N. p. 312.

MARROW, *s.* 3. One thing that matches another.] *Add* ;

An' wi' the laird o' Cairnyhowes,

A curler guid an' true,

Good Ralph o' Tithesbore, an' Slacks,

Their *marrows* there are few.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 164.

4. A person who is equal to another, S.

5. Any thing exactly like another, S. ; as, "Your joktaleg's the very *marrow* o' mine ; or, "our knives are juist *marrows*."

MARROW, *adj.* Equal, so as to match something of the same kind.

"At my being in England I bocht sevintene pece of perll, and, as said is, at capitane Brucis returning bak to England I resavit of the *marrow* garnissing of thir fourtene pece thre chattonis, quhilk makis xvii in the baill." Inventories, A. 1585, p. 320.

To MARROW, *v. a.* 2. To associate with.] *Add* ;

"That thir lordis vnderwritten be nemmit and put for keping of the quenis grace, or ony tua of thaim quarterlie, & ane to be put and *marrowit* to thaim by my lord gouvernour at his plesoure." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 414.

To MARROW, *v. n.* To co-operate with others in husbandry.

"To *marrow* and nychtbour with wtheris, as thai wald ansur to the king & tone [toun] thairupoun." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

MARROWLESS, *adj.* 1. Without a match.

2. Applied to two things of the same kind, that do not match with each other ; as, "ye hae on *marrowless* hose," S.

MARROWSCHIP, *s.* Association.

"Throucht falt of *marrowschip* or insufficient nychtbourschip." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Throw wanting of sufficient *marrowschip*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

MAR'S YEAR, a common periphrasis among the vulgar for distinguishing the rebellion in favour of the Stuart family, in the year 1715, S. This is also called the *Fyffteen*, and *Shirra-muir*. V. SHERRA-MOOR.

It has received this denomination from the Earl of Mar, who took the lead in this insurrection, and commanded the rebel army in Scotland.

MART, s. 1. A cow, &c. killed and salted for winter provision, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A cow killed at any time for family use, Aberd. *Add* to etymon;

As *mart* denotes a cow in Gael., it has been supposed that this gives the proper origin of the S. term. But as it occurs in no other dialect of the Celtic, as far as I can find, except the Irish, (which is indeed the same language,) and even in it limited, both by Lhuyd and O'Brien, to the sense of Beef, *mart óg* and *ógmhart*, signifying a heifer; I am convinced that it is not to be viewed as an original Gael. word, denoting the species; but that it has been borrowed as a denomination for a cow appropriated for family use. To MARTERYZE, v. a. To butcher.

"Men of valour—before were wont to fight valiantly and long with the sword and launce, more for the honour of victory, then for any desire of shedding of blood: but now men are *marteryzed* and cut downe at more than halfe a mile of distance by those furious and thundering engines of great cannon, that sometimes shoote fiery bullets able to burne whole cities, castles, houses or bridges, where they chance to light." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 151.

Teut. *martē-en*, excarnificare, affligere, excruciare; vulgo *martor-iare*, & *martyriz-are*; Kilian. V. MARTYR, v.

MARTH, s. Marrow, Ettr. For.

"Twa wanton glaikit gillies, I'll uphaud,' said Pate;—'o'er muckle *marth* i' the back, an melder i' the brusket." Perils of Man, i. 55.

Corr. from A.S. *nearh*, *merih*, id.

MARTY, s. Apparently a house-steward.

"1655—Walter Compbell captain and *Marty* of Skipness." Household Book of Argyll.

Ir. Gael. *maor*, a steward, and *tigh*, ty, a house.

MARTIN (St.) of BULLION'S DAY.] Col.

3, after extract from Gay's Trivia, *insert*;

The same mode of prognostication was taken notice of long before by Ben Johnson:

"O here, St. Swithins, the xv day, variable weather, for the most part raine:—why, it should raine forty daies after; now, more or lesse, it was a rule held before I was able to hold a plough." Every Man out of his Humour.

The vulgar in England give the following traditionary account of the reason of the rainy weather at this season. St. Swithin had given orders that his body should be interred in a particular spot. His friends, for what reason is not known, not choosing to comply with the injunction of the saint, set out to bury him in another place. He, as may well be supposed, was so highly offended at this mark of disobedience, that he deluged them, while on their way, with such torrents of rain, that they were under a

necessity of relinquishing their purpose for that day. On the second, their attempt was defeated by the same means. In short, they continued in their obstinacy, still repeating the former insult, till after forty days trial, being convinced that it was vain to contend with a saint who had the elements so much under his controul, they gave him his own way. As soon as Swithin's body was deposited in the place which he had pointed out, he was appeased; not so completely, however, that he should not occasionally remind the descendants of these obstinate people of the permanency of his power.

Camden, in his Britain, having mentioned this saint, Holland has the following note:

"Bishop here (at Winchester) in the 9th century. He still continues of greatest fame, not so much for his sanctity, as for the rain which usually falls about the feast of his translation in July, by reason the sun is then cosmically with Praesepe and Aselli; noted by ancient writers to be rainy constellations, and not for his weeping, or other weeping saints, Margaret the Virgin, Mary the Virgin, whose feasts are shortly after, as some superstitiously credulous have believed." Brit. i. 169, N.

In a very ancient vellum calendar, written 1544, in some of the northern counties of England, St. Swithin is represented with a horn as his badge. Ibid. ii. 292. As this has been often used as the symbol of drinking, the appropriation of it might respect the vulgar designation of the saint.

To MARTYR, v. a. 2. One is said to be *martyriz*, when "sore wounded or bruised," &c.] *Add*;

"Bot this William Meldrum of Bines was evill *martyred*, for his hochis war cutted, and the knoppis of his elbowis war strikin aff, and was strikin throw the bodie, so thair was no signe of lyff in him." Pit-scottie's Cron. p. 306.

This is undoubtedly the same "Squyer Meldrum, vmquhile Laird of Cleische and Binnis," whose history is recorded by Sir David Lyndsay. His enemies, he says,

—Came behind him cowartlie,
And hackit on his *hochis* and theis,
Till that he fell upon his kneis, &c.

Chalm. Lyndsay, ii. 297.

MARTLET, s. A martin.

"*Martlet*, more commonly *Mertrick*, a kind of large weasel, which bears a rich fur." Gl. Sibb.

MARVAL, s. Marble, Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

This must be viewed as a provincial corruption.

MASAR, s. A drinking cup.

"Item foure *masaris* callit King Robert the Brocis, with a cover." Inventories, p. 7.

"Item the hede of silver of ane of the coveris of *masar*." Ibid. p. 8.

Janus Dolmerus, in his Notes to the *Jus Aulicum Norvegicum*, p. 461, says that cups made of maple were in ancient times held in great estimation among the Norwegians; Ap. Du Cange.

It must be acknowledged that the learned Du Cange, on the authority of an old Lat. and Fr. Glossary, supposes that *masar* cups are the same with those which the Latins called *Murrhina*; for in this Gl. *Murrha* is expl. *Hanap de madre*. *Murha*, according to some, denoted agate; according to others,

porcelain. But I can see no proof of a satisfactory nature in support of either of these opinions.

Mr. Pinkerton has the following remark on *Mazer*.

"Besides plate, *mazer* cups are mentioned by the Scottish poets. This substance, corresponding with the French *madre*, appears to be china, or earthen ware, painted like the old vases ridiculously ascribed to Raphael." Hist. i. 433, N.

But Fr. *madre* is defined by Cotgr. "a thick-streaked graine in wood." And the value of the *disk* seems to have depended on the beauty of the variation. *Madre*, at any rate, does not seem to be the correspondent term. If we trust Palsgrave, our oldest French Grammarian, it is *masiere*; and he gives such an account of it, as to exclude the idea of its being of earthen ware. He also affords us a proof of the term being used in O.E. "*Masar* of woode; [Fr.] *masiere*, hanap." B. iii. F. 47, b.

It had been known in England so late as the age of Beaumont and Fletcher:

Dance upon the *mazer's* brim,
In the crimson liquor swim.

Valentinian, p. 1398.

Drinking cups of this kind had been common among the Gothic nations. Isl. *Mausur bolli*, i. e. a *mazer bowl*, is given by Verelius as synonymous with Sw. *masarund dryckeshop*, and explained, Pocus ex betula adultiori, nodosiori, adeoque duriori confectus; Ind. p. 171.

MASCROP, *s.* An herb.

"Argentina, the *mascrop*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19. In a later Ed. *mascrop*.

I find the name *Argentina* given to the Potentilla, *Anserina*, (E. silverweed, or Wild Tansey) Linn. Flor. Suec. N. 452. Or shall we view this as corr. from E. *Master-wort*, which Skinner expl. *Angelicae Species*.

MASE, *s.* A kind of net, with wide meshes, made of twisted straw ropes; used in Orkney.

It is laid across the back of a horse, for fastening on sheaves of corn, hay, &c. also for supporting the *cassies*, or straw-baskets, which are borne as panniers, one on each side of a horse.

It is most probably denominated from its form; Su.G. *maska*, Dan. *mask*, Teut. *masche*, signifying, macula retis, the *mask* of a net.

MASER, **MAZER**, *s.* Maple, a tree.] *Add*;

MASER, **MAZER-DISH**, *s.* A drinking vessel made of maple, S.

Masur in Sw. denotes a particular kind of birch.

2. Transferred to a cup or bowl of metal.

"Ane silver *masar* of the weycht of xv vnce & a half." Aberd. Reg.

"Ane siluer *maiser* with a cop of tre, contenannd ten vneces of siluer." Ibid. A. 1545, V. 10.

MASH-HAMMER, *s.* A large weighty hammer for breaking stones, &c. Aberd.

MASHLICH (gutt.), *s.* Mixed grain, generally pease and oats, Banffs. V. **MASHLIN**.

MASHLIN, &c. *s.* 1. Mixed grain, S.] *Add*;
Palsgrave mentions *masclyne corne*, although without giving any explanation; B. iii. F. 47. But it is undoubtedly the same word.

It seems certain, indeed, that the Teut. term is from the v. signifying to mix. For the synon. of *mascluy* is *misteluy*, *misschcluy*, evidently from *misschel-en miscere*.

MASHLACH, *adj.* Mingled, blended, S.B.

An' thus gaed on the *mashlach* fecht;

To cawm them a' John Ploughman heght, &c.
Taylor's S. Poems, p. 25.

MASHLOCK, *s.* The name given to a coarse kind of bread.

—"I'll sup ye in crowdy, and ne'er mint at baking another bannock as lang's there's a mouthfu' o' *mashlock* (bread made nearly all of bran) to be had in the township." St. Johnstoun, ii. 37.

MASHLUM, *adj.* Mixed, applied to grain, S.

"Let Bauldie drive the pease and bear meal to the camp at Drumclog—he's a whig, and was the auld gudewife's pleughman. The *mashlum* bannocks will suit their moorland stamachs weel." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 147, 148. V. **MASHLIN**.

MASHLUM, *s.* A mixture of any kind of edibles, Clydes.

To **MASK**, *v. a.* To catch in a net.] *Add*;

MASK, *s.* A term used to denote a crib for catching fish, as synon. with *cruise*.

"All sic cruives and *maskis* (*machinae piscariae*), and heckis thairrof, sall have at the leist twa inche, and thre inche in breidth, swa that the smolt or fry may frelie swim up and down the water, without any impediment." Balfour's Pract. p. 543.

This seems merely an oblique sense of the term as properly signifying the *maskes* of a net.

To **MASK**, *v. a.* To infuse.] *Add*;

"Lay them into a tub like unto a brewing-keave, wherein brewers *mask* their drink." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 352.

—"I hope your honours will tak tea before you gang to the palace, and I maun go and *mask* it for you." Waverley, ii. 299.

To **MASK**, *v. n.* To be in a state of infusion, S.

"While the tea was *masking*, for Miss Mally said it would take a long time to draw, she read to him the following letter." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 181.

MASK-FAT, *s.* A vat for brewing, S.

"John Lindesay—sall—restore—a kow of a de-force, a salt mert, a *mask fat*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 33.

MASKIN'-RUNG, *s.* 1. A long round stick used in stirring malt in masking, S.B.

Auld Kate brought ben the *maskin rung*,

Syne Jock flew till't wi' speed,

Gae Wattie sic an awfu' fung

That maistly dang 'im dead.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

MASKENIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, masks or visors, used in a masquerade.

"Fyve masking garmentis of crammose satine, freinyeit with gold, & bandit with claith of gold; Sex *maskenis* of the same, pairt of thame uncompleit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 237.

Fr. *masquine*, "the representation of a lion's head, &c. upon the elbow or knee of some old-fashioned garment;" Cotgr. Hence it has been used to denote any odd face used on a visor.

M A T

MASLE, *s.* Mixed grain; *E. maslin*.

"Similago *masle*, or mong-corn." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 21. *V. MASHLIN*.

Similago is not the correspondent term, as this denotes fine meal.

MASS, *s.* Pride, haughtiness, self-conceit; *Ettr. For*.

MASSIE, **MASSY**, *adj.* Full of self-conceit or self-importance, and disposed to brag, Berwicks., *Roxb.*

This seems to be the sense in the following passage.

"I can play with the broadsword as weel as Corporal Inglis there. I hae broken his head or now, for as *massy* as he's riding ahint us." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 20.

"I sat hinging my head then, an' looking very blate, but I was unco *massy* for a' that." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 25.

"I was a *massy* blade that day when I gaed o'er Craik-Corse riding at my father's side." *Perils of Man*, ii. 229.

Fr. massif, *Teut. Sw. id.*, firm, strong, unbroken; transferred to the mind.

MASSIMORE, *s.* The dungeon of a prison, &c.] *Add*;

Grose gives a different orthography, in his description of Crichton Castle, Edinburghshire.

"The dungeon called the *Mas-More* is a deep hole, with a narrow mouth. Tradition says, that a person of some rank in the country was lowered into it for irreverently passing the castle without paying his respects to the owner." *Antiq. of Scotland*, i. 53.

I am informed by a learned friend, that "*Mazmorra*" is at this day the common name in Spain for a dungeon."

The term *maz*, which as used by Roman writers seems to have assumed the form of *Massa*, was used in the Moorish territories at least as early as the third century. For the designation of *Massa Candida* was given to a place at Carthage into which, during the reigns of the persecuting emperors, the christians, who would not sacrifice to their gods, were precipitated. It was a pit full of chalk, whence called the *white pit*. Prudentius refers to it, *Peristeph. Hymn. 4*.

Candida Massa dehinc dici meruit per omne seculum. V. Du Cange, vo. Massa, 6.

MASTER, *s.* Stale urine. *V. MAISTER*.

MASTER-TREE, *s.* The trace-tree or *swingle-tree* which is nearest the plough in Orkn. This in Lanarks. is called the *threep-tree*.

MASTER-WOOD, *s.* The principal beams of wood in the roof of a house, *Caithn.*

—"The tenant being always bound to uphold the original value of the *master-wood*, as it is termed." *Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 30.*

MAT, *Mor, aux. v. May.*] *Add*;

It occurs in the form of *mote* in one of the oldest specimens of the *E. language*.

Eft he seyde to hem selfe, Woe *mote* ye worthen That the toumbes of profetes tildeth vp heighe.

P. Ploughmanes Crede, D. ij. a.
"May wo be to you," or "befal you."

M A U

MATED OUT, exhausted with fatigue, *Roxb. V. MAIT*.

MATHER-FU, *s.* The fill of the dish denominated a *mather*, *Galloway*.

The laird o' Mumfield merry grew,

An' Maggy Blyth was fainer—

An' Michael wi' a *mather-fu*,

Crys "Welcome to the manor."

Davidson's Seasons, p. 89.

V. MADDER, MADDERS-FULL.

MATHIT, *part. pa. Mathit on mold*.

The silly pig to reskew

All the samyn are thay met trew;

Be than wes *mathit* on mold

Als mony as thay wold.

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 414.

This should undoubtedly be *machit*, i. e. "matched," or pitted against each other "on the field."

MATTY, *s.* The abbrev. of the female name of *Martha, S.*

Fraunces gives "*Mailkyn* or *Mawte*" for "*Matildis*; *Matilda*." *Prompt. Parv.*

MATTIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Matthew*. "*Mattie* Irving called Meggis *Mattie*." *Acts iii. 392.*

To MATTLE at, *v. a.* To nibble, as a lamb does grass, *Teviotdale*.

Isl. miall-a detrahere parum, miall parva iterata detractio. Moolle, id. Loth.

MAUCH, MACH, MAUK, s. A maggot, *S.] Add*;

The cloken hen to the midden rins,

Wi' a' her burds about her, fyking fain,

To scrape for *mauks*. *Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.*

This term is used proverbially—perhaps in allusion to the feeble life of a maggot—"As dead's a *mauk*."

O man, pray look what ails my watch,

She's faintit clean away,

As dead's a *mauk*, her case is such,

Her pulse, see, winna play.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 200.

"O.E. *Make* or maggot worme. *Taxinus. Cimex.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

MAUCH, MAUCH (gutt.), s. 1. Marrow, *Fife*; the same with *Maich*, *Angus*.

2. Power, pith, ability, *ibid.*

Ant. Su.G. mag-a, A.S. mag-an, valere.

MAUCHY, *adj.* Dirty, filthy, *S.] Add*;

It is probable, however, that this is originally the same with *Yorks. "mankie, full of maddochs;" Clav. i. e. maggots.*

MAUCHT, MAUGHT, part. adj. 1. Tired, worn out, so as to lose all heart for going on with any business, *Roxb.*

2. Puzzled, defeated, *ibid.*

Evidently the same with *Mail, Mate*, with the interjection of the guttural.

MAUCHTLESS, MAUGHTLESS, adj. Feeble, &c.] *Add*;

Its black effects ye'll shortly fin',

Whan *maughtless* ye'll be laid

Some waefu' night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 127.

MAUD, *s.* A grey striped plaid, of the kind commonly worn by shepherds in the south of *S.* This seems the proper orthography.

"Besides the natural produce of the country, sheep wool, skins, yarn, stockings, blankets, *mauds* (plaids), butter, cheese, coal, lime, and freestone, are considerable articles of commerce; and some advances have lately been made to establish a few branches of the woollen manufactures at Peebles." Armstrong's Comp. to Map of Peebles, Introd.

"He soon recognised his worthy host, though a *maud*, as it is called, or a grey shepherd's plaid, supplied his travelling jockey coat, and a cap, faced with wild-cat's fur, more commodiously covered his bandaged head than a hat would have done." Guy Mannering, ii. 50.

A *maud*, red check'd, wi' fringe and dice,
He o'er his shoulders drew.

Lintoun Green, p. 12. V. MAAD.

MAVIS, *s.* A thrush, *Turdus musicus*, Linn., S.

This is an O.E. word; but although obsolete in South Britain, it is the common name, and almost the only one known among the peasantry in S.

MAVIS-SKATE, MAY-SKATE, *s.* The Sharp-nosed Ray. V. FRIAR-SKATE.

MAUKIE, *adj.* Full of maggots, S.

MAUKINESS, *s.* The state of being full of maggots, S.

MAUKIN, MAWKIN, *s.* 1. A hare, S.] *Add*;

"The country people are very forward to tell us where the *maukin* is, as they call a hare, and are pleased to see them destroyed, as they do hurt to their *cale-yards*." Burt's Letters, i. 164.

3. Used proverbially. "The *maukin* was gaun up the hill;" *i. e.* matters were succeeding, business was prospering, Roxb.

This proverb refers, it would seem, to the fact in natural history, that as the hind legs of a hare are longer than the fore, it always chuses to run up hill, by which the speed of its pursuers is diminished, while its own remains the same. In this direction, it has, of consequence, the best chance of escaping. V. Goldsmith's Anim. Nat. iii. 121.

MAUKIN, *s.* A term used in Roxb. to denote a half-grown female, especially when engaged as a servant for lighter work; *e. g.* "a lass and a *maukin*," a maid-servant and a girl to assist her.

I cannot view this word as originally the same with that signifying a hare; for there is no link between the ideas. It might be deduced from Su.G. *make*, socius, a companion. But as Moes.G. *mawi* signifies puella, Dan. *moe*, Isl. *mey*, a virgin; it may be a diminutive, the termination *kin* being the mark of diminution. But we may trace it directly to Teut. *maeghdeken*, virguncula, a little maid; which has been undoubtedly formed as a dimin. from *maeghd*, virgo, puella, by the addition of *ken* or *kin*.

MAULY, *s.* The same with *Malifuff*, "a female without energy," Aberd.

To MAUN, *v. a.* To attain, to be able to accomplish, South of S.

E'en some o' thy unequall'd lan',
Whare hills like heav'n's strang pillars stan',
Rough Mars himsell could never *maun*,

Wi' a' the crew

O' groosome chaps he cou'd comman',
Yet to subdue! T. Scott's Poems, p. 350.

Isl. *megn-a*, valeo efficere, pollere; a derivative from *maa*, *meg-a*, valere, Moes.G. A.S. *mag-an*, &c. Hence Isl. *megn*, vires. V. MAN, v.

To MAUN, *v. n.* To shake the head, from palsy, Shetl.

I see no terms to which this can be allied, unless perhaps Su.G. *men* debilitatus, *men-a* impedire; Isl. *mein*, impedimentum, *meintak* violenta attractatio membrorum tenerrimorum, *meintak-a*, violenter torquere membra; Haldorson. Thus it seems to claim affinity with S. *Manyie*, a hurt or maim, q. v.

To MAUN, *v. a.* To command in a haughty and imperious manner; as, "Ye *maunna maun* me;" "Sho's an unco *maunin* wife; sho gars ilka body rin whan sho cries *Iss*;" Clydes.

This, I suppose, is merely a peculiar application of the auxiliary and impersonal *v. Maun*, must; as denoting the assumption of such authority as implies the necessity of giving obedience on the part of the person to whom the term is addressed. It resembles the formation of the French *v. tutoyer*, from the pronoun *tu*, thou.

MAUN, *aux. v.* Must.] *Add*;

MAUNA, must not, from *maun* and the negative, *na*. But a bonnie lass *mauna* be pu'd till she's ripe, Or she'll melt awa like the snaw frae the dyke.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 108.

"I *mauna* cast thee awa on the corse o' an auld carline." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

MAUN-BE, *s.* An act of necessity, Clydes. V. MON, v.

MAUN. *Muckle maun, Meikle maun.*] *Add*;

— Uncanny nickaticks

— Aften gie the maidens sick licks,
As mak them blyth to screen their faces
Wi' hats and *muckle maun* bon-graces.

Fergusson's Poems, ii. 68.

Was ye e'er in Crail town?

Did ye see Clark Dishington?

His wig was like a drouket hen,

And the tail o't hang down,

Like a *meikle maun* lang draket gray goose-pen.

Sir John Malcolm, Herd's Coll. ii. 99.

To MAUNDER, *v. n.* To talk incoherently, Ettr. For.; *Maunner*, Ayrs.

"Brother, ye're *maunnering*;—I wish ye would be still and compose yoursel." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 286.

Slawly frae his hame he wanners,

Slawly, slawly climbs a brae,

Whare nae tell-tale echo *mauners*,

Ance to mock him when sae wae.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 358.

"While her exclamations and howls sunk into a low, *maundering*, growling tone of voice, another personage was added to this singular party." Tales of my Landlord, 2 Ser. iii. 98.

Expl. "palavering; talking idly;" Gl. Antiq.

I have sometimes been disposed to view the S. *v. to mauner* as the same with the E. *v. to maunder*, to murmur, to grumble. But there is no analogy in sense; and it seems far more probably corr. from *meander*, as denoting discourse that has many windings in it. Perhaps *Maundrels* ought to be traced to the same origin.

MAUNNERING, *s.* Incoherent discourse, Ayrs.

"Having stopped some time, listening to the curious *maunnering* of Meg, I rose to come away; but she laid her hand on my arm, saying, 'No, Sir, ye maun taste before ye gang.'" *Annals of the Parish.*

MAUNDREL, *s.* A contemptuous designation for a foolish chattering or gossiping person; sometimes "a haiverin *maundrel*," Loth., Clydes.

"What's that? what's that?" said he. "O just a bit mouse-web, Sir; the best thing for a' kin kind o' wounds and bruises,—" "Haud your tongue, *maundrel*," cried the surgeon, throwing the cob-web on the floor, and applying a dressing." *Saxon and Gael*, iii. 81.

To MAUNDREL, *v. n.* To babble; to play the *maundrel*, Clydes.

MAUNDRELS, *s. pl.* *Add*;

2. Vagaries; often used to denote those of a person in a fever, or in a slumbering state, Fife.

MAUSE, *s.* One abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S.

MAUT, *s.* Malt, S.

The *maut* is said to be *aboon the meal*, S. Prov., when one gets drunk, as intimating that he has a larger proportion of drink than of solid food.

Syne, shortly we began to reel,

For now the *maut's* aboon the meal.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 18.

Fare ye weel, my pyke-staff,

Wi' you nae mair my wife I'll baff;

The *maut's* aboon the meal the night

Wi' some, some, some. *Herd's Coll.* ii. 223.

"*Malt abune the meal*, expresses the state of slight intoxication, half seas over;" *Gl. Antiq.*

"The *maut's* above the meal with you, S. Prov.; that is, You are drunk;" *Kelly*, p. 320.

MAUT-SILLER, *s.* 1. Literally, money for malt, S.

2. Most frequently used in a figurative sense; as, "That's ill-paid *maut-siller*;" a proverbial phrase signifying that a benefit has been ill requited, S.

Probably in allusion to the fraud of a maltster, who, after making use of the grain received from a farmer, denied his obligation, or quarreled about the stipulated price. Sometimes, if I mistake not, it is used in another form, although in the same sense; "Weel! ye've gotten your *maut-siller*, I think;" uttered as the language of ridicule, to one who may have been vain of some new scheme that has proved unsuccessful.

To MAUTEN, MAWTEN, *v. n.* To begin to spring; a term applied to grain, when steeped in order to be converted into malt, S.

Evidently formed from A.S. *malt*, or the Su.G. *v. maell-a*, hordeum potui preparare. *Ihre* derives the term *malt* from Su.G. *maell* soft, (E. *mellow*.) q. softened grain. Hence,

MAUTEN, MAWTEN, *part. pa.* 1. Applied to grain which has acquired a peculiar taste, in consequence of not being thoroughly dried, Lanarks.

This most frequently originates from its springing in the sheaf. The Sw. *v.* is used in a similar sense; *Kornet maellar*, the barley spoils, *Wideg.*; S. the corn is *maulent*.

2. To be moist and friable; applied to bread that is not properly fired, S.

3. Transferred to a person who is dull and sluggish. One of this description is commonly called a *mauten'd* or *mautent lump*, i. e. a heavy inactive person, Ang.; synon. *Mauten'd loll*, Buchan.

There tumbled a mischievous pair

O' *mauten'd* lolls aboon him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

MAW, SEA-MAW, *s.* The common gull, S.] *Add*;

"It is here to be noted that no *maws* were seen in the lochs of New or Old Aberdeen since the beginning of thir troubles, and coming of soldiers to Aberdeen, who before flocked and clocked in so great abundance, that it was pleasing to behold them flying above our heads, yea and some made use of their eggs and birds." *Spalding*, i. 332.

It does not appear that the author views this, as in many similar occurrences of little importance, as a prognostic of approaching calamities. He seems, therefore, to suppose, that the great resort of soldiers to Aberdeen had the same effect on the mews, which the vulgar ascribe to cannon-shot in the Roads of Leith. For it is believed by many, that during the war with France the great scarcity of white fish in the Frith, in comparison of former times, was to be attributed to the frequent firing of guns in the Roads, in consequence of which, it is said, the fish were frightened away from our coasts.

To MAW, *v. a.* 1. To mow, &c.] *Add*;

"It is not vnknawin—the innumerall oppressionis committit—be burning &c. of thair houssis &c. *mawing* of thair grene cornis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 42.

In summer I *mawed* my meadows,

In harvest I shure my corn, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 224.

MAW, *s.* A single sweep with the scythe, Clydes.

MAWER, *s.* A mower, S.; *Mawster*, Galloway.

"Hay mowed off pasture land is more difficult to mow than any other kind, for it has what *mawsters* call a matted sole;" *Gall. Encycl.* vo. *Lyse-Hay*.

"*Mawster*, a mower;" *Ibid.* in vo.

Belg. *maaijer*, id.

MAWIN, *s.* 1. The quantity that is mowed in one day, S.

2. As much grass as will require the work of a day in mowing; as, "We will hae twa *mawins* in that meadow;" S.

MAW, *s.* A whit or jot. V. MAA.

MAWCHTYR, *s.* Probably, mohair.

"Ane dowblett of *mawchtyr*, ane coit of ledder, & ane pair off bres." *Aberd. Reg.* Cent. 16.

To MAWNER, *v. a.* To mock by mimicry; as, "He's ay *mawnerin'* me;" he still repeats my words after me; *Dumfr.*

MAWS, *s.* The herb called *Mallows*, of which term this seems merely an abbreviation, *Roxb.*

MAWSIE, *s.* A drab, a trollop.] *Add*;

Mosse in old Teut. signifies a female servant, formula, *Hisp. moça. Vuyl mosse*, sordida ancilla, sordida mulier situ et squalore foeda; *Kilian*.

MAWSIE, *adj.* Expl. strapping, as synon. with *Sonsie*, Ayrs.

Teut. Fr. *massif*, solidus; "well knit," Cotgr.

MAZE, *s.* A term applied to herrings, denoting the number of five hundred.

"Friday, the supply of fresh herrings at the Broomielaw, Glasgow, was uncommonly large; twelve boats, some of them with nearly forty *maze* (a *maze* is five hundred), having arrived in the morning." Caled. Mercury, 24th July 1815. V. MESE.

MAZIE, *s.* A straw net, Shetl.

Apparently derived from Su.G. *maska*, macula re-tis, as referring to the *maskes* of a net. Dan. *mask*, Belg. *masche*, Isl. *moskne*, id.

MEADOW, *s.* A bog producing hay, S.

"It may be proper to remark, that the term *meadow*, used by Mr. Home, is a provincial name for green bog, or marshy ground, producing coarse grass, mostly composed of rushes and other aquatic plants, and that the word has no reference to what is called meadow in England, which is here termed old-grass land, and which is very seldom cut for hay in Scotland." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 29.

MEADOW-HAY, *s.* The hay which is made from bogs, S.

"*Meadow-hay*—is termed in Renfrewshire *bog-hay*." Agr. Surv. Renfr. p. 112. V. BOG-HAY.

MEAYNEIS, *s. pl.* Mines.

—"With all and sindrie *meayneis* of quhatsum-euir qualitie of mettallis, minerallis and materiallis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 249.

MEAL, *s.* The quantity of milk which a cow yields at one milking, Clydes.

This is not to be viewed as a secondary sense of the E. word of the same form, denoting a repast. It is from A.S. *mael*, the origin of E. *meal*, in its primary sense, which is *pars*, *portio*, also *mensura*. Dr. Johns., in consequence of overlooking the structure of the radical language, has in this, as in many other instances, given "part, fragment," as merely an oblique signification. *Meal* denotes a repast, as being the portion of meat allotted to each individual, or that given at the fixed time.

The quantity or *portion* of milk yielded at one time is, in the same manner, called the cow's *mellith* or *meltid*, Ang. V. MELTETH.

MEAL, *s.* The flour of oats, barley, or pease, as distinguished from that of wheat, which by way of eminence is called *Flour*, S.

"Her two next sons were gone to Inverness to buy *meal*, by which *oat-meal* is always meant." Journey to the West Isl. Johnson's Works, viii. 240.

To **MEAL**, *v. n.* To produce meal; applied to grain; as, "The beer disna *meal* that dunze weel the year;" The barley of this year is not very productive in the grinding; S.

MEAL-AND-THRAMMEL. V. THRAMMEL.

MEAL-ARK, *s.* A large chest appropriated to the use of holding meal, in a dwelling-house, S.

"He was a confessor in her cause after the year 1715, when a whiggish mob destroyed his meeting-house, tore his surplice, and plundered his dwelling-place of four silver spoons, intronitmitting also with his *mart* and his *meal-ark*, and with two barrels, one of

single and one of double ale, besides three bottles of brandy." Waverley, i. 136, 137.

This, even in houses, is sometimes called the *meal-girnal*, S.B. V. ARK.

MEAL-HOGYETT, *s.* "A barrel for holding oat-meal;" Gall. Encycl.

A corr. of *hoghead*, as the *hogshead* is often named in S. Teut. *ockshood*, *oghshood*, id. V. TODD.

MEALIN, *s.* A chest for holding *meal*, Aberd.; synon. *Girnal*.

MEAL-MONGER, *s.* One who deals in meal, S.] *Add*:—"The day before I must be at Cavertonedge to see the match between the laird of Kittlegirth's black mare and Johnston the *meal-monger's* four-year old colt." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 23.

MEAL'S CORN, used to denote every species of grain. *I haena tasted meal's corn the day; I have eat nothing to-day that has ever been in the form of grain, S.*

And will and willsom was she, and her breast
With wae was bowden, and just like to birst.

Nae sustenance got, that of *meal's corn* grew,
But only at the cauld bilberries gnew.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 61.

MEAL-SEEDS, *s. pl.* That part of the outer husk of oats which is sifted out of the meal, S.

They are used for making *sowens* or flummery.

MEALS-MORE, *s.* Ever so much. This term is applied to one who is given to prodigality; "Gie them *meal-smore*, they'll be poor;" Fife.

Shall we trace it to A.S. *maeles*, pl. of *mael* *pars*, *portio*, and *mor magis*; q. additional shares or portions?

MEALSTANE, *s.* A stone used in weighing meal, S.

"*Mealstones*. Rude stones of seventeen and a half pounds weight used in weighing *meal*." Gall. Encycl.

To **MEAL-WIND**, *v. a.* To *meal-wind* a bannock or cake, to rub it over with *meal*, after it is baked, before it is put on the *girdle*, and again after it is first turned, S.B.; *Mell-wand*, South of S.

A.S. *melwe* farina, and *waend-ian* vertere; for the act is performed by turning the cake or bannock over several times in the dry meal; or Teut. *wind-en* involvere, q. "to roll up in meal."

To **MEAN**, to lament; or, to merit sympathy. V. MENE, *v.*

MEAREN, *s.* "A slip of uncultivated ground of various breadth, between two corn ridges;" S.B., Gl. Surv. Moray; synon. *Bauk*.

This seems the same with *Mere*, a boundary, q. *v.* Only it has a pl. form, being precisely the same with Teut. *meer*, in pl. *meeren*, boundaries. The term may have been first used in the province by some settlers from the Low Countries. Gael. *mirean*, however, signifies a portion, a share, a bit.

To **MAESE**, *v. a.* To allay, to settle. V. MEISE.

MEASSOUR, *s.* A mace-bearer, one who carries the *mace* before persons in authority, S. *Macer*.

"My lordis, lievtenantis, and lordis of secreit coun-sall, ordainis ane *meassour* or vther officiare of armes, to pas and charge William Harlaw, minister, at St. Cuthbertis kirk, to pray for the quenis maiestie,—in all and sindrie, his sermondis and prayeris," &c. R. Bannatyne's Transact. p. 247.

Richard must be mistaken in supposing that they

ordered ministers to convert their very sermons into a liturgy. V. MACER.

MEAT-HALE, *adj.* Enjoying such a state of health, as to manifest no failure at the time of meals, S.; synon. *Parridge-hale*, *Spune-hale*.

"The introductory compliment which poor Winpenny had carefully conned, fled from his lips, and the wonted 'A' *meat hale*, mony braw thanks,' was instinctively uttered." Saxon and Gael, i. 44.

I have met with no similar idiom.

MEAT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of one who is well-fed. "He's baith *meat-like* and *claith-like*," a common phrase in S.

MEAT-RIFE, **MEIT-RYFE**, *adj.* Abounding with *meat* or food, S.O., Roxb.

"*Meit-ryfe*, where there is plenty of meat;" Gl.Sibb.

MECKANT, *adj.* Romping, frolicsome, Aberd. Shall we trace this to Fr. *mechant*, mischievous, viewed in relation to boyish pranks?

MEDIAT, *adj.* Apparently used for *immediate*, as denoting an heir next in succession.

"And this is to be extendit to the *mediat* air that is to succede to the persoun that happinnis to deceiss during the tyme and in maner foirsaid." Acts Ja. VI. 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 63.

MEDICINER, *s.* A physician.

"Tell me now, seignor—you also are somewhat of a *mediciner*—is not brandy-wine the remedy for cramp in the stomach?" St. Johnstoun, ii. 228. V. **MEDICINARE**.

MEEDWIF, *s.* A midwife, Aberd. Reg.

MEER-BROW'D, *adj.* Having eye-brows which meet together, and cover the bridge of the nose, Loth.

Fris. *marr-en ligare*; q. bound together.

To **MEET** *in wi'*, to meet with, S.B.

MEET-COAT, *s.* A term used by old people for a coat that is exactly *meet* for the size of the body, as distinguished from a *long coat*, S.

MEETH, **MEITH**, *adj.* 1. Sultry, hot.} *Add*; Ross writes *meith* in his first Edit.

—But *meith*, *meiuh* was the day,

The summer caul was dancing brae frae brae. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 82.

—*Het, het* was the day.— Ed. Third, p. 87.

MEETH, *s.* A mark, &c. V. **MEITH**.

MEETH, *adj.* Modest, mild, gentle, Border.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *myth-gian* lenire, quietem praestare. This may also be the root of the *adj.* as used in a preceding example from Ross.

MEETHS, *s. pl.* Activity; applied to bodily motion. One is said to have *nae meeths*, who is inert, S. Perhaps from A.S. *maegthe* potestas.

MEG, **MEGGY**, **MAGGIE**, l. Abbrev. of the name *Margaret*, S. "Mathe Irving called *Meggis* Mathe." Acts iii. 392.

2. *Meg* is used by Lyndsay as a designation for a vulgar woman.

Ane mureland *Meg*, that milkes the yowis,

Claggit with clay abone the howis,

In barn, nor byir, scho will nocht byde

Without her kirtill taill be syde.

Suppl. against Syde Tailis, Chalm. Ed. ii. 201.

MEGGY-MONYFEET, *s.* The centipede, Roxb.; in other counties *Meg-wi'-the-mony-feet*. V. **MONYFEET**.

MEGIRTIE, *s.* A particular kind of cravat. It differs from an *Ourlay*. For instead of being fastened with a loop in the same form, it is held by two clasps, which would make one unacquainted with it suppose that it were part of an under-vest, Ayrs.

Probably a relique of the old Stratclyde Welsh; as C.B. *myngwair* has the very same meaning; col-lare, Davies. The root seems to be *munug*, *munwg*, the neck; Ir. *muin*, id.

MEGRIM, *s.* A whim, a foolish fancy, Ettr.

For.; probably an oblique use of the E. term, of the same form, denoting "disorder of the head."

MEGSTY, *interj.* An exclamation, expressive of surprise, Ayrs., Loth.

"Eh! *megsty*, maister. I thought ye were soun' sleeping." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 284.

"Eh, *Megsty me!*" cried the ledly; 'wha's yon at the yett tirling at the pin?' The Entail, i. 166.

The phrase in this form is often used by children in Loth.

MEY, *pron.* Me, pron. as Gr. *u*, Selkirks.; also *hey*, he; to *sey*, to see, &c.

MEID, *s.* Appearance, port.

Wi' cunning skill his gentle *meid*

To chant, or warlike fame,

Ilk damsel to the minstrels gied

Some favorit chieftan's name.

Laird of Woodhouslie, Scot. Trag. Ball. i. 94.

Neir will I forget thy seemly *meid*,

Nor yet thy gentle lure.

Lord Livingston, ibid. p. 101.

A.S. *maeth* persona; also, modus; dignitas.

MEINE, *s.* Apparently as signifying insinuation.

"Quhair he makes ane *meine*, that I go by natural ressonis to persuade, to take the suspicion of men iustly of me in this heid, I say and do affirme, that I haue done not [nocht?] in that cause as yit, bot conforme to the scriptures althrough." Reasoning betuix Crostraguell and J. Knox, E. iii. a. V. **MENE**, **MEAN**, *v.* sense 3.

To **MEINGYIE**, *v. a.* To hurt, to lame, Fife.

V. **MAN'YIE**, **MANGYIE**, &c.

To **MEINGYIE**, *v. n.* To mix; applied to grain, when it begins to change colour, or to whiten, Fife. V. **MEING**, *v.*

MEINGING, *s.* The act of mixing, Selkirks.

This term occurs in a specimen of a very strange mode of prayer, which had been better kept from the eye of the public;—"the *meinging* of repentance." Brownie of Bodsbeek, i. 288.

MEYNTYM, *s.* The mean while.

"The lordis contenewis the said summondis in the *meyntym* in the same forme & effect as it now is." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 126.

MEIR, *s.* 1. A mare, S. Yorks. *meer*.

"Ane soir [sorrell] broune *meir*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

2. To ride on a *meir*, used metaph.

Nor yit tak thai this cair and paine,
On fute travellan on the plaine,
Bot rydes rycht softlie on a meir,
Weil mountit in thair ryding geir.

Maitland's Poems, p. 183.

This, as would seem, denotes pride, but it gives the universal pronunciation of S.

MEIRIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Meir*, S.

"Meere, a mare—Dimin. *meerie*." Gl. Picken.

MEIRDEL, *s.* A confused crowd of people or animals; a numerous family of little children; a huddle of small animals, Moray.

Gael. *mordhail*, an assembly, or convention; from *mor*, great, and *dail*, a meeting.

To MEISE, MAISE, *v. a.* To mitigate, &c.] *Add*;

"Therfor the saidis Lordis for mesing of sic suspicioun," &c. Acts of Sed. 29 Nov. 1535.

"The king offendit heirwith wes *measit* be my lord Hamiltoun." Bel. M. Mem. of Jas. VI. fo. 32. v.

2. To force on ripeness; as, by putting fruit into straw or chaff, Roxb.

To MEYSEL, MEYZLE, *v. a.* To crumble down; applied to eating, Gall.

Teut. *meusel-en* pitissare, clam degustare paulatim.

MEIT-BUIRD, *s.* An eating table.

"Item, thre *meit-buirdis* with thair formes." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 173.

MEITH, MEETH, &c. *s.* 3. A landmark, a boundary.] *Add*;

In this sense the term is synon. with Lat. *met-a*, a boundary.

To MEITH, *v. a.* To define by certain marks.

"Gif the King hes gevin ony landis of his domain, at his awin will, merchit and *meithit* be trew and leill men of the countrey, chosin and sworn thairto, or yit with certain meithis and merchis boundit and limit in the infestment, he to quhom the samin is gevin sall bruik and joise peciabilie and quietlie in all time to cum the saidis landis, be thair said boundit meithis and marchis," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 438. V. MYTH, *v.*

—"That—portioun of the lordschipe of Dumbar boundit, *meithit*, and merchit as eftirfollowes," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814. V. 103. V. MEITH, *s.*

"I will also give—that land lying beyond the Cart, which I and Allan, my son, *meithed* to them." Transl. Charter of Walter, Steward of Scotland, about the year 1160. In the original the word is *perambulavimus*. It is also written *Meath*.

—"The said nobill lord and remanent personis—bindis and obliissis thameselvis—to met deuyd ex-camb seperat *meath* and maich the foirsaid outfeald arrable lands naymit Burnflet and How Meur," &c. Contract, 1634. Memor. Dr. Wilson of Falkirk v. Forbes of Callendar, App. p. 2.

MEITH, *adj.* Hot, sultry. V. MEETH.

MEYTIT, *part. pa.*

"Grantes to the said lord Robert Stewart—full power, speciall mandment and charge, all and sindrie inhabitantis and induellaris within the saidis boundis, for quhatsumeir crymes and offenses dilaitit, *meytit*, accusit, and convicte, to punisch as the caus requir-*is*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

A.S. *met-an* signifies invinire; perhaps q. dicover-

ed or found out. The sense, however, is obscure. The word intended may have been *menit* or *meynit*, complained of.

MEKYL, &c. *adj.* 1. Great.] *Add*;

It is customary in vulgar language in S. to enhance any epithet by the addition of one of the same meaning; as, *great big*, *muckle maun*, i. e. very big; *little wee*, very little. This, however, rarely occurs in writing. But our royal inventory exhibits one example of it.

"Item, twa *great mekle* bordclathis of dornik containand fourtene ellis the twa." Inv. A. 1561, p. 150.

3. Denoting pre-eminence.] *Add*;

—They've plac'd this human stock

Strict justice to dispense;

Which plainly shews, yon *meikle* fo'k

Think siller stands for sense.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 187.

This is a very common phrase, S.O.

To MAX MEKIL or MUCKLE of one, to shew one great attention, S.; to make much of one.

In Isl. this idea, or one nearly allied, is expressed by a single term; *mykla*, magnifacio; G. Andr.

MEKIS, *s. pl.*

"In the laich munitioun hous. Item, sex cut-throttis of irne with thair *mekis*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

To MEL, MELL, *v. n.* To speak.] *Add*;

Peirce Plowman, as the learned Hickes has observed, often uses the term in this sense.

To Mede the mayde *melleth* these words.

—To Mede the mayde he *melled* these words.

It may be observed in addition, that, as the form of the Moes.G. verb is *mathl-jan*, this had been its original form in A.S. It had indeed gone through three stages before it appeared as E. *mell*; *mathel-an*, *maedl-an*, *mael-an*.

MELDER, *s.* 1. The quantity of meal ground, &c.] *Add*;

DUSTY MELDER. 1. The last milling of the crop of oats, S.

2. Used metaph. to denote the last child born in a family, Aberd.

MELDROP, MELDRAP, *s.* 1. A drop of mucus at the nose, whether produced by cold or otherwise; Roxb., Upp. Lanarks. V. MILDROP, Dict.

There is a common phrase among the peasantry in Roxb., when one good turn is solicited, in prospect of a grateful requital; "Dight the *meldrop* frae my nose, and I'll wear the midges frae yours."

2. It is often used to denote the foam which falls from a horse's mouth, or the drop at the bit; South of S.

3. It also denotes the drop at the end of an icicle, and indeed every drop in a pendant state, *ibid.*, Roxb.

This word is obviously very ancient. It can be no other than Isl. *meldrop-ar*, a term used in the Edda to denote the foam which falls to the ground from the bit of a horse. It is defined by Verelius; Spuma in terram cadens ex lupato vel fraeno, ab equo demorso. It is formed from *mel*, Sw. *myl*, a bit, and *drop-a* stillare. Lye gives A.S. *mael-dropiende* as sig-

nifying phlegmaticus. But I question whether the first part of the word is not *mael* pars, or from *mael-an loqui*, q. speaking piece-meal, or slowly. For the A.S. word signifying fraenum, lupatum, is *midl*. It is singular, that this very ancient word should be preserved, as far as I can learn, only in S. and in Iceland, where the old language of the Goths remains more uncorrupted than in any country on the continent.

MELG, *s.* The milt (of fishes), Aberd.

Gael. *mealag*, id. This, however, seems to be a word borrowed from the Goths; as not only is there no correspondent term in any of the other Celtic dialects, but it nearly resembles Su.G. *mielk*, id. In piscibus *mielk* dicitur album illud quod mares pro intestinis habent; Germ. *milcher*; Ihre. Isl. *miolk*, lactes piscium; Dan. *maelken* i *fisk*, the white and soft row in fishes; Wolff.

MELGRAF, MELLGRAVE, *s.* A quagmire, Larnarks.

This is pron. *Melgrave*, Galloway. M'Taggart expl. it "a break in a high-way."

"It is said that a horse with its rider once sunk in a *mellgrave* somewhere in Ayrshire, and were never more heard of." Gall. Encycl.

Isl. *mael-ur* signifies solum salebris obsitum, a rough or rugged place; G. Andr. p. 177. The same word, written *mel-r*, is thus defined by Haldorson; Solum arena, glare, vel argilla, obsitum, glabretum planitie. As *graf-a* is to dig, and *graf* any hole that is dug; *mellgraf* might originally denote the hole whence sand, gravel, &c. were dug.

MELL, *s.* 1. A maul, mallet, or beetle, S.]

After extract from *Ferguson's S. Prov.*, Add;

This proverb is given in a different form by Kelly, p. 156.

"He that gives all his geer to his bairns,
Take up a beetle, and knock out his harns."

"Taken from the history of one John Bell, who having given his whole substance to his children was by them neglected. After he died there was found in his chest a mallet with this inscription;

I John Bell leaves her a *mell*, the man to fell
Who gives all to his bairns, and keeps nothing
to himself."

3. Used to denote a custom conjoined with the *Broose* or *Bruse* at a wedding, South of S.

"The shouts of laughter were again renewed, and every one was calling out, 'Now for the *mell*! Now for the *mell*!'

"I was afterwards told that in former ages it was the custom on the Border, when the victor in the race was presented with the prize of honour, the one who came in last was, at the same time, presented with a mallet, or large wooden hammer, called a *mell* in the dialect of the country, and that then the rest of the competitors stood in need to be near at hand, and instantly to force the *mell* from him, else he was at liberty to knock as many of them down with it as he could. The *mell* has now, for many years, been only a nominal prize; but there is often more sport about the gaining of it than the principal one." Hogg's *Wint. Tales*, ii. 193.

It is scarcely worth while to form a conjecture as to the origin of a custom apparently so absurd. It would have certainly been more natural to have gi-

ven the power of the mallet to the victor than to him who was defeated, as the writer speaks of "the disgrace of *winning the mell*."

Whatever was the original meaning of the phrase, it seems to occur in the same sense in the following passage.

Since we have met we'll merry be,
The foremost hame shall bear the *mell*:
I'll set me down, lest I be fee,
For fear that I should bear't mysell.

Herd's Coll. ii. 47, 48.

To MELL, *v. n.* 1. To meddle with, &c.] Add;

This sometimes assumes the form of a reflective *v.*

"Yitt he *melled* him not with no public affaires, bot baid ane better tyme, quhill he sould have beine purged be ane assyse," &c. *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 57. "Meddled not with," Edit. 1728, p. 23.

This is the Fr. idiom, *Se meler de*, to intermeddle with. Hence,

MELLING, *s.* The act of intermeddling.

"Inhibiting the personis now displacet of all further *melling* and intromission with the saidis rentis." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 182.

To MELL, *v. n.* To become damp; applied solely to corn in the straw, Upp. Clydes.

C.B. *melli* softness; *mell*, that shoots out, that is pointed or sharp; Owen. These terms might originally be applied to grain beginning to sprout from dampness. Isl. *mygl-a*, however, signifies mouldiness, and *mygl-a* to become mouldy, mucere, murescere.

MELLA, MELLAY, *adj.* Mixed. *Mellay hew*, mixed colour, id.

"The price litting of the stane of *mellay hew* xxxii sh." &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21. "Ane *mella* kirtill." Ibid. V. 24. *Mellay wool*, mixed wool, ibid. Fr. *melee*, id.

It seems to be the same article that is meant under the name of *Mellais*, in pl. "iiij ellis & 8 of *mellais* that is rycht gud." Ibid. V. 15. V. CRANCE.

MELLE, MELLAY, *s.* 1. Contest, battle.] Add;

"You know Tacitus saith, *In rebus bellicis maxime dominatur Fortuna*, which is equiperate with our vernacular adage, 'Luck can maist in the *mellee*.'" Waverley, ii. 355.

Hence A.Bor. a *mell*, also *amell* among, betwixt; Ray's Collect. p. 2.

2. In *melle*, in a state of mixture or conjunction.

MELLER, *s.* The quantity of meal ground at the miln at one time, Nithsdale; the same with *Melder*, q. v.

Young Peggy's to the mill gane,
To sift her daddie's *meller*.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 66.

MELLGRAVE, *s.* "A break in a highway," Gall. Obviously the same with *Melgraf*, q. v.

MELL-IN-SHAFT. To keep *mellinshaft*. V. under MEL, *s.* a maul. Define;

1. To hold on in any course or condition; as, to retain a good state of health, Loth.; a metaphor, &c.

2. To be able to carry on one's business, ibid., Gall.

"When a person's worldly affairs get disordered, it is said the *mell* cannot be *keept* in the *shaft*; now, unless the *mell* be *keept* in the *shaft*, no work can be done:—and when, by struggling, a man is not

overset, he is said to have *keept the mell in the shaft*." Gall. Encycl.

MELMONT BERRIES, juniper berries, Moray.

MELTETH, MELTITH, *s.* A meal, &c.] *Add*;
"And vpon the fishe day xvij or xx dische as thay may be had at every *melteth* at the M^r of houshaldis discretioun." Estate of the King & Quenis Ma^{ties} houshald, &c. 1590, MS. G. Reg. House.

2. A cow's *meltit*, the quantity of milk yielded by a cow at one time, Ang., Perth. V. MEAL, *id.*

MELT-HOLE, *s.* The space between the ribs and the pelvis, whether in man or in beast, Clydes. V. MELT, *s.*

To MELWAND, *v. a.* To rub with meal; as, "Lassie, *melwand* that banna," Roxb. V. MEAL-WIND.

MEMORIAL, *adj.* Memorable.

"Among all his *memorial* workis ane thing was maist apprisit," &c. Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 37.

MENT, *part. adj.* Connected by, or attached from, blood, alliance, or friendship, Ayrs.

Perhaps from Teut. *menm-en* nutricem agere, from *mamme* vber; *q.* attached like a child to its nurse.

MEN, *adj.* Apparently for *main*, *E.* principal.
"That the said George—salhaue power to denunce thame rebellis,—and inbring all thair movable guidis, and namelie the *men* half to his ain particular vse." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 359.

A.S. *maegn* vis, *maegen*, *magnus*; Su.G. *megn*, *potestas*.

MENAGE, *s.* A friendly society, of which every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term. At the commencement, the order of priority in receiving the sum collected, is determined by lot. He, who draws No. 1. as his ticket, receives into his hands the whole sum collected for the first week, on his finding security that he shall pay in his weekly share during the term agreed. He who draws No. 2. receives the contributions of all the members for the second week; and so on according to their order. Thus every individual has the advantage of possessing the whole weekly contribution for a term proportionate to the order of his drawing. Such friendly institutions are common in Edinburgh and the vicinity. The members usually meet in some tavern or public house; a certain sum being allowed by each member for the benefit of the landlord.

O.Fr. *menage*, "a household, familie, or meyne;" Cotgr. It is not improbable that the term, as denoting a friendly institution, might be introduced by the French, when residing in this country during the reign of Mary. It might be used in reference to the retention of the money in the manner described above. L.B. *menagium* occurs in this sense in a charter by John Baliol. Fidelitatem et homagium—ratione terrarum quas in nostro regno, et etiam ratione *Menagii*, seu retentionis nostrae—reddimus. Chron. Trivet. V. Du Cange.

MENANIS (SANCT), apparently St. Monan's in Vol. II. 113

Fife; also written "*Sanct Mynnanis*," Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

MENCE, *s.*

"The blessed sea for *mence* and commerce!" said a familiar voice behind." Saxon and Gael, ii. 99.

MENDIMENT, *s.* Amendment; pron. *menni-ment*, Aberd.

MENDS, *s.* 1. Atonement, expiation.] *Add*;

In this sense it occurs in O.E. "*Mendes* for a trespass, [Fr.] *amende*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 48.

2. Read—Amelioration of conduct, S.]

Add, as sense

4. Revenge. To *get a mends* of one, to be revenged on one, S.

"Ego ulciscar te, si vivo; I shall *get a mends* of you, if I live." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 31.

This seems nearly allied to sense 1. *q.* "I shall force you to make atonement for what you have done."

To MENE, MEYNE, MEANE, *v. a.* 1. To *mean one's self*.] *Add*;

"Then the marquis said, he should take order therewith; whilk he did in most politick manner; to stamp it out he *means himself* to the parliament; the lord Ker is commanded to keep his lodging," &c. Spalding, i. 324.

In nearly the same sense it is said in vulgar language, &c.] *Add*;

Your bucks that birl the forain berry,
Claret, and port, and sack, and sherry,
—I dinna *mein* them to be merry,
And lilt awa'.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 178.

MENE, MEIN, MAIN, *s.* 1. Moaning, lamentation, S. "He maks a great *mene* for himself."

N.B. The quotation from Wallace, vo. *Main*, *s.* affords an example.

2. Condolence, expression of sympathy, S. "I didna mak mickle *mein* for him;" "My *mene's* made."

MENFOLK, *s. pl.* Males, S.

"Mr. Tyrrel," she said, 'this is nae sight for *men folk*—ye maun rise and gang to another room.' St. Ronan, iii. 308.

Women-folk is also used to denote females.

To MENG, *v. a.* To mix, to blend, Berwicks.; as, "to *meng tar*," to mix it up into a proper state for smearing sheep, greasing carts, &c.; Roxb.

To MENG, *v. n.* To become mixed. "*The corn's beginnin to meng*," the standing corn begins to change its colour, or to assume a yellow tinge; Berwicks. V. MING, *v.*

MENIE, MAINIE, *s.* One abbrev. of *Marianne*; in some instances, of *Wilhelmina*, S.

MENYIE, &c. *s.* 1. The persons constituting one family.] *Add*;

"*Meny*, a housholde, [Fr.] *menye*;" Palsgr. B. iii. f. 48, a. *Insert*, as sense

5. A crowd, a multitude; applied to persons, Dumf.

Three loud huzzas the *menyie* gaed,
And clear'd the stance, that ilka blade
The mark might view.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 38.

6. A multitude, applied to things, S.] *Add*;

In this sense it occurs in O.E. "Company or meyny of shippes; [Fr.] flotte;" Palsgr. B. iii. f. 25. "*Meny* of plantes, [Fr.] *plantaige*;" F. 48. "And they can no more skylle of it than a *meany* of oxen." Ibid. F. 180, a, b.

MENISSING, *s.* The act of diminishing.

"Braking of commound ordenans & statutis of this gude towne, in *menissing* of the past [paste or crust] of quhyt breyd, & selling thair of." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

To MENSE, *v. a.* To grace. Nithsdale Song, 242. V. MENS, *v.*

MEN'S-HOUSE, *s.* A cottage attached to a farm-house where the men-servants cook their victuals, S.B.

"Some of the landed proprietors, and large farmers, build a small house called the bothy, and sometimes the *men's house*, in which their men-servants eat and prepare their food." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 518.

MENS, MENSE, *s.* 2. Honour.] *Add*;

—Blythly I took up the spring,
And bore the *mense* awa, Jo!

Rem. Nithsd. Song, p. 47. *Add*, as sense

4. It is obliquely used in the sense of thanks or grateful return, S.

We've fed him, cled him—what's our *mense* for't a'?

Base wretch, to steal our Dochter's heart awa!

Tannahill's Poems, p. 12.

This, indeed, seems the meaning of the term as used in the Prov. "I have baith my meat and my *mense*."

5. Credit, ornament, or something that gives respectability, South of S.

An' monnie day thou was a *mence*,

At kirk, i' market, or i' spence,

An' snug did thou my hurdies fence,

Wi' cozie biel',

Tho' in thy pouches ne'er did glance

Nae goud at weil.

Old Brecks, A. Scott's Poems, p. 105.

6. It is said of any individual in a family, who, either in respect of personal or mental accomplishments, sets out or recommends all the rest, "He" or "She's the *mense* of the family," or "of a' the family," Dumfr., Loth.

To MENS, MENSE, *v. a.* 2. To do honour to.] *Add* ;—to grace.

Sit down in peace, my winsome dow ;

Tho' thin thy locks, and beld thy brow,

Thou ance were armfu' fit, I trow,

To *mense* a kintra en', Jo.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 47.

3. To do the honours of, to preside at. To *mense* a board, to do the honours of a table, Dumfr.

Convener Tamson *mens'd* the board,

Where sat ilk Deacon like a lord.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 57.

4. To fit, to become, Ettr. For.

"They'll rin after a wheen clay-cakes baken i' the sun, an' leave the good substantial ait-meal bannocks to stand till they moul, or be pouched by them

that draff an' bran wad better hae *mensed*!" Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c. ii. 164.

MENSKFUL, MENSEFUL, *adj.*] *Insert*, as sense

4. Becoming, particularly in regard to one's station, S.

—"Lay by your new green coat, and put on your raploch grey; it's a mair *mensefu'* and thrifty dress, and a mair seemly sight, than thae danglingslops and ribbands." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 139.

5. Mannerly, respectful, S. &c.

MENSEFULLIE, *adv.* In a mannerly way, with propriety, S.

To MENT, *v. n.* 1. "To lift up the hand affectedly, without intending the blow;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

2. "To attempt ineffectually;" Ibid.

This seems merely a provincial pronunciation of the *v. Mint*, to aim, &c. q. v.

MENT, *pret.* Mended, South of S.

O faithless Watty, think how aft

I *ment* your sarks and hose!

For you how many bannocks stown,

How many cogues of brose!

Watty and Madge, Herd's Coll. ii. 199.

I've seen when wark began to fail,

The poor man cou'd have *ment* a meal,

Wi' a hare-bouk or sa'mon tail;

But let him try

To catch them now, and in a jail

He's forc'd to lie.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 329.

MENTENENT, *s.* One who assists another; Fr. *mainten-ir*.

"With powar—to the said burcht of Inuerness, proveist, bailleis, &c. and thair successouris, thair *mentenentis* and servandis, off sailling, passing, returning," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 680.

MENTICAPTE, *s.* Insanity, derangement; a forensic term.

"In the acciounne—persewit be Robert lord Flemyn aganis James lord Hammiltoun—and Archibald erle of Anguss—for his wrangwis—proceding in the serving of ane breif of inquesicion—impestrate be the said Archibald erle of Anguss, of *menticapte*, prodigalite & furiosite of the said Robert lord Flemyn," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 195.

Lat. *mente captus*, mad; Cic.

MERCAT, *s.* A market. Hence,

MERCAT-STEAD, *s.* A market-town; literally, the place where a market stands.

"At the mouth of the water, stands the toune of Air, a notable *mercat-stead*." Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotland.

MERCH, MERGH, (gutt.), *s.* 1. Marrow.] *Add*;

3. Transferred to the mind, as denoting understanding.

"The ancient and learnit—Tertulian sayes, that the trew word of God consistes in the *merch* and inuart intelligence, and not in the vtuart scruf & extarnel wordis of the scriptures." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 31.

MERCHY (gutt.), *adj.* Marrow, S.B.

"The Lord is reserving a *merchy* piece of the word

of his promise to be made out to many of his friends & people, till they get some sad hour of trial and temptation."—"The *merchie* bit of the performance of this he keepled till a black hour of temptation, and a sharp bite of tryal." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Conf. p. 18.
MERCHINESS, *s.* The state of being marrowy; metaph. used.

"The Israelites had never known the *merchiness* of that promise, if a Red sea had not made it out." Ibid.

MERCHANGUID, *s.* "Sufficient *merchanguid*," sufficient or marketable merchandice; Aberd. Reg. V. 24.

* **MERCHANT**. 1. A man's eye is proverbially said to be *his merchant*, when he buys any article entirely on his own judgment, without any recommendation or engagement on the part of another, *S.*

"Esto the horse had been insufficient, *sibi imputet*, his eye being *his merchant*; unless he will—offer him to prove that the seller—promised to warrant and uphold the horse," &c. Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iii. 34. 2. A shopkeeper, *S.*

"A peddling shop-keeper, that sells a pennyworth of thread, is a *Merchant*.—The word *Merchant* in France—signifies no more than a shop-keeper, or other smaller dealer, and the exporter or importer is called *un Negociant*." Burt's Letters, i. 77, 78.

MERCHIT, *part. pa.* Bounded. V. **MARCH**, *v.*
MERCIMENT, *s.* 1. Mercy, discretion, *S.B.*

"I maun be at," or "come in, your *merciment*;"

I must put myself completely under your power.

Most probably abbrev. from O.Fr. *amerciment*, L.B. *amerciament-um*, amende pecuniaire imposée pour un delit; Roquef. The term is very commonly used in money-matters.

Du Cange views L.B. *amerciamentum* (a fine) as itself formed from Fr. *merci*, because the offender was in the *mercy* of the judge as to the extent of the fine.

2. A fine, *E. amerciament*, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.
MERCURY LEAF, the plant *Mercurialis perennis*, South of *S.*

MERE, *s.* 1. A march, a boundary.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Mere* or marke betwyx two londys [lands]. *Meta. Limes*." Prompt. Parv.

The same term occurs in the Cartulary of Aberdeen, A. 1446.

"Than they fullily accordit amang thaim of the assys; naman discrepand, delluerit and gaf furth the marchis and *meris* betwix the said lands debatable," &c. Macfarlan's Transcr. p. 8.

MERE, *s.* 1. The sea.] *Add*;

O.E. *mer* had been used in the same sense. "*Mer watyr. Mare*." Prompt. Parv. *Water* is not added as a part of the denomination, but as determining the object spoken of; which is the mode observed by the good monk Fraunce.

2. An arm of the sea.

—"The river of Forth, commonly called the Frith, —maketh gritt armes or *meres*, commonly called the Scottis sea: quhairin, beayd vtheris, is the illand of St. Columbe, by name callit Aemonia." Pitcottie's Cron. Introd. xvi.

3. A small pool, caused by the moisture of the soil; often one that is dried up by the heat, Ang.

It differs in signification from the *E.* word, which "commonly" denotes "a large pool or lake," Johns. To **MERES**, *v. n.*

"Eneas—callit baith thaim and the Trojanis under ane name of Latinis; to that fyne, that baith the pepill suld *meres* togidder, under ane minde and lawis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 6.

As the corresponding word in Livy is *conciliaret*, should this be *meise*, i. e. incorporate?

MERESWINE, *s.* 2. A porpoise.] *Add*;

Cepede adds Dan. *marsouin*, Germ. *meerschwein*. Hist. de Cétacées, p. 250.

MERETABILL, *adj.* Laudable.

"Sen neidfull it is & *meretabill*," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

To **MERGIE**, *v. n.* To wonder, to express surprise, Fife.

Perhaps the term was first used to express wonder at quantity, or caused by the appearance of a multitude, from Su.G. *marg*, multus; as, "Eh! *mergie* me!" is a phrase used in Fife denoting surprise.

MERITOR, *s.* "Sene [since] *meritor* is to beir leill & suchtfest witnessing." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

I know not if this can denote one who makes profit by a bargain, from L.B. *merit-um*, pretium; proventus.

MERK, *s.* A term used in jewellery.

"A chayn of rubeis, with tuelf *merkis* of diamantis and rubeis, and ane *merk* with tua rubyis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 262. It is written *mark*, p. 318.

Fr. *merques*, "Be, in a paire of beads, the biggest, or least," Cotgr.

MERKERIN, *s.* The spinal marrow, Ang.] *Add*;

Isl. *kierne*, medulla, nucleus, vis, cremor; Dan. *kaerne*, id. This is the obvious origin of *E. kernel*; Su.G. *kaerne* signifying nucleus.

MERKIE-PIN, *s.* That part of a plough on which the share is fixed, Orku.

To **MERL**, *v. n.* To candy; applied to honey, &c., Galloway. V. **MERLIE**.

MERLIE, *adj.* "Sandy and sweet; when honey is in this state, it is said to be *merlie*; when it is beginning to grow this way, it *merles*;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to C.B. *mwrl* freestone; also friable, because it becomes "sandy," as Mactaggart expresses it, and feels *gritty* in the mouth.

MERLED, *MIRLED*, *part. pa.* Variegated. V. **MARLED**.

MERLINS, *interj.* Expressive of surprise, Loth. Formed from Fr. *merveille* a prodigy; or perhaps q. *marvellings*.

MERMAID'S-GLOVE, *s.* The name given to the sponge, Shetl.

"The sponge, called *Mermaid's Glove*, is often taken up, upon this coast, by the fishermen's hooks." P. Unst, Stat. Acc. v. 186.

"*Spongia Palmata, Mermaid's Glove*." Edmonstone's Zeth. ii. 325.

A very natural idea for these islanders who, in former times, were well acquainted with mermaids. The Icelanders call coral *marmennils-smidi*, i. e. the workmanship of mermen.

MERMAID'S PURSE, the same with the *Mermaid's Glove*, Gall.

"A beautiful kind of sea-weed box, which is found driven in on the shores, of an oblong shape—about three inches and a half one way, and three the other—of a raven-black colour on the outside, and sea-green within." Gall. Encyl.

This, I am informed by an approved judge in these things, can be nothing else than the hollow root of the *Fucus polyschides*; not unfrequent on the western coast of S.

* **MERRY**, *adj.* A term used by a chief or commander in addressing his soldiers; *My merry men*.

Sir W. Scott deduces *merry* as thus used, from Teut. *mirigh*, strong, bold. But I cannot find this word in any lexicon.

MERRY-DANCERS, *s. pl.*] *Add*;

2. The vapours arising from the earth in a warm day, as seen flickering in the atmosphere, Roxb. *Summer-couts*, S.B.

"I've seen the *merry-dancers*," is a phrase commonly used, when it is meant to intimate that one has remarked a presage of good weather.

MERRY-HYNE, *s.* 1. *A merry-hyne to him or it*, a phrase used by persons when they have got quit of what has rather annoyed them, Aberd.

2. *To get one's merry-hyne*, to receive one's dismissal rather in a disgraceful manner; applied to servants, *ibid.*; from *Hyne*, hence.

MERRY-MEAT, *s.* "The same with *himmering*, the feast at a birth;" Gall. Encyl. **V. BLITHE-MEAT.**

MERRY-METANZIE, *s.* A game among children, generally girls, in Tweeddale, Fife, and other parts of Scotland. They form a ring, within which one goes round with a handkerchief, with which a stroke is given in succession to every one in the ring; the person who strikes, or the *taker*, still repeating this rhyme;

Here I gae round the jingie ring,
The jingie ring, the jingie ring,
Here I gae round the jingie ring,
And through my *merry-metanzie*.

Then the handkerchief is thrown at one in the ring, who is obliged to take it up and go through the same process.

The only probable conjecture I can form is, that the game had been originally used in grammar-schools, in which Latin seems to have been employed even in their plays; and that thus it has been denominated from the principal action, *Me tange*, "touch me." This may have been combined with an E. adjective supposed to characterise the game. Though apparently insipid enough, it might be accounted a very merry pastime by those who had broke loose from their confinement under a pedagogue. *Merry* may, however, be from Fr. *miré*, pried into, narrowly observed; in allusion to the eye of the person who watches the ring, in order to throw the handkerchief to most advantage.

The following account of the game has also been given me, which must be descriptive of the mode

in some part of the country:—A sport of female children, in which they form a ring, dancing round in it, while they hold each other by the hands, and singing as they move. In the progress of the play, they by the motion of their hands imitate the whole process of the laundry, in washing, starching, drying, and ironing, S.

MERSE, *s.* 1. A flat and fertile spot of ground between hills, a hollow, Nithsdale.

There's a maid has sat o' the green *merse* side,
Thae ten lang years and mair; ;

An' every first night o' the new moon,
She kames her yellow hair.

Mermaid of Galloway.

"Sit down i' the gloming dewfall on a green *merse* side, amang the flowers," &c. Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 230, 247.

2. Alluvial land on the side of a river, Dumfr.

3. Also expl. "Ground gained from the sea, converted into moss," Dumfr.

Perhaps as having been originally a *marsh*, or under water, from Teut. *mersche*, *marse*, palus. But I rather think that it is from C.B. *meryz*, "that is flat or low, a wet place," *meryz y mor*, "the sea-sledge;" Owen. He refers to *mer*, "that is down or stagnant," and *gwys*, a bottom, also, "low."

MERVADIE, *adj.* Sweet, and at the same time brittle, Galloway.

"Any fine sweet cake is said to be *mervadie*; this word and *merlie* are some way connected." Gall. Enc.

C.B. *mervedig* signifies insipid. But this does not correspond. **V. MERVIE**, which must be radically the same word.

MERVY, **MARVIE**, *adj.* 1. Rich, mellow; applied to fruits, potatoes, &c., Dumfr.

2. Savoury, agreeable to the taste, *ibid.*; synon. *Smervy*, S.B.

Dan. *marv*, marrow; whence *marvagtig*, full of marrow.

MERVIL, *adj.* Inactive; applied both to body and mind, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Marbel*, Loth.

C.B. *marwaanl*, of a deadening quality; *marwald*, torpid; *marwal-au*, to deaden.

MESALL, **MYSEL**, *adj.* Leprous.] *Add*;

It is applied to swine, Aberd. Reg. "Ane *mysell* swyne." V. 15, p. 656.

It is also conjoined with the synon. term *lyper*, or leprous. "The quhilk swyne wes fundin *lyper mesell*." *Ibid.*

O.E. "*Myssell*. Leprosus." Prompt. Parv.

MESE OF HERRING, five hundred herrings.] *Add*;

Armor. *maes*, a bushel; Roquefort, vo. *Mui*.

MESLIN, **MASLIN**, *s.* Mixed corn, S.O., Gl.

Sibb. **V. MASHLIN.**

"Wheat, rye, *meslin*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

MESOUR, *s.* Measure, Aberd. Reg.

To MESS AND MELL, 1. To have familiar intercourse, Ayrs.

"But this is an observe that I have made on the intellectual state of my fellow-citizens, since I began, in my voyages and travels, to *mess and mell* more with the generality of mankind." *Steam-Boat*, p. 88.

2. To *mingle* at one *mess*. It seems to be a proverbial phrase in the West of S.

MESSAN, *s.* 1. A small dog, S.] *Add*;

This term occurs in a prov. expressive of the strongest contempt and ridicule that can well be conceived.

"We *hounds* slew the hare, quoth the *messan*;—spoken to insignificant persons when they attribute to themselves any part of a great achievement." Kelly, p. 349.

MESSANDEW, *s.* An hospital, S. The term is often written in this manner in legal deeds. V. MASSONDEW.

MESS-BREID, *s.* The bread used in celebrating mass.

"Ane pair of *mess-breid* irnis." "*Mesbreid* iyrnis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18; i. e. irons for bringing the wafers into proper form.

MESSIGATE, *s.* The road to the church, Orkn.

Obviously from Isl. *messa*, missa, celebratio sacramentorum, and *gata*, via, semita; like *messubok*, liber ritualis, *messu-klaedi*, amictus sacer, &c.

MESSINGERIE, *s.* The office of a messenger-at-arms.

"That he onnawys ressaue ony maner of personis to the office of *messengerie* in tyme cuning, except it be in the place of one of the personis that salbe thocht meit to be retenit—be his deceiss or deprivation." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 449.

MESS-SAYER, *s.* The contemptuous term used by our Reformers as denominating a mass-priest.

"Let any *mess-sayer* or earnest mantynner thereof be deprehended in any of the forenamed crymes, na execution can be had, for all is done in hatred of his religioun," &c. Knox's Hist. p. 312.

MET, *v. aux.* May; used for *Mat* or *Mot*.

O wae be to thee, thou silly auld carle,

And aye an ill dead *met* ye die!

Jacobite Relics, ii. 55. V. MAT.

MET, METT, *s.* 1. Measure.] *Add*;

2. A measure of a determinate kind, S.] *Add*;

"Tuelf *mettis* of salt." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

METHOWSS, *s.* A house for measuring. "Ane commounne *methowss* for victuall." Aberd. Reg.

METLUYME, *s.* An instrument for measuring.

"Quhilk he *met* & *mesurit* with his awin pek & *metluyme*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

METSTER, *s.* 1. A person legally authorised to measure, S. "*Metstar*," Aberd. Reg.

2. The designation given to the commissioners appointed by Parliament for regulating the weights and measures of the kingdom.

"Reference to the Secreit Counsell anent *metsteris*." Tit. Act. Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 632.

MET-STICK, *s.* A wooden instrument or bit of wood used for taking the measure of the foot, S. Arrested brats around their grandsire kneel, Who takes their measurement from toe to heel; The *met-stick* par'd away to suit the size, He bids at length the impatient captives rise.

Village Fair, *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 432.

METTEGE, *s.* Measurement.

"The *mettege* of colis, [coals] salt, lym, corne, fruit, and sic *mensturable* gudis." Aberd. Reg. V. 24.

Mensturable is obviously for *Mensurable*.

METAL, *s.* The name given to stones used for making a road, S.

To METAL a Road, to make or repair it with stones broken down, S.

"With regard to the form of these turnpike roads, they are from 30 to 40 feet wide, independent [*r.* independently] of the drains on each side. They are *metalled*, as it is called, with stones broken to a small size, in the middle, to a depth of 10 or 12 inches, gradually decreasing to four inches at the sides." Agr. Surv. Stirlings. p. 321.

MET-BURDIS, METT-BURDIS, *s. pl.*

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick—sall restore—twa kistis and a ark, price xl s.; twa *met-burdies*, a we-schale almyer," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 92.

"That Schir Johne—content and paye for—jinew tubbis, xii d.; a pare of new cardis, xxx d.; ii *mett-burdies*, iii s." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 82.

Perhaps boards or tables for holding meat; tables for family use at meals. A.S. *met*, cibus, and *bord*, mensa.

METE GUDIS.

"John Lindissay—sall restore—a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a mask fat, iij *mete gudis*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1472, p. 33.

Most probably measures, q. vessels for meting goods; unless we should suppose that *gudis* is for *cutis*, tubs.

METHINK, *v. impers.* Methinks.] *Add*;

Semys me is an example of the same construction; Doug. Virgil, 374. 19.

O douchty King, thou askis counsale, said he,
Of that matere, quhilk as *semys me*,

Is nouthir dirk nor doutsum, but full clere.

Him thocht is used in a similar manner; Barbour, iv. 618, MS.

Him thocht weil he saw a fyr, &c.

METING, *s.* A glove called a mitten.

"Item a pare of *metingis* for hunting." Inventories, p. 11. V. MITTENS.

METTLE, *adj.* Capable of enduring much fatigue, Ettr. For.

Nearly allied to E. *mettled*, spritely. Serenius, however, derives the E. word, not from *Metal*, but from Isl. *maete*, excellentia. In this language *mettell* denotes a wedge for cutting iron; and *meil-a* is to cut iron with such a wedge.

To MEUL, MIOL, *v. n.* To mew, or cry as a cat, S. Lat. *miatuliz-are*, Fr. *miauler*, id.

MIOLING, *s.* A term borrowed from the cat, to denote the cry of the tiger.

—"Mioling of tygers, buzzing of bears," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

MEW, *s.* "Make na twa *meaws* of ae daughter;" Ferguson's S. Prov.] *Add*;

I am now satisfied that this must be a corr. of the S. word *Maich*, a son-in-law. Thus it appears that Kelly, although he says "the sense I do not understand," comes very near the truth in adding,—"taken from the Latin,

Eadem filiae duos *generos* parare." Prov. p. 255.

This more nearly approaches the pron. of A. Bor. *meaugh*, id.

MEWITH, *3. p. v.* Moveth?] *Add*;

Meue was the form of the *v.* in O.E. "I *meue* or *styrre* from a place;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 800, b.

To MEWT, *v. n.* To mew as a cat.] *Add*;

Although this term has been understood by Kelly in this sense, yet finding no synon., I hesitate whether it is not to be expl. with greater latitude, as signifying to murmur; as allied perhaps to Teut. *muyt-en* murmurare, Lat. *mut-ire*.

MY, *interj.* Denoting great surprise, Roxb.

Perhaps the same with Teut. *my*, me; used like Lat. *me*, O *me* perditum! Miseram *me*!

To MIAUVE, *v. n.* To mew, as a cat, Buchan. V. the letter W.

MICE-DIRT, *s.* The dung of *mice*, S.

"Had I as muckle black spice, as he thinks himself worth of *mice-dirt*, I would be the richest man of my kin." S. Prov. "Spoken satyrically of proud beaus, whom we suspect to be highly conceited of their own worth." Kelly, p. 153. V. DIRT, *s.*

MICELED, *pret. v.* Expl. "Did eat somewhat after the way of mice;" Gall. Encycl.

This, I think, must be improperly spelled, to suit the idea of its formation from *mice*. The word, I am informed, is pron. q. *Meysel* or *Meyssle*, q. v.

Teut. *meusel-en* seems to include the idea. *Pitisare*, *ligurire*, et *clam degustare paulatim*. *Miesel-en*, *nebulam exhalare*, can have no affinity.

MICHAELMAS MOON, 1. A designation commonly given to the Harvest Moon, S.

"The *Michaelmas Moon* rises ay alike soon.

"The moon, at full, being then in the opposite sign, bends for some days towards the tropick of Cancer, and so rising more northerly, rises more early. My country people believe it to be a particular providence of God that people may see to get their corn in." Kelly, p. 334, 335. V. LIFT, *v.*

2. Sometimes used to denote the produce of a *raid* at this season, as constituting the portion of a daughter.

"Anciently, this moon was called the *Michaelmas moon*, was hailed by some of our *ancestree* as a mighty useful thing for other purposes,—viz. in *reaving* and making inroads, many a marauder made a good fortune in her beams. The *tocher* which a doughty borderer gave a daughter was the result of his reaving during this moon." Gall. Encycl.

"Mary Scot, the flower of Yarrow—was descended from the Dryhopes, and married into the Harden family. Her daughter was married to a predecessor of the present Sir Francis Elliot, of Stobbs.—There is a circumstance, in their contract of marriage, that merits attention, as it strongly marks the predatory spirit of the times. The father-in-law agrees to keep his daughter for some time after the marriage, for which the son-in-law binds himself to give him the profits of the first *Michaelmas moon*." Stat. Acc. Par. Selkirk, ii. 437, 438.

MYCHARE, *s.* A covetous sordid fellow.

Scho callit to hir cheir—

A milygant and a *mychare*.

Colkelbie *Som*, F. i. v. 56.

It is written *micher* by Chaucer and Skinner. According to the meaning attached to *mychyn*, Prompt.

Parv., it seems strictly to signify a pilferer. "*Mychyn* or prively stelyn smale thyngs. *Surripio*."

Fr. *miche* a crumb, a small fragment. L.B. *mich-a* id., *micar-ius*, qui micis vivit, vel eas recolligit, Du Cange; q. one who lives by gathering fragments.

MICHTFULL, *adj.* Mighty, powerful.

—"Tak ane gude hert, and put your confidence in him, he is ane *michtful* God, quha will releif yow of it, and send yow your helth, as he did the Erle of Murray, quha wes brutit to hae gottin the like wrang [by poison] in France." Supplicatioun Countess of Athole, 1579, Acts Ja. VI. Ed. 1814, p. 176.

MICHTIE, *adj.* 3. Strange, surprising.] *Add*;
4. Potent, intoxicating; applied to liquors, and synon. with *Stark*, S.B.

"*Stark mychty* wyne, & small wyne." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

MICKLE-MOUTH'D, MUCKLE-MOW'D, *adj.* Having a large or wide mouth, S. V. MEKYL.

"*Mickle-mouth'd* folk are happy to their meat," S. Prov.; "spoken by, or to them who come opportunely to eat with us." Kelly, p. 253.

I have always heard it thus: "*Muckle-mouth'd* folk hae a luck to their meat;" and applied only as a sort of consolation to one whose face is rather disfigured by the disproportionate size of the mouth.

MIDDEN, &c. *s.* 1. A dunghill, S.] *Add*;

2. Metaph. used to denote a dirty slovenly woman, S.; synon. *heap*.

3. *An eating midden*, used as a phrase expressive of the highest possible contempt for one who is a mere belly god, who sacrifices every thing to the gratification of appetite, Angus.

MIDDEN-DUB, *s.* A hole into which the juice or sap of a dung-hill is collected, S.O.

"A causeway about 6 feet broad, formed of large stones carelessly laid down, led to the fore-door, beyond which at the distance of 8 or 10 feet, was the dungstead, with a pond of putrid water, termed the *midden-dub*, into which the juices of the dung were collected; and dead dogs, cats, &c. were thrown." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 115.

MIDDING-DUNG, *s.* Manure from a dunghill, S.

"*Midding-dung*, either unmixed or compounded with earth,—if it be designed for grain, it should be plowed into the ground as soon as possible after it is laid on it, to prevent waste by exhalation." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 200.

MIDDEN-HEAD, *s.* The summit of a dunghill, S.

To be heard on the *midden-head*, to quarrel openly; a metaph. borrowed from dunghill-fowls, S.

And that he wad like me, I hae no fear;

Had of the bargain we made an outred,

Wese no be heard upon the *midden head*.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 85.

MIDDING-MOUNT, MIDDEN-MOUNT, *s.* A singular species of rampart used by the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, during the reign of Charles I., in defending themselves against the batteries of the castle.

"They raise fortifications to defend the town against the violence of the castle; they raise *midding*

mounts upon the causeway, and fill up sundry houses with sand and water to resist fire works. Before any answer came frae the king, the truce expired, where-upon the town of Edinburgh began again to their fortifications, raised *midden mounts* at Heriot's Work, and upon the causeway, and sundry other parts within and about the town for their defence." Spalding, i. 215.

This is a use to which it is not generally known that the *fulyie* of the *Good Town* has been applied. **MIDDEN-STEAD, s.** The spot where a dunghill is formed, S.

"If you had challenged the existence of Red-cowl in the castle of Glenstirym, old Sir Peter Pepperbrand would have had ye out to his court-yard, made you betake yourself to your weapon, and if your trick of fence were not the better, would have sticked you like a paddock on his own baronial *middenstead*." Antiquary, i. 197.

"I was e'en taking a spell o' worthy John Quackleben's Flower of a Sweet Savour, sawn on the *Middenstead* of this World," said Andrew." Rob Roy, ii. 69.

MIDDEN-TAP, s. The summit of a dunghill. If a crow fly over a dunghill, it is viewed in some places as a certain presage of bad weather.

This morning bodes us ill,——

For the gray crow flew o'er the *midden-tap*,
An' croak'd his hollow notes before the ra'en.
Ra'en, raven. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 95.

* **MIDGE, s.** This not only denotes a gnat as in E., but is the only term used by the vulgar for a musqueto.

"*Midges*, gnats; musquetoës;" Gl. Antiq.

MIDLENTREN, MIDLENTREANE, MYDLENTRENE, s. The middle of the fast of Lent.

"At *myd lentrane* nix thareftir following."—"Betuix this & Sondag *mydlentrene* nixt to cum." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

"And gif he outtit nocht the said, &c. betuix this & *mydlentrane* nixt cumis." Ibid.

This nearly resembles the A.S. phraseology, *Midlencien*, Midlent; *Mid-lencienes sunnan-daeg*, Midlent Sunday. V. LENTRYNE.

MIDLINGIS, s. pl. Apparently, a particular description of pins.

"xviij paperis of prenis, the price xxvij sh., ane bout of *midlyngis* the price vj sh., & tua hankis of wyir [wire] the price xxiiij sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18. Perhaps pins of a *middling* size.

To *MIDS, v. a.* To strike a medium.

—"The two great sects of the antient lawyers were divided.—But Trebonian *midseth* the matter thus, that if the product can easily be reduced to the first matter, the owners of the matter remain proprietars of the whole, as when a cup or other artifact is made of metal," &c. Stair's Inst. B. ii. T. 1. sec. 41.

MIDWINTER-DAY, s. The name anciently given to the brumal solstice.

"From the time of celebrating our Lord's advent, in order of nature our days lengthen, our nights shorten, and was of old called *Midwinter-day*, or *Midwinter-mas*, or feast." Annand's Mysterium Pietatis, p. 27.

This term is expl. vo. YULE-E'EN, q. v.

MIELDS, s. pl. The north-country pronunciation of *Mools*, dust of the grave.

She's got, I fear, what wedding she will gett,
That's wi' the *mields*, sae that need's be nae lett.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 74.

Mould, Ed. Third, p. 51.

"Married to the *mools*," a proverbial phrase used of a young woman, whose sole bridal-bed is the grave. V. MULDES.

MIENE, s. Interest, means used; the same with *Moyen*.

"Gif it happenis the said Schir Alexander to decess,—his said son and ayr—sal be obliste to delyuir the said castel freli to hir,—sa that nouthir the said Schir Alexander, &c. be nought the neirrar the deede [death] be the *miene* of the said princesse, hir procuratioun or seruantis." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1439, Ed. 1814, p. 54.

MIFF, s. A pettish humour, S.

"Mr. Oldbuck—always wished to be paid with regularity; Sir Arthur was not always, nor indeed often, prepared to gratify this reasonable desire; and, in accomplishing an arrangement between tendencies so opposite, little *miffs* would occasionally take place." Antiquary, i. 106.

I hesitate whether this should be viewed as a metaph. use of Teut. *muffe*, mucor, mephitis; as regarding meat which has contracted a bad smell.

MYID, MEID, s. A mark, Fife. V. MEITH.

MYIS, (pl. of *Mus*) mice; A.S. Isl. *mys*.

As he wes syttand at the mete,
Wyth *myis* he wes swa wmbesete,
That wyth hym and hys menyhè
He mycht na way get sawftè.

Wyntown, vi. 14. 107.

MYLD, s.

"Foure spindillis of yron for *myldis* of double and quarter falcoun." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 254.

"Nyne spindillis of yron sum for bowing and utheris *myld* spindillis for moyane, double, and quarter falcoun." Ibid. p. 255.

MILDS, MILES, s. pl. The *Chenopodium album* et viride, Loth., Roxb. V. MIDDEN-MYLIES.

Norv. *melde*, *Chenopodium urbicum*; Hallager.

MILE, s. Wild celery, *Apium graveolens*, Linn.; Roxb., &c.

The tradition of the South of S. asserts that those who were persecuted for their adherence to Presbytery, during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., in their hiding places often fed on this plant.

MYLES, s. Expl. "wild spinnage," Loth.

This is the *Chenopodium album* et viride; the same with *Midden-Mylies*. In Etr. For. this is sometimes eaten with salt, in times of scarcity.

MILES, s. pl. A small animal found on the diseased intestines and livers of sheep, Roxb., Selkirks., Liddesd.; called in other counties a *Flook*.

It seems originally the same with Teut. *milurwe*, acarus, teredo; a little worm in ships, also a moth that frets garments.

MYLIES, s. pl. The small links, on a fishing-rod, through which the line runs, S. V. MAILYIE.

MILYGANT, MYLIGANT, s. A false person.

Scho callit to hir cheir—

A *milygant* and a mychare.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 56.

—All the suynis awnaris—
Herand thair awin swyne cry,
With thir *mylgantis* machit,
Afferd the fulis had thame kachit.

Ibid. v. 205.

O.Fr. *male-gent*, mechant, mauvais; Roquefort.

- * To MILITATE, *v. n.* To have effect, to operate; but not as including the idea of opposition, as in the use of the word in E.

"Whatever reasons persuaded the modelling and reducing the several associations,—the same *militated* still to enforce the necessity and reasonableness of assuming new arts and trades that come in request." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iii. 66; also in p. 67.

To MILK, *v. a.* "To steal;" Gl. Picken. V. MILL, *v.*

MILK-AND-MEAL, *s.* The common designation for milk-porridge, S.B.

This phrase is certainly of northern origin: for Isl. *miolmiolk* is rendered by Haldorson, cractogala, and by the Dan. term *melkevelling*, i. e. porridge made of milk, *q. milk-boiling*.

MILK-BROTH, *s.* Broth, in making which *milk* has been used instead of water, S.

"The most economical way of using bear, or barley, is when it is—boiled with a little butter,—or with milk, when it is called *milk-broth*." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 518. V. BAREFOOT-BROTH.

MILKER, *s.* A cow that gives milk, S.] *Add*;

"In the countries situated on the Murray and Beaully Friths, the cattle are heavier and better *milkers*, than the Highland cows." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 251.

"I hae sax kye—a' as famous *milkers* as e'er stridled a goan, but now as yell as my pike-staff." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 288.

MILK-GOWAN, *s.* A yellow flower whose stem contains a humour similar in consistence and appearance to butter-milk; Dandelion, *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn.; Etr. For.

From the description given, this seems to be the same with that called the *Witch-gowan*, Dumfr.

MILK-HOUSE, *s.* A dairy, a house in which the milk is kept previous to its being made into cheese or butter, S.

"A *milk-house* must be cool, but free from damp, and admitting of the circulation of air." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 81.

Sw. *miolck-hus*, id.

- * MILKY, *adj.* Denoting that particular state which the farinaceous part of grain assumes when the ear is filled, but not begun to grow white, Clydes.

"Green pease and barley, when the ear is just become *milky*—spoiled by 4 degrees [of cold]." Agr. Surv. Clydes. p. 11.

"Oats, when the ear is *milky*, by 6." *Ibid.* p. 12.

MILK-MADLOCKS. V. MADLOCKS.

MILKMAID'S PATH, the milky way, a constellation, Dumfr.

"Waes me but that lang baldric o' stars, called the *milkmaid's path*, looks ripe and ready for rain." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 146.

MILK-MEAT, *s.* Milk and meal boiled together, and served up as a dish, S.B.; synon. *Milk-and-Meal*.

This term was used in O.E. "*Milke mete* or *mete* made of mylke. Lactatum. Lacticinium." Prompt. Parv. Isl. *miolkr-matr*, Dan. *melke-mad*, lacticinia, *esca galatica*.

MILKNESS, *s.* 2. Milk itself, improperly, S.] *Add*;
This use of the term is at least more than three centuries old.

—"The saidis personis sall—pay—for the profit of the *mylkness* of the said five ky be the said space [three years] extendin to xv stane of cheiss, price of the stane ij s. For the profit of the *mylknes* of the said iiijth of yowis be the said thre yeris xlvij stane of cheiss, price of the stane ij s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 289.

This act is curious and interesting, as it affords the ratio of calculation as to the annual produce of live stock, and also the profits arising from them.

"I cannot help thinking the stirks throve better in the ould Dairy's time, though, to be sure, in managing the *milkness*, she was none of the cleanest." Saxon and Gael, i. 153.

3. A dairy.] *Add*;

"A dairy, in the North, is called the *Milkness*; as the Dairy-maid is, in all parts, a Milk-maid." Cowel, vo. *Dayeria*. *Add*, as sense

4. The produce of the dairy, in whatever form, S.
—"Grass and corns were burnt up and dried in the blade, whilk made also great scarcity of all *milkness*, butter and cheese." Spalding, ii. 27.

The passage from Ross, given sense 1., properly belongs to this.

MILKORTS, MILKWORTS, *s. pl.* The name given to the root of the *Campanula Rotundifolia*, S.B.

To MILL, *v. a.* To steal, Renfr.

His dearie glad o' siccan routh,

To mill a note was aye right ready.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 73.

Undoubtedly the same with the E. cant verb *Mill*, to rob; and also with that in Dict., to *Mill* one out of a thing. Picken gives to *Milk*, as synon. with *Mill*, "to steal." This can only be viewed as a figurative use of the E. *v.*

To MILL one, *v. a.* To give one a beating, to drub, &c., Renfrews.

Probably from Isl. *mel-ia* contundere, *q.* to bruise as in a mill.

MILL, *s.* A snuff-box.] *Add*;

As soon as I can find my mill,

Ye'se get a snuff wi' right guid will.

Picken's Poems, i. 117.

MILLART, MILLERT, *s.* A provincialism for *Miller*, Aberd.

The *millart's* man, a suple fallow,

Ran's he had been red wud.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

In Edit. 1805, The *millert* lad, &c.

MILL-BANNOCK, *s.* "A circular cake of oat-meal, with a hole in the centre,—generally a foot in diameter, and an inch in thickness. It is baked at *mills*, and *haurned* or toasted on the burning seeds of shelled oats, which makes it as brittle as if it had been baked with butter;" Gall. Enc.

MILL-BITCH, *s.* The name given to a small pock or bag, clandestinely hung up by the miller, so

as to receive a quantity of meal, for his own profit, through a chink made for the purpose, S.A.

This is a cant term, originally invented by the miller for concealment; as he was wont to say to his *knave* or servant, in allusion to the use of a dog, *Hae ye set the bitch?*

MILL-CLOOSE, s. "The boxed wood-work which conducts the water into the mill-wheels;" Gall. Encycl.

MILL-EE, MILL-EYE, s. The eye or opening in the *hupes* or cases of a mill, at which the meal is let out, S.

"The wretches are obliged to have at least fifty in each parish,—under the thatch of a roof no bigger than a bee-hive, instead of a noble and seemly baron's mill, that you would hear the clack of through the hail country; and that casts the meal through the *mill-eye* by forpits at a time." *Pirate*, i. 264.

A pawky cat came frae the *mill-ee*,
Wi' a bonnie bowsie tailie.—

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 67.

An' ay whan passengers bye war gaun,

A doolfu' voice cam frae the *mill-ee*,

On Saturday's night when the clock struck one,

Cry'n, "O Rab Riddle, hae mercy on me!"

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 19.

Mill-ee is often, in leases, used as signifying the whole mill and pertinents, Mearns.

MILLER OF CARSTAIRS, a proverbial allusion.

"Sir G. Lockhart said the Lords were *like to the miller of Carstairs*, drew all to themselves. And truly this decision has no shadow of reason but the clerks' advantage." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.* ii. 588.

To Drown the Miller, 1. A phrase commonly used in regard to baking, when too much water is put in, and there is not meal enough to bring the dough to a proper consistence, S.

It obviously alludes to the miller having such an overflow of water that he cannot carry on his operations.

2. Applied to the operation of making punch or *toddy*, when more water is poured in than corresponds to the quantity of spirituous liquor, S.

"He shall drink off the yawl full of punch,"
'Too much water *drowned the miller*,' answered
Triptolemus." *The Pirate*, ii. 64.

3. Transferred to any thing, which, however acceptable in itself, defeats the end for which it is desired, by its excess or exuberance, S.

"Turning to Edie, he endeavoured to put money into his hand. 'I think,' said Edie, as he tendered it back again, 'the hale folk here have either gane daft, or they hae made a vow to ruin my trade, as they say ower muckle water *drowns the miller*.'" *The Antiquary*, ii. 176.

4. It seems used to denote bankruptcy.

Honest men's been ta'en for rogues,

Whan bad luck gars *drown the miller*,

Hunted 'maist out o' their brogues,

Fortune-smit for lack o' siller.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 34.

MILL-BEEK, s. The name given to a disease among miners, Lanarks.

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"The miners and smelters are subject here [Lead-hills,] as in other places, to the lead distemper, or *mill-reek*, as it is called here; which brings on palsies, and sometimes madness, terminating in death in about ten days." *Pennant's Tour in S.* 1772, p. 130.

MILN-RYND, MILL-RYND, s. A piece of iron, resembling a star or the rowel of an old spur, sunk in the centre of the upper mill-stone. There is a square orifice in the middle of it, for receiving the iron spindle, fixed in the lower stone, on which spindle the upper one turns, S.

"Gif ony man—violentie and masterfullie spuilies and takis away the *miln-rynd*, or ony uther necessar part of the miln, without the quhilk scho can nather grind nor gang, he aucht and sould refound—the damage," &c. *Balfour's Pract.* p. 496.

Allied perhaps to *Isl. rind-a*, *Su.G. rend-a*, pellere, propellere; as denoting that by which the stone is driven round.

MILL-RING, s. 1. The open space in a mill between the runner and the wooden frame surrounding it, by making which very large and wide the miller collected for himself a great deal of meal, S. Hence the phrase, *to Ring the Mill*. V. RING.

2. The meal which remains in the ring, or round about the millstones, S. This is considered as a perquisite belonging to the miller.

"A number of the mill-masters apply the *mill-ring* (i. e. the corn that remains about the mill-stones,) to the feeding of horses." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* p. 506.

MILL-STEEP, s. A lever fixed to the machinery of corn-mills, by which the mill-stones can be put closer to, or more apart from each other; at pleasure, Roxb.

MILL-STEW, s. The dust of a mill, S.] *Add*;
Teut. *molen-stof* signifies pollen, pollis, meal.

MILL-TROWSE, s. The sluice of a *mill-lead*, Gall.

"*Mill-Cloose*, the same with *Mill-trowse*." Gall. Encycl.; q. the *troughs* that conduct the water.

MILORD, MY LORD, a designation very commonly given to a haggies in the South of S., probably from the idea of its being the "chief-tain of the pudding race."

MILSIE, MILSEY, s. A strainer. V. MILK-SYTH.

MILSIE WALL, s. 1. A wall with crenated battlements; a word still used by old people, Peeblesshire.

The king granted to Mr. Thomas Craig, advocate, in 1582, a licence "to set forth before the syde wall of that tenement of land lying on the north side of the high street of Edin^r. at the head of the close called Robert Bruce's close, pertaining to the said Mr. Thomas Craig in heritage, towers or high street pillars of stone, as far forth as the next adjacent neighbours had any stairs or steps thereof, at the least so far forth as the drop of the said tenement fell off before: And above the said Pillars to big a *Milsie wall* as many houses height as he should please, and to make the same with battieling on the forewall, and other parts thereof as he should think good." Act Parl. in favour of Baillie of Jerviswood, July 17, 1695.

Fr. *milice*, O.Fr. *militie*, warfare, q. resembling the

walls raised for military defence. It has been conjectured, indeed, that a wall of this description might receive its name from a fancied resemblance to a *Milk-syth*, or *Milsie*, a milk-strainer, as perhaps being perforated or grated. Hence, perhaps,

2. *Milsie-wa'* is used to denote the wall of a dairy, in which there is a sort of window made of perforated tin, Berwicks.

MIM, *adj.* 1. Affectedly modest, prudish.] *Add* ;
4. Affecting squeamishness in admitting what cannot justly be denied.

"I must say, that as the best of our synods (for as *mim* as we have made it to this day) are justly chargeable with the blood of that renowned martyr [Guthrie] who died allenarly on the head of his Lord's supremacy in not owning him in that hour (O indelible shame!), so God hath left these assemblies, as a just punishment for deserting this standard-bearer, to do this which is a plain and palpable relinquishing—of his cause." *M'Ward's Cont.* p. 323.

5. Quiet, mute, S.B.

It seems highly probable, that *mim* is merely a modification of *E. mum*, silent.

MIMLIE, *adv.* Prudishly, S.

MIMNESS, *s.* Prudishness, S.

MIM-MOUED, *adj.* 1. Reserved in discourse, not communicative, implying the idea of affectation of modesty.

"I'm whiles jokin' an' tellin' her it's a stound o' love; but you young leddies are a' sae *mim-moued*, if I wud lay the hair o' my head aneth her feet, I can get naething out o' her." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 161.

"I'm no for being *mim-mou'd* when there's no reason; but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue." *The Smugglers*, i. 164.

2. Affectedly moderate at the table, S.

3. Affected in the mode of speaking, S.

"*Mim-mou'd*, having an affected way of speaking." *Gall. Encycl.*

MIM-MOU'DNESS, *s.* Affected or fastidious modesty in conversation, S.

MIMENTIS, *s. pl.* Memorandums.

—"And thar to ansuer to oure souueran lord—apoun the tressonable *mimentis* & writingis to the tressonable confederacioun of Inglismen, &c., and apoun the tressonable ressaiving of ane persewant of the king of Inglandis, callit *Blenmanile*, with tressonable lettrez, *mimentis* and writingis." *Parl. Ja. III.* 1483, *Ed. 1814*, p. 151.

Evidently used in a similar sense with *memorandum*, from *Lat. memento*.

To MIND, *v. n.* 1. To remember, S.] *Add* ;

O dinna ye *mind*, Lord Gregory,

As we sat at the wine,

We chang'd the rings frae our fingers?

And I can shew thee thine.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 62.

MIND, **MYND**, *s.* Recollection, remembrance.] *Add* ;

O.E. *meende* was used in the same sense. "*Meende*. Memoria. Recordatio.—*Meende hauer*. Memor." *Prompt. Parv.*

OF GUDE MYND, a phrase often used in our old Acts, in relation to deceased sovereigns.

"That all & sindri landis & possessiounis un-

movable, of the quhilkis of *gude mynde* king James, quhame God assoiye, fadir til our souerane lorde that now is, the day of his deceiss had in peceabill possessioun, sal abide & remayn withe oure said souerane lorde that now is," &c. *Acts Ja. II.* 1445, *Ed. 1814*, p. 33.

This at first view might seem to express the good or praiseworthy *intention* of the prince referred to. But it is unquestionably equivalent to the phrase, "of good memory," or "of blessed memory." It corresponds to *bone memorie* in the *Lat. Acts*.

To MYNDE, *v. a.* 1. To undermine.

"The actioun—aganis Robert abbot of Halirud-hous—for the wrangwis causing of James Ancrome masoun to *mynde* & cast doun a kiching & a stane wall of a land & tenement belonging to the said Margaret," &c. *Act. Audit. A.* 1488, p. 126.

2. To dig in a mine, Tweedd.

MYNDE, **MINDE**, *s.* A mine in which metals or minerals are dug, Tweedd.

"Anent the—bringing hame of bulyoun gold and siluire, and the having furthe of the gold of the *mynde*," &c. *Acts Ja. V.* 1526, *Ed. 1814*, p. 306.

"He maid ane *minde* undir erde, with sic ithand and continuall lauboure, that he ceisist nouthir day nor nicht, quhil ane passage wes maid fra the tentis to the castell of Fidena." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 341.

MINENT, *s.* Corr. from *E. minute*, *Ettr. For.*

"They then spak amang themsels for five or six *minents* ;—an' at last the judge tauld me, that the prosecution against me was drappit for the present." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 25.

To MING, **MYNG**, *v. n.* To mix, to mingle, Lanarks.

—"Throw the negligence and avirice of the wir-karis and golde smithis, the said siluer gevin to thaim is *mynging* with laye & vther stuife [stuff] that is put in the said werk." *Parl. Ja. III. A.* 1473, *Acts*, *Ed. 1814*, p. 10.

MING, *s.* A mixture, Peebles.

"We have heard of some managers of stock in a neighbouring county having, this season, salved their flocks with various sorts of mixtures, in none of which tar is an ingredient.—These *mingis* do not clot the fleece as tar does, and of course, when the wool is greased with them, the process of manufacturing is rendered easier." *Caled. Merc. Dec.* 4, 1828.

A.S. *mencg-an*, *meng-an*, miscere. *V. MENG*, *v.*

MINIKIN (pron. *meenikin*), *s.* A term used to denote any thing that is very small, Fife.

MINIKIN, *adj.* Of the smallest size; as, a *minikin prein*, i. e. the smallest that is made, while one of the largest size is denominated a *corkin prein*, S.

In regard to signification, the most natural origin would seem to be Teut. *min* minus, whence *minck-en* minuere, diminuer, as *Isl. mynk-a*, *id.*, from *minne* minor. It may, however, be worthy of remark, that in form our term closely corresponds with Teut. *minneken*, Venus, amica, corculum; blandientis particula, says Kilian. This term, however, is a diminutive from *minne*, Belg. *min*, primarily denoting love, and secondarily a wet-nurse, from the tenderness of her affection to the child that is nourished at her breast. Sewel gives *minnekind*, a nurse-child, as if it were different from *minnekyn*, a Cupid. But, for the reason assigned above, we are inclined to view them as originally the same. *V.* the termination *KIN*.

MYNIVER, s. A species of fur brought from Russia, that of the *Mus Ponticus*; E. *meniver* and *minever*.

"*Myniver* the mantle—iiii l." Rates A. 1611.

I mention this word, as I have found it traced only to Fr. *menu vair*, id. But the term seems very ancient; C.B. *mynfyf*, genus quoddam pellitii, Boxhorn.

MINK, s. 1. A noose, Aberd.; nearly synon. with *Munks*, q. v. *Munkie*, Mearns.

2. A ring of straw or rushes, used in adjusting the bow on an ox's back, Aberd.

He—sits him down upo' the bink,
An' plaits a theet, or mends a *mink*,
To sair an after use.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 31.

MYNKES, s. A species of furr.

"Furres called *Mynkes*, vntawed the timber cont. 40 skins—xxiii l." Rates, A. 1611.

To **MYNNES, v. a.** To diminish. "*Mynnesing* of the paiss of bred of quhit of xxij vnce." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16; i. e. "the weight of wheaten bread."

MINNIE, MINNY, s. 1. A mother, S.] *Add*;

2. The dam, among sheep, S.

—"A lost sheep—comes bleating back a' the gate—to the very gair where it was lambd and first followed its *minny*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 286.

To **MINNIE LAMBS**, to join each lamb, belonging to a flock, to its own dam, after they have been separated for some time; Loth.

It is given as a proof of the accuracy of a shepherd's acquaintance with his flock, how incredible soever it may seem to those who are strangers to a pastoral life, that, after the lambs have been separated from the ewes, he can *minnie ilka lamb*.

MINNIE'S BAIRN, the mother's favourite, S.

"There is many folk, they have ay a face to the old company, they have a face for godlie folk, and they have a face for persecutors of godlie folk, and they will be *Daddie's Bairns* and *Minnie's Bairns* both. They will be Prelats bairns, and they will be Malignant's bairns, and they will be the people of God's bairns." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 8.

MINNOYT, part. pa. Annoyed?

Suppose a chiel wou'd be a poet,

An' is na i' the least *minnoyt*,

Tho' wise fowk say he is begoyt,

Or something worse;

To him the dogs may than be hoyt

Wi' a' their force.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 8.

MINSHOCH (gutt.), s. "A female goat two years old;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *minnsagh*, "a young she-goat," Schaw. *Mionnan* signifies a kid; Ir. *mionan*, *meannan*, id. Gael. and Ir. *mion* is a term signifying small, little, frequently entering into the composition of words, as *mionairneis*, small cattle. *Sagh*, in both languages, denotes a bitch; thus *mionsagh* might literally signify, a little bitch. But the origin is more probably C.B. *myn*, a kid (Armor. id.), whence *mynnyn*, and *mynnen*, hoedulus et hœdula; Davies. The last syllable of *Minshoch* may be merely the mark of diminution, with *s* intervening euphoniae causa.

To **MINT, MYNT, v. n.** 1. To aim, to take aim, &c.] *Add*;

O.E. *mente*. "I *mente*, I geasse or ayme to hytte a thyng that I shote or throwe at; Je esme.—I dyd *ment* at a fatte bucke, but I dyd hyt a pricket; Je esmoye a vng gras dayn, maye ie assenay vng sail-lant." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 299, b.

2. To attempt, to endeavour, S.] *Add*;

This sense also occurs in O.E. "*Myntyn* or *ame* to wor or assayen. Attempto." Prompt. Parv.

To **MINT at.**] *Add*;

I find the phrase, *to mint at*, used by Sir R. Constable, an unworthy Yorkshireman, who acted as a spy during the great insurrection in the north of England A. 1569–70.

"He would have had me to have prevented the enterprise, and to have taken it in England, but I told him if I shuld *mynt at* it and mis, so should I utterly undo myself, and never after be able to do him pleasure." Sadler's Papers, ii. 112.

To **MINT with**, used to denote the object with which an aim is taken.

The bridè she *minted wi'* a bane,
And grin'd [*girn'd*] at me because I said it,
She said, says she, say that again,
And I'se gar you make ae thing twa o't.

Herd's Coll. ii. 217.

i. e. "She took aim at me with a bone, as threatening to throw it."

MINT, s. 2. An attempt.] *Add*;

3. Apparently used in the sense of E. *threat*.

"He grantit that he gaif him ignorantly a *mynt* of ane cuf, & tuechit him tharewith." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

To **MINT, v. n.** To insinuate, to hint, to communicate by inuendo, Ayrs.

"The Doctor has been *minting* to me, that there is an address from Irvine to the Queen; and he being so near a neighbour to your town, has been thinking to pay his respects with it, to see her near at hand." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 369.

Alem. *gi-mein-en* communicare; pret. *gi-meinta*.

MINUTE, s. The first draught of a writing, S.

"*Minute*—the first draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottish law: as, Have you made a *minute* of that contract?" Johns. Dict.

To **MINUTE, v. a.** To take short notes, or make a first draught of any writing, S.

To **MYPE, v. n.** 1. To speak a great deal, Roxb.

2. To be very diligent; as, "a *mypin'* bodie," one who is constantly engaged, or *eydent*, ibid.

To **MIRD, v. n.** To meddle, to attempt, S.B.] *Add*;

"I stirred my owne minde to find out what so notable a slippe that could bee, which hee had so singularly noted. But in my dulnes could see nothing, except that there perhaps he thought some occasion might be caught to calumniat, or that there was ministred to him some matter of *mirding*." Forbes, To a Recusant, p. 27.

To **MIRD, v. n.** To make amorous advances; to toy in an amorous manner, Dumfr.; as,

"*Mird wi'* your maiks, ye smatchet."

This may be merely a secondary sense of *Mird*, to attempt. But Gael. *mirag* signifies play, and

miragack sportful; *near*, merry, wanton; whence, as would seem, *imheart* and *imirt*, gaming, play.

To MIRE, *v. a.* To entangle in a dispute, S. "They finding themselves *mired*, stood not to deny it." Society Contendings, p. 194.

The *v. to Bog* is used in the same sense.

MIRE-SNIPE, *s.* The snipe, *Scolopax gallinago*, Linn. Isl. *myr snippe*, id.

MIRE-SNIPE, *s.* An accident, Strathmore; "I met wi' a *miresnipe*."

Whence this metaph. use of the E. word has originated, it is hard to say; as I find nothing analogous in any other dialect. Perhaps it may be meant to express the idea of entanglement in difficulty, as we say of one that he is *mired*; and this often literally befalls him who pursues the *snipe*. Or, as denoting something unexpected, can it refer to the sudden spring of this bird from its miry bed?

The snipe, rous'd by the early traveller,
Starts frae the slimy drain.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

Or may it refer to the snipe, which lives on gnats and other small insects, lying in wait for them, with open beak? As it receives its Fr. name *becasse* from this circumstance, the same etymon is given of its Teut. name, *sneppe*, Germ. *schnepfe*, Su.G. *snaepa*; some deriving these from *nebb*, *snebbe*, rostrum, others from *snapp-en*, *schnapfen*, to catch, to lay hold of.

To CATCH A MIRE-SNIPE, to get into a bog, to mire one's self, Selkirks.

MIRK, *adj.* Dark.] *Add*;

2. It is used in the sense of duskish, and as distinguished from *dark*.

At length the sun does wear down low—

The Embrugh wives cry, "Let us go

"And quit our wark;

"Tis after six, and *mirk* does grow;

"'Twill soon be *dark*."

The Har'st Rig, st. 100.

Both *myrke* and *myrkenesse* occur in O.E. "*Myrke* or *dirke*. Tenebrosus. *Myrkenesse* or *dirkenesse*. Tenebrositas." Prompt. Parv.

Dan. *moerk* is explained "duskish," as well as "dark;" Wolff.

MIRK MONDAY, a day of uncommon darkness, often referred to in the conversation of old people, S.

"In 1652, a total eclipse of the sun—happened, —on Monday the 24th of March, which hence received the appellation of *Mirk Monday*." Edin. Rev. June 1818, p. 29.

To MIRK, *v. a.* To darken.

Deep in a glen, a burnie winds it way,

Where saughs and osiers *mirk* the face o' day.

Poetical Museum, p. 45.

Isl. *myrk-a*, Su.G. *moerk-a*, *foermoerk-a*, obscure.

Mirke is used by Lydgate, as a *v. a.* "I *myrke*, I darke, or make darke;" Palsgr. iii. F. 301, a.

To MIRKEN, *v. n.* To grow dark.] *Add*;

This nearly resembles the form of the Dan. *v. n.* *moerkn-a*. *Det moerknes*, it grows dark.

MIRKNESS, *s.* 1. Darkness.] *Add*;

2. Mental darkness.

—"The ministeris of *mirknes*, knawing in thair auin consciencis that thair maist vngodlie professione

is contrare not onlie to the authoritie of the halie scripture, and definitionis of the General conciles, bot also to the iudgement and aggrearce of al catholik doctoris that euer hes bene sen the dayis of our Saluour: thay labore with al diligence, that thair doctrine cum neuer in discussion, iust tryal, and examination, suppressand sa far as thay may, al bukes quhilk ar vryttin for confutatione of sik erroris." Nicol Burne, Dedic. to the King's M.

MIRKIE, *adj.* Smiling, hearty, &c.] *Add*;

It is used in the same sense in Fife and South of S.

This might at first seem to be radically the same with E. *smirk*. But A.S. *merc-an* is used in the sense of *tricar*, to jest and toy, to shew tricks. It may, however, more properly be traced to A.S. *murga*, hilaris, Lye; *myreg*, *myrg*, jucunditas.

MIRLIE, MIRLEY, *adj.* Speckled, S.O.

—What woe

Gars thee sit mourning here below,
And rive thy *mirley* breast?

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 188.

MIRLY-BREASTED, *s.* Having the breast speckled, S.

Now on the budding slaethorn bank

She spreads her early blossom;

And woos the *mirly-breasted* birds

To nestle in her bosom.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 151.

MIRLIT, MIRLET, MERLED, *part. pa.* "Variegated with small interwoven spots;" waved with various colours, Clydesd.

There ware an' hairst ilk ither hawse,

Upon the self-sam tree;

An' spread their robe o' *mirlet* hues,

Outover fell and lea.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

Corr. from E. *marbled*.

MIRLIEGO, *s.* A small upright spinning-wheel, Mearns; denominated, as would seem, from the quickness of its motion, q. what goes merrily.

MIRREITIS, *s. pl.* Merits.

—Lyk martiris killit, off quhome the *mirreitis* rysis Sanctis in hevin—

Colkelbie Son, v. 822. V. also v. 909.

MIRROT.] *Add*—*Meeran* signifies a carrot, Aberd.; *Mirran*, Buchan.

Gael. *miuron*, id.; *miuron geal*, a parsnip; Shaw.

This is q. a white carrot; *geal* signifying white.

MISBEHADDEN, *part. pa.* 1. Unbecoming or indiscreet; applied to language. S.] *Add*;

2. Ill-natured; as, "a *misbehadden* geit," a child that is very ill-trained, S.B.; from *mis* and A.S. *beheald-an*, as signifying custodire.

MISCHANTER, *s.* Misfortune, disaster.] *Add*;
—an unlucky chance; as, "a sair *mischanter*," S.

2. This is used in profane language as a designation for the source of all evil; like *Mischief*, *Sorrow*, &c., S.O.

"Go to the *mishanter*, goto the devil;" Gl. Picken.

At first view this might seem to be formed from the adj. *Mischant*. But, as it is totally different in signification, it must undoubtedly be viewed as compounded of the particle *mis* and S. *aunter*, O.E. *antre*, adventure, q. *mis-aunter*. O.Fr. *mesaventure*, infortune, mauvais succes; Roquefort.

MISCHANTNESSE, s. Wickedness.

"So they for their greater satisfaction, and contentment, delight to play out their sceane;—which I confesse is so profound and deep a folly, and *mischantnesse*, that I can by no means sound it," &c. Hume's Hist. Doug. p. 153.

* **MISCHIEF, s.** (often pron. *misshieff*.) 1. A vexatious or *ill-deedie* person; as, "Ye're a perfect *mischief*," S.

2. Equivalent to "the devil;" as, "He's gairn to the *mischief* as fast as he can," S.

To **MISCHIEVE, v. a.** To hurt, S.B.

MISCOMFIST, part. adj. Nearly suffocated with a bad smell, Fife; *Scomfist*, synon.

MISCONTENT, adj. Dissatisfied.

"He [the earl Traquair] renounces his commission, and none *miscontent*, and shortly thereafter rides back to the king." Spalding, i. 201.

MISCONTENTMENT, s. A ground of discontentment or dissatisfaction; Fr. *mescontentment*.

"It pleased his majesty to send their *miscontentments* in paper with the lords Lindsay and Loudon, and to report the combinator's reasons in write, with their reasons why the nobles and others, whom his majesty sent for in particular, came not to him, according to their bounden duty." Spalding, i. 184.

To **MISCOOK, v. a.** 1. To dress food improperly, S.

2. Metaph. to mismanage any business; as, "Ye've *miscockit* a' your kail," S.

MISDIMABLE, adj.

"It was a gay bit *misdimable* house, wi' a but and a ben, an' a fireside," &c. H. Blyd's Contract, p. 5.

Q. a house not to be *misdeemed*, or despised. For the narrator is often made to say the contrary of what he means.

* To **MISDOUBT, v. a.** 1. To doubt, to distrust, S.; used also by old E. writers.

"I should do as certainly, bating sickness or death, as that two and two make four." 'Aweel, Mr. Owen,' resumed the citizen,—'I dinna *misdoubt* ye, and I'll prove it, sir.' Rob Roy, ii. 200.

"If yon lads stand to their tackle,—we'll hae some chance o' getting our necks out o' the brecham again; but I *misdoubt* them,—they hae little skill o' arms." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 77.

2. Very generally in a derisory or sarcastic sense, when the offer made is agreeable to him who makes it, or suits his own interest. *I dinna misdoubt ye*; I have no hesitation as to your doing what you say, S.

MISDOUBT, MISDOOT, s. Doubt, apprehension, S.O.

"I hae a *misdoot* that a's no right and sound wi' her mair than wi' him." The Entail, ii. 284.

MISERICORDE, adj. Merciful, Fr.

The Lord is meike, and mercifull is hee,

Slaw to reuenge, and to forgiue redie.

Courtes and kinde till all men is the Lord,

In all his warkes hee is *misericorde*.

Poems Sixteenth Century, ii. 1.

How suld wee thanke that Lord

That was sa *misericorde*? *Ibid.* p. 158.

MISERLY, MISERT, adj. Extremely parsimonious, Aberd.

MISERTISH, adj. Very avaricious, Gall.

"*Misertish*, having the manners of a miser;" Gall. Encycl.

To **MISFAYR, MISFARE, v. n.** To miscarry.] *Add*;

2. To fare ill, to be unfortunate.

Erliis, Lords and Barons, hurt not your commons,
In body, gudis, nor geir;

Do ye the contrair, your housis will *misfair*.

Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 210.

Mr. Todd has incorporated *Misfare*, "to be in an ill state," as an E. word, from Gower.

MISFALT, s. Misdeed, improper conduct.

"We desire nouthir the goddis nor men to tak ony wraik—on you, and covatis nocht bot you to be penitent of your *misfalt*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 302.

Fr. *mesfaire*, to misdo; O.Fr. *mesfait*, coupable, criminal; Roquefort.

* **MISFORTUNE, s.** A soft term used to denote a breach of chastity, especially as announced by a third party, S.

—She wi' a *misfortune* met,
And had a bairn.

The Har'st Rig, st. 53.

MISFORTUNATE, adj. Unfortunate, S.

"Your Lordship's so early appearance for lenitie and mercy has gained you the sincere affection even of the *misfortunat*." Culloden Pap. p. 478.

"I dinna bid ye mind what I said at our partin' anent my poor father and that *misfortunate* lassie." Heart M. Loth. iii. 68.

"Laidlaw, ye shall never rue your kindness o' heart and attentions to that *puir misfortunate* bairn." Perils of Man, ii. 254.

MISGAR, s. A kind of trench, in sandy ground, occasioned by the wind driving away the sand; Orkn.

Perhaps from Isl. *misgiori*, *misgera*, delinquere; *misgerd*, delictum, used in a literal sense.

To **MISGIE, v. n.** To misgive, S.

MISGYDINS, s. Mismanagement.

We hae, then, ower guid ca'us this day,

Through *misgydins* to spill.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 353. V. MISGUIDE.

To **MISGOGGLE, v. a.** To spoil, applied to any work; as, "He's fairly *misgoggli't* that job," Teviotdale.

Evidently a variety of *Misgruggle*, q. v.

To **MISGRUGGLE, v. a.** 2. To disfigure, to deform.] *Add*;

Now, waes me for't, our commonweal

Maist gars me greet.

Misgrugl'd now, an' torn to thrums, &c.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 90.

Misgugle seems to be a provinciality.

"There was not a doctor in Perth or Stirling would look near the poor lad, and I cannot blame them; for Donald had been *misgugled* by one of these doctors about Paris, and he swore he would fling the first into the loch that he caught beyond the Pass." Waverley, i. 279, 280. V. also Heart M. Loth. i. 202.

Insert, in etymon, l. 3. after—Lat. *ruga*, id.;

It may, however, be allied to Isl. *grugg feces*, *grugg-ugr feculentus*; *grugga*, commotare faeces, "to stir the grounds or sediment."

- * To MISGUIDE, *v. a.* 1. To abuse, to spoil, S.
2. To mispend, to waste, to squander, S.
3. To use ill, to maltreat, S.

MISGUIDING, *s.* The act or habit of wasting, S.
He ne'er was gi'en to sair *misguidin'*,
But coin his pouches woud na bide in, &c. Burns.

To MISGULLY, *v. a.* To cut in a clumsy manner, to mangle in cutting, Fife; q. to use the gully or knife *amiss*; synon. *Margulyie, Guddle.*

MISHAD, *pret.* Misdemeaned, acted improperly.
"And ferther, gefe ony tyme had bene that we had *mishad* ws in that part, we haue ane remissionne of his grace for all thingis before the day," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 323.

This term occurs in a very curious paper in defence of the Earl of Angus and those of his name, now published from the Records.

From *mis* and *had*, the *pret.* of *have*. A.S. *mishabenda*, male se habentes.

MISHMASH, MISMASHERIE, *s.* Whatever is in a huddled or confused state, S. Su.G. *misk-mask*. V. MIXTIE-MAXTIE.

MYSIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Marjory*, S. Monastery, ii. 41.; also of *Marianne*.

MISK, *s.* Land covered with coarse, rough moorish grasses, Upp. Clydes.; otherwise defined; "A piece of ground partly earth, partly moss," Ayrs.

This term has been traced to E. *mix'd*. But it is evidently from C.B. *mwng*, moss. *Mwng gwyn*, also *migwyn*, white moss; Owen.

MISK-GRASS, *s.* The grass which grows on ground of this description, Ayrs.

To MISKEN, *v. a.* 2. To overlook, &c.] *Add*;

"Found that it was not *res judicata quoad* such creditors who were not called, and were either in possession at the time of the raising his summons, or stood publicly infest; for such he ought not to have *miskenned*." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iv. 270.

3. To seem to be ignorant of.] *Add*;

—"Mr. Alexander Jaffray was chosen provost of Aberdeen for a year.—Many thought little both of the man and the election, not being of the old blood of the town, but the oy of a baxter, and therefore was set down in the provost's desk to sermon with a baken pye before him. This was done several times, but he *miskenned* all, and never quarrelled the samen." Spalding, i. 49. *Add* to sense 4;

It is still used, in Tweedd. and Ayrs., in a sense very nearly allied to this. One says to another, *Misken*, when he wishes him to desist or abstain from any thing that he is doing, or is about to do.

To MISLIKEN, MISLIKLY, *v. a.* To form a wrong estimate of, to slight, to depreciate, S.O.; synon. *Lichtly*.

"I canna say, Mr. Keelevin, that I like to hear you *misliken* the lad sae." The Entail, i. 152.

"It's baith my part as a liege, and a christian, no to require ony thing at your hands that would *misliken* the favour of Providence wherewith you have been blessed." Sir. A. Wylie, iii. 131.

A.S. *mis-lic*, *misse-lic*, dissimilis, *mislicnysse*, dissimilitudo; Isl. *mislik-r* dissimilis, *mislegg-ia* dispariliter construere.

To MISLIPPEN, *v. a.* 1. To disappoint, S.] *Add*;

2. To illude, to deceive, Renfrews.

I hafins think his een hae him *mislippen'd*;
But oh! it's hard to sae what may hae happened.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 27.

3. To neglect any thing put under one's charge. To *mislippen* one's *business*, to pay no proper attention to it, S.

And now, be sure, the yearling o' my bains
Dinna *mislippen*—O remember me.

The Ghaist, p. 6.

4. To suspect, S.

"I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she should *mislippen* something of what we are gaun to do." Black Dwarf, ch. 4. par. 2.

To MISMACK, MISMAKE, *v. a.* 1. To shape or form improperly; applied to clothes, S.B.

Teut. *mis-maek-en* deformare, malè formare.

2. To trouble, to disturb; as, "Dinna *mismake* yoursell for me," don't put yourself to any inconvenience, Ettr. For.

To MISMAE, *v. a.* To disturb; as, "She never *mismaed* her mind," Dumfr.

As this has the same meaning with *Mismake*, sense 2., it seems to be compounded of *mis* and the old *v. Ma*, to make (q. v.), used by our venerable Barbour.

To MISMAGGLE, *v. a.* 1. To spoil, to disorder, S.B.] *Add*;

2. To mangle, Fife.

"I meith hae een made as gude a shift for a creep-in', eatin' caterpillar o' the Pope, as ony deboshed shavelin' in a' the Priory. But my face, my face, has *mismaggled* my fortune!" Card. Beaton, p. 90.

MISMAINNERS, *s. pl.* Ill breeding, indiscretion, Ettr. For.

"I do humblye beseetsh yer pardoune for myne grit follye and *mismainners*." Wint. Tales, ii. 42.

To MISMAUCHER (gutt.), *v. a.* To spoil, or render useless, Aberd.

Perhaps corr. from Teut. *mis-maek-en* deformare, deturpare; or from *mis*, and *maegher-en*, macerare; Isl. *magr*, macilentus; q. reduced to a state of leanness, rendered *meagre*.

To MISMINNIE, *v. a.* Applied to lambs when they lose their dams, or are put to suck strange ewes, Clydes.

From *mis* denoting defect, and *minnie* a mother.

To MISMUVE, *v. a.* 1. To disconcert, Ett. For.

2. To alarm, to put in a flurry; as, "Ye needna *mismuive* yoursell;" Clydes.; q. to *move* one's self *amiss*.

To MISPERSON, MYSPERSON, *v. a.* To give disgraceful names to one, to abuse in language.

"He had *mispersonit* the bailye, calland him skafar." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

"He had *myspersont* hir with ewill wordis, callyng hir huyr & coyne [quean]." Ibid. A. 1535, V. 15.

Teut. *misprys-en* is synon. For it signifies vituperare, improbare. But our term must have been formed from *mis* and *person*, q. mistaking the person.

MISPERSONING, *s.* The act of giving abusive names to another.

"*Mispersoning* of him, calland him *skaytt karll*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

"Maly Awail wes conwickit, &c. for the stru-

blens & *myspersoning* of Besse Goldsmycht, calland hir peltys hoyll, & bad hir gang hame to hir hous, & sche wald fynd a preyst in that ane end, & ane rostit halme [ham] in the glangoir in that wder end; & diuerss wder vicius wordis nocht to be expremit." Ibid. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 692.

MIS-RID, *part. pa.* Entangled, Galloway; synon. *Ravell'd*.

All-vivifying Nature does her work,
Though slow, yet sure, not like a rackless coof
O' prentice wabster lad, who breaks his spool,
And wastes the waft upo' a *mis-rid* pirn.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 10.

i. e. *not redd.* V. RED, *v.* to loose, &c.

MISS, *s.* 1. A fault. V. MYS.

2. A false stroke, when one fails to hit the object meant to be struck; a term common in various sports, S.

"Frustra es, That is a *miss*. Vel, irritus hic conatus est." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 38.

Teut. *misse*, vanus ictus, jactus, &c.

To **MISSAYE**, *v. a.* To abuse, to rail at.] *Add*;

O.E. id. "I *myssaye*, I say yuell of a thing; Je mesdis.—I neuer *myssayde* hym worde, and he toke on with me like a serpent." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 302, a.

MISSAYING, *s.* Calumny, or depreciation.

"The *missaying* and lichtleyng of the guid townn."

Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 20. "*Missaying* & diffaming," i. e. defaming. Ibid. V. 17.

MISELLIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, sex *missellis* of irne." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170.

Mentioned in the list of Artillery, in Edinburgh Castle. Apparently, fireworks, from Fr. *missile*, "a squib, or other fire-work thrown;" Cotgr.

To **MISSET**, *v. a.* To displease.

Scotland I socht, in houe for to get hir,
Quhill I may rew, as now is cum the chance,
And vthers learne be me experience,
In time be war fra ainis the work *misset* hir.

Testament K. Henrie, Poems 16th

Cent. p. 257. V. MISSETTAND.

MIS-SET, *part. pa.* 1. Disordered, put out of sorts, South of S.

"I did not say frightened, now.—I only said *mis-set* wi' a thing.—And there was but ae bogle, neither —Earnscliff, you saw it as weel as I did." Tales of my Landlord, i. 70.

2. Out of humour, South of S.

"Our minnie's sair *mis-set*, after her ordinar, sir.—She'll hae had some quarrel wi' her 'auld gudeman,—that's Satan, ye ken, sirs." Heart M. Loth. ii. 152.

Teut. *mis-sett-en*, turbare, confundere, perturbare, inquietare; Kilian.

* **MISSIVE**, *s.* 1. A letter sent, S.; Fr. id.

Dr. Johns. justly observes, "that it is retained in Scotland in this sense."

2. It is most generally used to signify a letter on business, or one containing an engagement which is afterwards to be extended in form.

—"There really should be some black and white on this transaction. Sae just make me a minute, or *missive*, in any form ye like, and I'll write it fair

ower and subscribe it before famous witnesses." Tales of my Landlord, i. 210.

MISSLIE, *adj.* Solitary, South of S.] *Add*;

This is commonly pron *mistle*, Loth.; and seems formed from the common Goth. particle *miss* denoting privation, or Su.G. *mist-a* to want, and *lic*, *lik*, the termination expressing resemblance; q. resembling a state of privation. Teut. *misselick* signifies ambiguous, incertus, in quo errari, aut de quo dubitari, potest; Kilian.

2. Applied to one whose absence is regretted, or remarked, Galloway.

"We say such a one is *misslie*, when his presence is *missed* any where." Gall. Encycl.

MISSLIENESS, *s.* Solitariness, from the absence of some favourite person or thing, Clydes.

To **MISSPEAK**, *v. a.* To praise one for a virtue or good quality, which his conduct immediately after shows that he does not possess, Clydes.

This is nearly synon. with *Forspeak*, *v.*, sense 1.; and it is reasonable to suppose that it had been, if it is not still, used as including the superstitious idea that a high degree of commendation had an evil influence on the person.

As *mis-spreken* is the Teut. word corresponding with *Misspeak*; I find that it did not merely signify to speak improperly, but to curse; Labi verbis; et Maledicere, Kilian.

To **MISTAİK**, *v. a.* To neglect, to be chargeable with oversight concerning, so as not to make necessary provision.

"Schir George Home of Wedderburne knycht, comptroller, promesit—to furneis thair maiesties houssis;—and that befor any payment of ony debtis auchtand be his maiestie;—and that the kingis maiestie suld not be *mistaikit* in the premissis." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

This ought to be written *misstaik*, from *Mis*, and *Staik*, to accommodate, &c. q. v.

To **MISTENT**, *v. a.* To neglect, Berwicks.; from *Mis*, and *Tent*, to attend, q. v.

MISTER, *s.* 1. Want, necessity.] *Add*;

This term was also used in O.E. "*Mistyr* or nede. Indigencia." Prompt. Parv.

To **BEIT A MISTER**. V. BEIT, *v.*

To **MISTER**, **MYSTRE**, *v. n.* 1. To be necessary.

2. To be in necessitous circumstances.

"Gif ony burges be constrainit with *mister* and necessitie, awa that it behovis him to sell his heritage, he sould offer the samin at thré heid courtis to his narrest airis.—And gif the air, throw evill will or malice, absent himself after the time abone expremit, it is leasum to the annalyier that *misteris* to dispoone upon the landis as he pleasis." Leg. Burg. Balfour's Pract. p. 162.

MIST-FAWN, *s.* A word formed from fancy, to denote the resemblance which *mist* sometimes assumes, of a white spot of ground. V. FAWN.

"If it be a *mist-fawn*, as I dare say it can be naething else, it has drawn itself up into a form the likest that of a woman of ought ever I saw." Perils of Man, ii. 256.

To **MISTRAM**, *v. a.*

"Satan—being cast out of men, he goeth madlings in the swine of the world, and that out of God his house, he furiously *mistrammeth* his owne: putting forth his rage where he may, seeing he cannot where hee would." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 103.

"Being, by the power of the gospel, cast out of heaven, and falling downe thence as lightning, then, seeing he cannot brooke a roome in God his house, hee furiously *mistrammeth* his own." Forbes's Defence, p. 7.

This term, being applied to a house, most probably denotes a misplacing or disordering the beams of it, from the privative *mis*, and *tram* lignum; trabs; as expl. by Wachter; whence, it has been supposed, the A.S. *v. trimm-an*, aedificare. This learned writer speaks of an ancient right as still existing in Germany, denominated *tram-recht*, *traum-recht*, i.e. "the right of supporting a roof on the wall of a neighbour."

MISTRESS, s. 1. A sort of title given in the Highlands, Islands, and South of S., to the wife of a principal tenant.

The tacksmen, or principal tenants are named by their farms, as *Kingsburgh*, *Corrichatachin*; and their wives are called the *mistress* of Kingsburgh, the *mistress* of Corrichatachin." Boswell's Journal, p. 146.

"The active bustle of the *mistress* (so she was called in the kitchen, and the gudewife in the parlour) had already signed the fate of a couple of fowls." Guy Mannering, ii. 44, 45.

"Several of the neighbouring *mistresses* (a phrase of a signification how different from what it bears in more fashionable life) had assembled at Charleshope to witness the event of this memorable evening." Ibid. p. 71.

2. In the same manner, in the Lowlands, the wife of a minister is designed by the vulgar, especially in the country, S. She is called the *Mistress*.

"Although Mr. Keckle had been buried but the week before, the *mistress*, as a' ministers' wives o' the right kind should be, was in a wholesome state of composity." The Steam-Boat, p. 296.

To MISTRYST, v. a. 1. To break an engagement with.] *Add*;

"Feind of me will *mistryst* you for a' my mother says." Black Dwarf, chap. 4. par. 2.

2. To disappoint, to bring into confusion by disappointing, S.

"Pate Macready does say, that they are sair *mistrusted* yonder in their Parliament-House about this rubbery." Rob Roy, ii. 12.

3. To alarm, to affright; implying the idea of meeting with something quite different from what was expected.

"Having been *mistrusted*—with ae bogle the night already, I was dubious o' opening the gate till I had gane through the e'ening worship." Rob Roy, ii. 94.

It is used in this sense both North and So. of S. **MITCHELL, s.**

Bot menstrallis, serving man, and maid,
Gat *Mitchell* in an auld pocke nueke.

Leg. Bp. St. Andros, Poems 16th Cent. p. 380.

This term may refer to some old proverbial phrase

now lost; or is perhaps formed from Fr. *miche*, one who finds himself duped. V. DIRA.

To MYTH, MYITH, v. a. 1. To mark.] *Add* to etymon, l. 8. after—Isl. *mida*, locum signo; —or as explained by Verelius, collimare, to look straight at the mark.

MITH, MEITH, aux. v. Might.] *Add*;
—Tho' ye had spair'd

The task to me, Pate *meith* na been a laird.

Ross's Helenore, Invocation.

Meith is also used in Fife.

"My father an' mither *meith* hae e'en made me a monk, or a little bit o' a friar, o' ony colour." Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 90.

"I *mith* maybe speak English mysel', and I dare say I could; but, waes me! maist naebody here wad understand it but the minister, and he likes the Scots just as weel." Glenfergus, i. 338.

Cumb. *mud*, might or must; Gl. Relph.

MITHNA, might not, S.B.

"It *mithna* be amiss to try Tibbie Macreddie," &c. Glenfergus, iii. 51. V. REDD HANDIT.

MYTH, s. Marrow, Selkirks. Hence,

MYTHIE, adj. Of or belonging to marrow; as, a *mythie bone*, a marrow-bone, or a bone full of marrow, *ibid*.

Isl. *meid*, lardum pinguissimum balaenarum; C.B. *myyd-ion*, medulla; Boxhorn.

MITHER, s. A mother, S.

Now had ye'r tongue, my daughter young,

Replied the kindly *miher*. Herd's Coll. ii. 59.

MITHERLIE, adj. Motherly, S.

MITHERLINESS, s. Motherliness, S.

MITHERS-PET, s. "The youngest child of a family; the mother's greatest favourite;" S., Gall. Encycl.

MITHRATES, s. Expl. "the heart and skirts of a bullock;" Ayrs.

This seems originally the same with *Mithret*, q. v.

MITHRET, s. The midriff, Ettr. For.

This is pure A.S. *Mid-hrythe*, the midriff or diaphragm.

To MITLE, v. a. To eat away, applied to the action of mites; Gall., Annand.

"When siller is chynged [changed] it is said to—*mitle* away." Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *mudanl*, belonging to a removal, moveable.

MITTENS, s. pl. 1. Woollen gloves.] *Add*;

With cloke, and hude, I dressit me belyve,
With dowbill schone, and *mittanis* on my handis.
—My *mittanis* held my handis weill in heit.

Lyndsay's Dreme.

Although the term is immediately from the Fr., perhaps it should be traced to Belg. *mouwtjes*, half sleeves, a dimin. from *mouw*, a sleeve.

3. *To Claw up* one's *Mittens*.

1. To kill; applied to shooting a hare, &c. Fife; also, to killing a man, Roxb.

2. To overturn, *ibid*.

"Claw up their *mittins*, [r. *mittens*], give them the finishing stroke;" Gl. Antiq.

This is equivalent to *laying up* one's *mittens*, Aberd. But the direct allusion in either of these phrases I do

not perceive. If *laying up* signifies that there should be no more use for *mittens*, the wearer being dead; *clawing up* would admit of a similar sense, by tracing it to Teut. *klouwen* globare, q. rolling them up, as one does when a piece of dress is laid aside.

PIN-MITTENS, *s. pl.* Woollen gloves wrought upon a wooden *pin*, by males, instead of the wires used by women, Teviotd. Cowherds and shepherds are particularly expert at this work.

To MITTLE, *v. a.* To hurt or wound.] *Add*;
"Haud ye'r tongue, ye haverin' taupie,—I'se war-rant nae ghaist come your wye, save it be the ghaist o' the stirk that ye lat get itsel' mitted the ither day." St. Kathleen, iii. 213. Hence,

MITTILAT, *s.* To mak a mittilat o' one, to disable a person as to the use of any of his limbs, Aberd.

MITTS, *s. pl.* The same with *Mittens*, S.

"It is said that *mit* is the original word, whence *mitten*, the plural;" Johns. I, however, observe nothing nearer than Belg. *moutjes*.

* **To MIX**, *v. n.* To change colour; applied to grain, S.; synon. *Meing*.

MIXT, *part. pa.* 1. Disordered; applied to one who is in some degree ailing, Banffs.

2. Denoting partial intoxication, S. muzzy, low E.

MIXTIE-MAXTIE, *MIXIE-MAXIE*, *adv.*] *Add*;
—*Mixie-maxie* nations meet
Frae yont the sea.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 115.

To MIZZLE, *v. a.* To speckle, S.B.

MIZZLIE, *MIZLIE*, *adj.* 1. Synon. with *Mizzled*, or nearly so, Strathearn.

2. Variegated; applied to the effect of fire on the limbs, South of S.

And when the callans, romping thick,
Did croud the hearth alang,
Oft have I blawn the danders quick
Their *mizlie* shins amang.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 146.

To MOACH (gutt.), *v. n.* To be approaching to a state of putridity. V. under **MOCH**, **MOCHIE**.

MOAGRE, *s.* A confusion, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *mug-r*, turba, colluvies; *mogur* multitudo.

MOAKIE, *s.* "A fondling name for a calf;" Clydes., Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

"Three ca's an' twa queys war brainit; an' it was a waesome thing to hear the wee bits o' saikless *moakies* mainan' in the deathdraws." Ibid. p. 503.

Kilian mentions *moche* as old Germ. for a sow that hath had pigs. C.B. *moch*, a sow. The term has been traced to *Moe*, *v. q. v.*; but perhaps it is rather allied to Germ. *muh-en* mugire. Thus the designation may have arisen from its cry.

MOCH, **MOCHIE**, *adj.* 1. Moist, damp; applied to animal food, corn in the stack, meal, &c., S. V. quotation, sense 2. Hisp. *majo*, id.

2. *Read*, Thick, close, hazy; as, "a *mochie* day," S.; a hot misty day. *Moch*, *adj.*, is now obsolete.

Nae sun shines there, the *mochie* air
Wi' smuisteran' rowks stinks vyld.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

"We say of the weather, when it is warm and

moist, that it is *mochy* weather; and of every thing else in a similar way, that it is *mochy*." Gall. Enc.

It should be observed, that *mochy* is not applied to mist indiscriminately; but to that only which is produced by great heat, or an accompaniment of it, when the air is so close as to affect the organs of respiration. This is originally the same with E. *muggy*, which Johnson strangely views as corrupted from *mucky*. *Add*, as sense

3. Applied to meat when it begins to be putrid, Lanarks.

The E. word *fusty* nearly expresses the idea conveyed by *mochy*, as regarding smell.

To MOACH, **MOCH**, *v. n.* To begin to be in a state approaching to putridity. The term is now generally used in the part. pa. *Moch't meat*, or *flesh*, is animal food in a state of incipient corruption, when it sends forth a disagreeable, although not an absolutely foetid, smell, S.

"Upon the 3d of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, dinging on night and day without clearing up while the 13th of October;—the corns well stacked began to *moach* and rot till they were casten over again; lamentable to see, and whereof the like was never seen before; doubtless a prognostick of great troubles within this land." Spalding's Troubles, i. 59.

To moach properly respects the effect of dampness, as accompanied with heat. Isl. *mokk-a* mucere.

MOCH (gutt.), *s.* A moth, Aberd. V. **МОСН**.

MOCHIE, *adj.* Filled with moths, ibid.

Hence the proverbial rhyme;

A heap of hose is a *mochy* pose.

MOCKAGE, *s.* Mockery.

—"The Prophet doeth, as it were in *mockage*, provoke idolaters, and the idoles to produce for themselves some evident testimonies by the which men might be assured that in them was power." Knox's Reasoning with Crosraguell, Prol. ii. a.

MOCKRIFE, *adj.* Scornful, Clydes.

Loud leuch the elf wi' *mockrife* glee,

An' thrise about can brade,

Whill a gallant man, in youth's blume,

He rase afore the maid.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

MODERANCE, *s.* Moderation.

"Altho' it became a prince to be revenged on rebels, yet he would use such *moderance* herein as he could." Pitscottie, p. 79. Duod. Edit.

MODIE-BROD, *s.* V. **MOWDIE-BROD**.

MODGEL, *s.* A noggin; "I've gotten my *mod-gel*," I have got my usual quantity of drink.

To Tak one's *Modgel*, to partake of a social glass; sometimes denoting a morning dram, Fife.

Perhaps from L.B. *modiol-us*, a term latterly used in monasteries to denote a certain quantity of liquor; as much, it would seem, as was appropriated to each of the monks. V. Du Cange. This provincial term has probably been borrowed from the good *fathers* belonging to some religious foundation.

To MOE, *v. n.* To cry as a calf; *Mue* being used to express the lowing of a cow, Clydes.

V. **MUE**, and **MOAKIE**.

MÖEM, *s.* A scrap, Galloway.

"*Möems*, scraps of any thing, such as *möems* of curiosity.—

Than *möems* o' poems
I will sing unto thee." *Gall. Encycl.*

Apparently a corr. contraction of Gael. *meomhrae-han*, a memorandum. Teut. *moeme* signifies an aunt. Can it refer to scraps of nursery tales? C.B. *mym* denotes what is incipient.

MOGEN, *adj.* Apparently signifying common, public; synon. *Mein*.

"A *mogen* pot never played well." *Agr. Surv.* Peeb. p. 340.

Su.G. *mage* multitudo.

MOGGANS, *s.* 2. Hose without feet.] *Add*;
This word has been of general use; for Shaw expl. Gael. *mogan* "a boot-hose." He renders *Galligaskin* by the same term.

MOGGANS, *s. pl.* The legs, Roxb. Hence, To MIX MOGGANS *with* one, to be joined in marriage; a vulgar phrase used in Fife.

MOGHIE, *adj.* Having maggots; as *moghie meat*, animal food when fly-blown, Lanarks.

MOY, *s.* A certain measure; "Ane *moy* of salt." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

"Twenty twa *moy*s of gryt salt." *Ibid. A.* 1535, V. 16, p. 693.

Fr. *moge* is "a measure containing about six bushels;" Cotgr. *Muid* and *muy*, "a great vessel, or measure;" *ibid.* O.Fr. *moyan*, a tun. Ir. Gael. *mioch*, a bushel.

MOICH (gutt.), *adj.* Giving the idea of moistness conjoined with putridity; applied to tainted meat, Ayrs. V. MOCH, *adj.*

MOICHNESS, *s.* Dampness causing corruption, *ib.*
Your mother's spence it pleases me;
But its *moichness* hurts me sairly. *Old Ballad.*

To MOIDER, *v. a.* To stupify with blows, or in whatever other way, Lanarks. Hence, MOIDERT, *part. adj.* Dull, stupid, *ibid.*, Dumfr.

"What, man! is your brain sae *moidert* you canna see that?" Duncan's S. Country Weaver, p. 48.

It often signifies, rendered stupid from too intense thought, or musing too long on one subject. *Gall.*, *id.*

Allied, perhaps, to Teut. *moede* lassus, defessus, *moed-en*, *moed-en*, fatigue, molestare, inquietare. Isl. *modur* defatigatus, Alem. *muoder*, *id.*

"One whose intellects are rendered useless, by being in the habit of taking spiritous liquors to excess, is said to be *moidert*." *Gall. Encycl.*

According to this explanation, it might claim affinity with C.B. *muyd-wr*, a soaker, from *muyd-an*, to moisten, to steep.

A.Bor. *moider*, bears a general sense perfectly analogous. "To puzzle, perplex. North." Grose. *Moytherd* is expl. "Confoundd, tired out. Glouc." *id.*

MOYEN, *s.* 2. Interest.] *Add*;

In this sense, it is sometimes obviously distinguished from *means*.

—"Whatsomever they craved, the king is forced to yield unto them, and leaves his true subjects wrecked in means and *moyan*, distressed, and under great misery, tyranny, bloodshed, and oppression, and ilk ane to do for himself." Spalding, i. 334.

Add, as sense

4. Temporal substance, property.

—"That Thomas Fowllis goldsmyth and Robert Jowae haif not onlie deburst the maist part of thair awin *moyane* and guidis in his heinis service; bot also hes contractit mony gret debtis for furnesing his maieistie—in jowellis, cleything, reddy mony, and vther necessaries," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

5. Undue means, such as secret influence, bribery. Fount. Dec. Suppl. 3. 48.

MOIKEN, *s.* Spignel, Athamanta meum, Perth. "Theathamanta meum (spignel) here called *moiken* or *muilcionn*, grows in—the forest of Clunie." Stat. Acc. P. Clunie, ix. 238.

Its proper Gael. name is *muilcionn*; Lightfoot, i. 157.

MOIL, *s.* Hard and constant labour, S.

'Twas then a bardie to his labour gade,

Whose daily *moil* at some gay distance lay;

And as he dander'd o'er the frozen glade,

He mark'd the features of a winter day.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 25.

The *v.* is used in E., but not the noun. Johns. gives Fr. *mouill-er*, to wet, to moisten, as the origin. But it seems rather allied to Sw. *mol-a*, laborare duriter; Seren.

MOYLIE, *s.* 1. "A bullock wanting horns;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Gael. Ir. *maol*, "bald, blunt, without horns;" C.B. *moel*, bald, blunt, *moel-i*, to make bald. Davies refers to Chald. מלל *malag*, depilare.

2. "A mild good-natured person, tame—even to silliness," *ibid.*

The Ir. and Gael. term seems to admit a figurative sense in its derivatives. *Maolaigh-im*, to become dull or stupid; *maol-aigeantach*, dull-witted, stupid; *maol-chluasach*, tame, gentle, inactive. These are analogous to what I consider as the secondary sense of *Moylie*.

MOYND, *s.* Apparently used for *mine*.

"Item, ane uther peice of gold of the *moynd*, unmoltin." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 63.

MOIST-BALL, a ball for holding musk.

"Item twa tuthpikis of gold, with a chenye, a perl & erepike, a *moist ball* of gold," &c. Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5. V. MUIST.

To MOISTIFY, *v. a.* To moisten, Gl. Shirr.; a low word, generally used, in a ludicrous sense, in regard to toppers, S.

MOLLAN, *s.* "A long straight pole, such as fishermen use at their fish-yards;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Mol must have denoted a beam in Gael.; for *mol muiluin* is "the beam that sets a mill in motion;" Shaw.

MOLLETS, *s. pl.* 1. Fantastic airs, Roxb.

2. Sly winks, *ibid.*

This might almost seem to be q. *mol-laits*, from *Mow* an antic gesture, and *Laits* manners, q. *v.* It may, however, be allied to Fr. *mollet*, delicate, effeminate; *molleté*, delicacy, effeminacy.

MOLLIGRANT, *s.* The act of whining.] *Add*;
Molligrunt; Loth.

Isl. *mogl*, refragantium obmurmuratio. *Muli* signifies cloudy, gloomy. *Nokot litit mulin*: Vultu tristit et nubilo; Verel. Perhaps the last syllable is from E. *grunt*, Sw. *grymt-a*, *id.*

MOLLIGRUB, MULLYGRUB, *s.*] *Add*;

"To be in his grubs or mully grubs," expl. by Se-

ren. as signifying to be melancholy. *Grub* primarily denotes a worm or maggot; hence transferred to the imagination or humour.

MOLL-ON-THE-COALS, *s.* A gloomy-minded person, Ayrs.

"As for our Meg, thy mother, she was ay one of your *Moll-on-the-coals*, a sigher of sadness, and I'm none surprised to see her in the hypondoricals." The Entail, iii. 76.

This is merely a silly play on the E. word *melancholy*. To **MOLLUP**, **MOLLOR**, *v. n.* To toss the head in a haughty or disdainful way, Teviotd.

"Miss Peggy! Snuffs o' tobacco! Meg's good enough.—I'm nane o' your *molloping*, precise flagaries, that want to be miss'd, an' beckett, an' booed to." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 161.

The term seems to be borrowed from a troublesome or unmanageable horse, who is still tossing up his head. Teut. *muyl*, the mouth, also a halter, or bit, and *op up*; *muylen*, proboscidem extendere; *muylen op iemanden*, simulates habere cum aliquo.

MOLOSS, *adj.* Loose, dissolute in conduct, Ayrs.

This, I suspect, is the same with *Molash'd*, a low word used in the west of S., signifying that one is intoxicated, from E. *molasses*.

MOLUCCA NUT, used as a charm in the Western Islands.

"There is variety of *nuts* call'd *Molluka*, some of which are used as amulets against witchcraft, or an evil eye, particularly the white one: and upon this account they are wore about children's necks, and if any evil is intended to them, they say the nut changes into a black colour. That they did change colour I found true by my own observation, but cannot be positive as to the cause of it.

"Malcom Campbell, Steward of Harries, told me, that some weeks before my arrival there, all his cows gave blood instead of milk, for several days together: one of the neighbours told his wife that this must be witchcraft, and it would be easy to remove it, if she would but take the white nut, called the Virgin Mary's nut, and lay it in the pail into which she was to milk the cows.—Having milk'd one cow into the pail with the nut in it, the milk was all blood, and the nut chang'd its colour into dark brown: she us'd the nut again, and all the cows gave pure good milk, which they ascribe to the virtue of the nut." Martin's West. Isl. p. 38, 39. V. **CROSPUNK**.

* **MOMENT**, *s.* A second of time, S.

MOND, *s.* The technical or heraldic term used to denote the globe that surmounts an imperial crown.

"Our crown of Scotland, since King James the Sixth went to England, has been ignorantly represented by herald painters, engravers, and other tradesmen, after the form of the crown of England with crosses patee, whereas there is not one, but that which tops the *mond*, but all crosses floree, such as we see on our old coins, and these which top our old churches." Inventories, p. 337.

"The imperial *mond*, or globe, though an ensign of sovereignty, as well as the imperial crown, is carried as an armorial distinguishing figure by Lamont, or Lamond, of that ilk, as relative to the name." Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 418.

Fr. *monde*, the world, the universe. Terme de Blason se dit d'une boule, ou representation du monde, &c. Dict. Trev.

MONE, *s.* Money; Aberd. Reg.

MONE, *s.* Mane.] Instead of—This is used, &c. *Read*, Not used *rhythmica causa*, as I at first supposed; but evidently allied to Isl. *moen*, juba equina.

MONE, *s.* The Moon.] *Add*, after l. 10;

In O.E. the orthography was the same. "*Mone*. Luna." Prompt. Parv.

Insert, col. 2. l. 30, before—V. BRUGH;

In Renfrews., however, as I am informed, the idea is inverted.

Same col. after l. 46, *insert*;

It is a singular proof of the permanent influence of superstition, and of the affinity of nations that have been separated for thirteen centuries, that the very same idea is still retained among the native Irish.

"Next to the sun was the moon, which the Irish undoubtedly adored. Some remains of this worship may be traced even at this day; as particularly borrowing, if they should not have it about them, a piece of *silver* on the first night of a new moon, as an omen of plenty during the month; and at the same time saying in Irish, 'As you have found us in peace and prosperity, so leave us in grace and mercy.' O'Halloran's Hist. Irel. i. 113.

Col. 3. after l. 10, *insert*;

In Renfrewshire, if a man's house be burnt during the wane of the moon, it is deemed unlucky. If the same misfortune take place when the moon is waxing, it is viewed as a presage of prosperity. In Orkney, also, it is reckoned unlucky to *flit*, or to remove from one habitation to another, during the waning of the moon. To secure a prosperous change of habitation, indeed, popular superstition requires the concurrence of three circumstances; that the moon be waxing, that the tide be flowing, and that the wind blow on the back of the person who removes. Of such importance is the last circumstance, that, even when there is a concurrence of the other two, some people, rather than *flit* with an adverse wind, will make the circuit of a whole island, in order to gain, as far as possible, the prosperous breeze.

Col. 4. after l. 20, *insert*;

It appears that the ancient Irish swore by this planet.

"When Ugaine the Great prevailed on the national estates to swear allegiance to himself and to his posterity, in exclusion of the other branches of the royal family, the oath they took was—'By the sun, the moon, and stars.' The same was taken to Tuathal and his issue; and it was 'by the sun, moon, and stars,' that Loagaire vowed to exonerate the province of Leinster from an heavy tribute, long paid by them." O'Halloran's Hist. Irel. i. 113, 114.

Same col. after V. YERDFAST, l. 21 from bot. *insert*;

The same custom, with some slight variation, was formerly, at least, observed in England. Aubrey, whose mind must have been deeply imbued with superstition, with great gravity relates the virtue of this magical rite. Speaking of the various modes of obtaining information as to one's future lot in wedlock, he says:

"Another way is, to charm the moon thus: At

the first appearance of the new moon after new-year's day, go out in the evening, and stand over the spars of a gate or stile, looking on the moon, and say,

All hail to the Moon, all hail to thee!

I pri'thee, good Moon, reveal to me,

This night who my husband (wife) must be.

"You must presently after go to bed.

"I knew two gentlewomen that did thus when they were young maids, and they had dreams of those that married them." *Miscellanies*, p. 138.

MONETH, *s.* A month.] *Insert*, at the end of the article;

The passage referred to is thus rendered by Creech: But now I'll charm him; *Moon!* shine bright and To thee I will direct my secret prayer; (clear, To thee, and Hecate, whom dogs do dread, When stain'd with gore, she stalks amidst the dead. Now, now, I strew the flow'r; *Moon*, you can bow E'en Rhadamanth, and all that's fierce below.

The following address to this luminary forms the chorus of the greatest part of the pastoral:

Tell, sacred *Moon*, what first did raise my flame,
And whence my pain, and whence my passion came.

Idylliums, p. 11, 15.

MONYCORDIS, *s. pl.* A musical instrument.] *Add*;

This is also written *Manicords*.

"I have a gentlewoman here—that sometimes brings you fresh to my memory, by playing on the *manicords* such lessons as I have oft heard from you." Lett. to John Forbes, Culloden Papers, p. 11.

Du Cange defines L.B. *monochordum*, *Instrumentum musicum*, quod unica chorda constat. *Nostris* vulgo, *Manicordion*. By Cotgr. *manicordion* is said to be "an old-fashioned claricord."

The authors of Dict. Trevoux say that Du Cange is mistaken, as this instrument has seventy cords, although Scaliger reduces the number to thirty-five. It is in form of a spinet; and its strings are covered with scarlet cloth, to deaden and soften the sound. Hence it is denominated in Fr. *épinette sourde* or *muette*. It is especially used by nuns, who are learning to play, and are afraid of disturbing the silence of the dormitory.

MONYFEET. "*Jock wi' the Monyfeet*," the more common name of the Centipede, *S.* In Ayr. its sex is changed, it being called *Jenny with the Monyfeet*; and also in Roxb., where it is *Maggie Monyfeet*.

"The worm—the worm is my bonny bridegroom, and *Jenny with the manyfeet* my bridal-maid. The mill-dam waters the wine o' the wedding, and the clay and the clod shall be my bedding." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 311.

In Angus, also, it is viewed as of the feminine gender, being called *Maggie wi' the Monyfeet*.

MONY LANG. *This mony lang*, for a long time past, *S.B.*

"You took up the tune for him, and sung sae weel that there has na been the like o't i' the kirk of Knockfergus *this mony lang*—may be never." *Glenfergus*, i. 346.

MONIPLIES, *s. pl.* 1. That part of the tripe, &c.] *Add*;

2. Coarsely and vulgarly applied, in a ludicrous sense, to the intestines of man, *S.*

It temper'd weel our moniplies,

Ca'd ripples frae our backs.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 143.

MONKRIE, MUNKRIE, *s.* A monastic foundation or establishment.

—"Be diuerss actis of Parliament maid of befor concerning the reformatioun of religioun within this realme, the *monkreis* ar altogidder abolishit, and thair places and abbayis ar for the maist pairt left waist," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 276.

Here the *places* and *abbayis* are distinguished from *monkreis*.

"He that said, Pray continually, the same said, Go labour and win thy living, otherwise thou shalt not eat. Away with *Munkries* and *Nunries*." *Rollock on 1 Thes.* p. 307.

Johns. restricts the E. word *monkery* to "the monastick life." The word is evidently formed of A.S. *monec* or *munuc* monachus, and *rice* munus, dominium.

MONONDAY, MONANDAY, *s.* Monday, *S.]. Add*; before—V. MONE.

Some, who might well be supposed more-enlightened, will not give away money on this day of the week, or on the first day of the Moon.

The idea is completely inverted in Ireland, Monday being accounted the most lucky day in the week.

"No great undertaking can be auspiciously commenced in Ireland on any morning but *Monday morning*. 'O, please God we live till Monday morning, we'll set the slater to mend the roof of the house—On Monday morning we'll fall to and cut the turf—On Monday morning we'll see and begin mowing,' &c. *Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent*, Gl. 185.

This is undoubtedly a relique of the ancient pagan worship of the Moon in Ireland. V. MONE.

MONSTOUR, MUNSTOUR, *s.* A muster.

"It is thoycht necessare that wapenschawingis be maid—at sic day or dayis and place as sall pleiss the schireff &c. till assigne eftir the quantite of the schire, gif the *monstouris* can nocht be all tane in one day. And at the said *munstouris* be tane be the schireff." *Acts Ja. V.* 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362. V. LAIF SOUNDAY.

Moustouris, in both instances, in Ed. 1566, fol. 130, b. The reading of the MS. had been viewed as an error. But it is evidently from Fr. *monstre*, id. L.B. *monstrum*, militum recensio; *monstr-are*, milites censere, Matth. Paris, 1253; from the primary sense of the v. in Lat., to shew, to exhibit.

MONSTRANCE, *s.* Perhaps shew, display.

"Ane greit monstrance of sylver." *Aberd. Reg.*

O.Fr. *monstrance* is used in the sense of preuve, exhibition; Roquefort.

MONTH, MOUNTH, *s.* 1. A mountain.] *Add*; C.B. *mynyth*, *mynydd*, id. The latter is also the Armoric form of the word.

MONTHIS BORD, the ridge of a mountain. V. BORD.

MOO, *s.* The act of lowing, *S.*

Like poor Italian piper, douf and dry,
Thou rangest o'er thy food, among the queys,
A' fearless o' thy moo, or cap'ring tail.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 46. V. MUR.

MOO, *s.* The mouth, Galloway.

But Jock the bill dispers'd the tribe;
He smell'd her *moo* and smirked.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49. V. Mow.

MOODIE, *adj.* Gallant, courageous.

O mony were the *moodie* men
Lay gasping on the green.

Ballad of Captain Carre.

V. **MODR**, **MUDY**, *adj.*, sense 1.

MOODIE-HILL, *s.* A mole-hill.

He has pitched his sword in a *moodie-hill*,
And he has leap'd twenty lang feet and three,
And on his ain sword's point he lap,
And dead upon the ground fell he.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 103. V. **MOUDIE**.

MOOL, *s.* A slipper; Spalding. V. **MULLIS**.

To **MOOLAT**, **MOOLET**, *v. n.* To whine, to murmur, Ayr.; *synon.* with *Chirm*. Hence, **MOOLETIN**, *part. pr.* Whining, *ibid.*

Perhaps radically allied to Teut. *muyl-en*, mutire, mussitare, cum indignatione et stomacho, (Kilian); whence *muylaert* mussitator. The root is *muyl*, the mouth or snout; for the *v.* primarily signifies, to push out the mouth, to pout. Isl. *muli*, however, and Sw. *mulit*, signify cloudy, and metaph. sad, especially as applied to a sorrowful countenance.

MOOLIE-HEELS, chilblains, *S.*; from *Mules*, *s. pl.* used in the same sense.

"*Moolie-heels*, a kind of chilblain troublesome to the heels in frosty weather." Gall. Encycl. V. **MULES**. **MOOLLIE PUDDING**, a school-game, Gall.

"*Moolie Pudding*.—One has to run with the hands locked, and *taen* [i. e. lay his hands on the heads of] the others." Gall. Encycl.

MOONLIGHT-FLITTING, a decampment by night, in the way of carrying off one's goods or furniture, for the purpose of escaping from one's creditors, or from arrestment, *S.*

"Conscious of possessing some secrets connected with the blessings of liberty and equality, which, he was well aware, if disclosed, would render his present situation no longer tenable, he made, what is termed, a *moon-light flitting*." Campbell, ii. 1. V. **FLIT**, *v. n.*

MOONOG, *s.* "A name for the cranberry or crawberry;" Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *munng* denotes that which shoots out as a spire. But I scarcely think that this can apply.

MOORAT, **MOORIT**, *adj.* Expl. "brownish colour in wool," Shetl.

"They [the sheep] are of different colours; as white, grey, black, speckled, and of a dusky brown called *moorit*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 210.

Evidently from Isl. *morauð-r*, badius, ferrugineus, i. e. "brown mingled with black and red;" Nigro-purpureus, suffusus, Verel. This is the colour called *murrey* in E., in Fr. *moree*, darkly red. Johns. views *Moro*, a Moor, as the root. But *Ihre* gives *morroed* as the Su.G. term, color subfuscus, qualis esse solet terrae paludosae, quae ad pingendum vulgo adhibetur. It is sometimes written *roedmorug*. It is evidently from Su.G. Isl. *mor*, thus defined by Verelius; Terrae quaedam species, unde color quidam suffusus [suffusus] conficitur ad tingendum pannum.

MOORAWAV, *s.* A thick shower of snow, Shetl.

MOOR-GRASS, *s.* *Potentilla anserina*.] *Add*;

It has the same name in Upland as in E., *silveroert*. V. **MURRICK**.

MOOR-ILL, *s.* A disease of black cattle. V. **MUIR-ILL**.

MOORS. *Brown Man of the Moors*. V. under **BROWN**.] *Add*;

"The Brown Man of the Moors is generally represented as bewitching the sheep, causing the ewes to *keb*, that is, to cast their lambs, or seen loosening the impending wreath of snow to precipitate its weight on such as take shelter, during the storm, under the bank of a torrent," &c. Concluding paragraph of the *Black Dwarf*.

MOOSEWEB, **MOUSEWEB**, *s.* 1. The gossamer, &c. *S.*] *Add*;

The Swedes call a cobweb *dwaergsnaet*, from *dwaerg*, whence apparently *S. droich*, a species of malevolent fairy or demon; very ingenious, and supposed often to assume the appearance of a spider, and to form these nets. The peasants of that country say, *Jorden naetjar sig*, "the earth covers itself with a net," when the whole surface of the ground is covered with *moose-webs*, which, it is commonly believed, indicates the seed-time. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Nael*.

2. Denoting a spider's web, *S.*] *Add*;

"It's a fell accident; but if I might gie my advice, an' I sud hae some experience, seeing the family I hae born an' brought to man's estate, I wad just pit a bit *mouseweb* till't. It was ay what I used when ony of the bairns gat broken brows." Saxon and Gael. iii. 80.

The term occurs in this sense in the version of *Psa. lxxxi.* in the description of idols.

They haue hands can nouthier feill nor grop,
Their fundyit feete can nouthier gang nor loupe.
They can pronounce no voyce furth of their throts,
They are ouergane with *mouse-nobs* and motes.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. i. 102.

MOOSE-WEBB'D, *adj.* Covered with spider's webs.

— I was musin' i' my mind,—

Wi' a toom pouch, an' plenishin but mean,
In a wee hut *mouse-webb'd*, an' far frae clean.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

MOOTHLYE, *adv.* Softly, Ettr. For.

—"I harde ane chylde unhaspe thilke sneck, as *moothlye* as ane snail quhan scho gaungs snowking owir thilke drowkyt swaird." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41. V. **MUTH**.

MOOTIE, *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly, Loth. This, I suspect, has the same origin with *Moutit*. V. **MOUR**, *v.*

MOOTIT-LIKE, *adj.* Puny, having the appearance of declension in size, *S.*

"I thought I saw ye lying in a lonesome place, an' no ane in the wide world to help or heed ye, till there was a poor bit black *mootit-like* corby came down frae the hills an' fed ye." Brownie of Bodsbock, ii. 134.

Corr. from E. *Moult*, to cast the feathers.

To **MOOTLE**, *v. a.* To nibble, to fritter away. Thus a child is said to *mootle it's piece*, Loth. Roxb.

Evidently a dimin. from *Mout*, *v.*, *q. v.*; although it has been deduced from Lat. *mutil-are*.

MOPPAT, *s.* An instrument for cleaning or wetting the inner side of a cannon.

"Item, nyne *moppatis* mountit, all serving to sinderie peceis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 168.

E. mop, Lat. *mappa*.

MORAY COACH, a cart, Banffs.; a cant term, used in ridicule of a neighbouring county; like the phrase, *a Tyburn Coach*.

MORGAN-STERNE, *s.* A warlike instrument formerly used by those who were besieged in defending themselves against their assailants.

"The Dutch one morning taunting us, said, they did heare, there was a ship come from Denmarke to us, laden with tobacco and pipes; one of our souldiers shewing them over the worke a *morgan sterne*, made of a large stocke banded with iron like the shaft of a halbert, with a round globe at the end with crosse iron pikes, saith, Here is one of the tobacco pipes, wherewith we will beate out your braines, when ye intend to storme us." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 65.

Su.G. Dan. *morgen-stierne*, literally the morning-star; but the Teut. synon. *morghen-sterre* is not only expl. Lucifer, but also clava aculeata; Kilian. Belg. *morgenstar*, a club or cudgel with pricks; Sewel. This is obviously a figurative, and partly a ludicrous, use of the term.

MORGOZ'D, *part. adj.* Confused, Galloway.

"Any thing put into disorder, so that it cannot be righted, is said to be *morgoz'd*." Gall. Encycl.

Perhaps originally a sea term. C.B. *morgaseg*, a breaker in the sea. This seems to be a figurative word, being traced to *mor* sea, and *caseg* a mare, *q.* a sea-rider. *Mawrgeis-ian* is to try greatly; *mawrgwyz*, a great fall. It may be allied, however, to Gael. *morchuis* pomp; because of the disorder often caused by a great display of grandeur.

MORGUE, *s.* A solemn face, an imposing look, Fr.

"Finding the ennemie effronted, their heartes may bee, thereupon, so farre stayed, as to stande and perceive that all this supercilious shewe of a fierce assault is but a vaine and weakly backed bravado, which, to offer vs with a newe and high *morgue*, our adversaries have newlie bene animated by their late supplement of freshe forces from beyond sea." Forbes's Defence, p. 65.

MORIANE, *adj.* Black, swarthy, &c.]

Instead of—It is probably a contraction of Lat. *Mauritanus*, a Moor, *Read*,—Fr. *morien*, id. Armor. *mauryan*, *morien*; from Lat., &c.

* **MORNING**, *s.* 1. The designation given to a glass of spirits taken before breakfast, not only in the Highlands, but by many Lowlanders, who pretend that this shocking custom is necessary to whet their appetite, S.

"Of this he took a copious dram, observing, he had already taken his *morning* with Donald Bean Lean, before his departure." Waverley, i. 269.

"Having declined Mrs. Flockhart's compliment of a *morning*, i. e. a matutinal dram, being probably the only man in the Chevalier's army by whom such a courtesy would have been rejected, he made his adieus, and departed with Callum." Ibid. ii. 320.

"*Morning*, morning dram;" Gl. Antiq.

2. A slight repast taken at rising, some hours before what is called breakfast, Dumfr.

MORNING GIFT, the gift conferred by a husband, &c.] *Add*;

In the Records, the reading is *Morowing Gift*. Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 565. V. **MOROWING**.

MORN I'E-MORNING, the morn after daylight breaks, Gall.

"*Morn i'e-morning*, in the dead of winter, begins not until near eight o'clock." Gall. Encycl.

To **MORROCH**, *v. a.* To soil, Galloway.

"When any thing is trampled in a gutter, we say it is *morrock'd*." Gall. Encycl.

Corr. perhaps from C.B. *mathrack*, a laying flat; a trampling down; from *mathr-u*, to trample, to tread.

MORROW, *s.* A companion; or one thing which matches another, Shetl. V. **MARROW**.

MORSING-HORN, *s.* A flask for holding powder, or a priming horn.

—"In sua far as is possible, that all the thre hundrethe men be hagbutteris furnischt with powdir, flask, *morsing-hornis*, and all uthir geir belonging thairto." Sed' Counc. A. 1552, Keith's Hist. App. p. 67.

Buff-coats, all frounced and broidered o'er,

And *morsing-horns** and scarfs they wore.

* Powder-flasks. *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, p. 115.

MORSING POULDER, apparently powder used for priming.

"Item sex barrellis of *morsing powder*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 171. "Sex barrellis of culvering powder" are mentioned immediately before.

Shall we suppose that this kind of powder was first used in mortars; as Germ. *morser* denotes that description of artillery which is thus denominated?

MORT, *s.* The skin of a sheep or lamb which dies; pron. *murt*, Roxb.

"*Morts* are the skins of sheep or lambs which die." Agr. Surv. Roxb. N. p. 259.

MORT-WOO, *s.* Wool of such skins, ibid.

MORTAGE, *s.* A particular mode of giving pledges; also denominated *Deid Wad*. V. **WAD**, *s.*

* **MORTAL**, *adj.* Dead drunk, S.

MORTAR-STONE, *s.* A stone formerly used for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks; as serving the same purpose with a *mortar* in which substances are beaten, S.

MORTERSHEEN, *s.* That species of glanders, &c.] *Add*;

And now he's tane the *mortersheen*,

See how he runs at nose and een,

He'll poison a' thing there that's green.—

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 86.

—"The other two regiments—was scattered here and there, and many of the horses dead in the *morte-chien*." Spalding, ii. 275.

This is otherwise spelled *mord de chien*.

"Drumcaine reported the debate betwixt Mr. James Horne and James Strahan, anent the horse infected with the *mord de chien*." Fountainhall, i. 406.

Fr. *mort aux chiens*, a carcase for the dogs; from the hopeless nature of this disease?

MORTFUNDYIT, *part. pa.*] *Add*;

The O.E. *v.* is evidently the same. "*I morfonde*, as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde: Je me morfons,—Je morfondis. And you *morfonde* your horse, he wyll be the worse while he lyueth after;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 304, a. V. also F. 373 in *I starue for colde*. He derives the last part of the word from *fond-re* to melt. *Morfondre* is still used in Fr. in the sense given above: and as there is no evidence of a different orthography, it seems doubtful whether the first syllable has been originally *mort*, *q.* dead.

MORTH O' CAULD. "Those who receive a severe cold, get what is termed a *morth o' cauld*; which means, their death from cold;" Gall. Enc.

Fr. *mort*, death, or C.B. *marwyd* dying, *marth-an* to become dead.

MORT-HEAD, s. 1. A death's head, S.

2. A large turnip excavated, with the representation of a face cut through the side, and a lighted candle put within. This is carried about under night, by mischievous boys, as an object of terror, S.

MORTIFICATION, s. 1. The act of giving in mortmain, S.] *Add*;

English visitors have sometimes been much puzzled by the use of this term, so different from that with which they have been acquainted.

"We have lately got a *mortification* here," said a northern burgess to a gentleman from England. 'I am very sorry for it,' replied the Englishman.—The other stared, and added, 'Yes, a very considerable *mortification*; an old miser died the other day, and left us ten thousand pounds to build an hospital.' 'And call you that a *mortification*?' said the stranger.—'Yes,' replied the Scotchman, 'and we think it a very great one.' Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212, 213.

The term has sometimes afforded scope for the humour of our own countrymen. V. next article.

MASTER OF MORTIFICATIONS, an officer in a burgh who has the charge of all the funds *mortified* to pious uses, S.

"In one great borough (Aberdeen, if I remember rightly) there is a municipal officer who takes care of these public endowments, and is thence called the *Master of Mortifications*. One would almost presume, that the term had its origin in the effect which such settlements usually produce upon the kinsmen of those by whom they are executed." Guy Mannering, ii. 314.

MORTIFIER, s. One who gives property in mortmain, S.

"The founder of the charity is—called *Mortifier*." Sir J. Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 212.

MORTYM, MORTON, s. A species of wild fowl.] *Add*;

This is supposed to be the common Martin, *Hirundo urbica*, Linn.; often called *Mertym*, So. of S.

MORT-SAFE, s. A frame of cast iron with which a coffin is surrounded during five or six weeks, for the purpose of preventing the robbery of the grave, Fife.

MORWYNGIFT, s. The same with *Morning Gift*.

"Our souerane lorde ratifijt,—& be the autorite of parliament confirmit the donatioun & gift of our souerane lady the qwenis drowry & *morwyngift*." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 240.

MOSS, s. The *Eriophorum vaginatum*, Roxb.; synon. *Moss-crops*.

"Early in spring, sheep, in marshy districts, feed much upon the *Eriophorum vaginatum* called by the farmers and their shepherds *moss*." Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 108.

MOSS-BLUTER, s. The snipe, Roxb.

MOSS-CHEEPER, s. 1. The Marsh Titmouse.] *Add*;

2. This term is also used to denote the Tit-lark, *Alauda pratensis*, Linn.

"In descending the Urioch hill, I found the nest of a titlark, or *Moss-cheeper*." Fleming's Tour in Arran.

MOSS-BOIL, s. A fountain in a moss, Gall.

"*Moss-boils*, large moorland fountains, the sources of rivers;" Gall. Encycl.

Denominated, most probably, from their *boiling* up. Isl. *bull* ebullitio, *bull-a* ebullire.

MOSSCORN, s. Silverweed.] *Add*;

"For all his exertion, he found nothing to eat, save one or two *mossorns*, and a ground walnut, with which he was obliged to content himself." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 269.

MOSS-CROPS, s. pl. Cotton-rush.] *Add*;

"The chief food of sheep in winter, is the grass which they reject in summer.—Their earliest spring food is a plant bearing a white cotton head, vulgarly designed *Moss-crop*.—This is the *Cana* so often used by Ossian, and other northern bards, in their descriptions of the beauty of women." Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd. Ed. 1815, p. 53, N.

MOSS-FA'EN, adj. A term applied to trees, which have been hewed down, or overthrown by tempest or inundation, and gradually covered with *moss*, as lying where a morass has been formed; *q.* *moss-fallen*, S.B.

This is probably the origin of *Moss-fan*, in Fife used to denote a ruinous building. It may have received this sense only in a secondary way, or obliquely.

MOSSFAW, s. Any building in a ruinous state, Fife.

MOSS-HAG, s. Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up.

"I ne'er gat ony gude by his doctrine, as ye ca't, but a gude fit o' the batts wi' sitting amang the wat *moss-hags* for four hours at a yoking." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 167. V. HAG.

MOSSMINGIN, s. The name given in Clydes. to the Cranberry, *Myrtillus occyccos*.

MOSTED, adj. Crop-eared, Moray.

"The elf-bull is small, compared with earthly bulls, of a mouse-colour; *mosted* (crop-eared) with short corky horns." Northern Antiq. p. 405.

Fr. *mousse*, "dulled, blunted, made edgelesse, or pointlesse;" Cotgr.

MOT, aux. v. May, S.

I find that the *v.* occurs in this form in O.E. V. MAT.

MOT, s. A word, Fr.

"Yet I may wryte un *mot* to your L. quhilk the

Laird of Loffynorys schew me, sayand, That thair wes deverse of the new sect of the principallis that are in thir partis, that said till him, that I wes nocht qualifiet to ressone with Willok, because he wes chosen Primat of thair religioun in this realme, and I wes bot ane meyne man in our estait; swa that thair wes nane qualifiet to ressone with him bot my Lord of Sanct Androis." Crosraguell to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's Hist. App. p. 194.

* MOTE, *s.* A crumb, a very small piece of any thing, Roxb.

To MOTE, *v. a.* 1. To pick motes out of any thing, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Used, by the vulgar, as a more delicate word for the act of lousing one's self or another, S.

3. *v. n.* Metaph. to use means for discovering imperfections.

Fer ethar is, quha list syt down and mote,
Ane vther sayaris faltis to spy and note,
Than but offence or falt thame self to wryte.

Doug. Virg. 485. 42.

MOTTIE, MOTTY, *adj.* Abounding in motes, S.

"Mottie, full of motes or atoms;" Gl. Sibb.

MOTHER-BROTHER, *s.* A maternal uncle.

—"The lordis would in no wayes—consent that the king sould pas in England at that time himself, to vse sick rigour and malice to his *mother-brother*." Pit-scottie's Cron. p. 401.

"Avunculus, the *mother-brother*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 11.

Sw. *moderbroder*, an uncle by the mother's side.

MOTHER-SISTER, *s.* A maternal aunt.

"Matertera, the *mother-sister*." Wedd. Vocab. p. 11.

MOTTYOCH'D, *part. adj.* Matted. V. MUTT-YOCH'D.

MOU, *s.* The notch in the end of the beam, into which the rope used in drawing a plough, is fastened, Orkn.

MOU-PIN, *s.* A pin which fastens this rope to the beam, *ibid.*

MOUD, *s.* A moth, Selkirks.

His coat was thred about wi' green,
The *mouds* had wrought it muckle harm,
The poutches war an ell atween,
The cuff was faldit up the arm.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 193.

The friendly breeze, and nipping frost,
The *mouds* assail'd;

And put to rest ilk fretting host,
That had prevail'd.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 83.

Chaucer writes *moughte*. Alem. *modo* id.

MOUDIE, MOWDIE, *s.* A mole, S. V. MOWDIE.

"It's better than lying deep i' the cauld grund amang *moudies* and shank banes." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 288.

I have been at times apt to consider this as an abbrev. of *Moldiawarp*, or *Moldiwart*. But as Su.G. *mullwad* has the same meaning, perhaps *Moudie* is rather a dimin. from this source.

MOUDIE-SKIN, *s.* A mole's skin.

The shilling moves the prison hold within,
And scorns the limits of the *moudy-skin*.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 425.

"*Mole-skin*, of which the purses of the Scottish peasantry were frequently made. It was reckoned lucky to possess one." Note.

To MOVE OF, *v. n.* To descend according to a certain lineage, in reference to heritable property.

"The said personis has errit becauss thai fand the said James Callirwood lauchfule are to the said vm-quihle Patric Moffet, of the saidis landis, he nocht beand lauchfully descendit of the kyne & blude that the landis *movit of*, nouthir of faderis side nor moderis side." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 42.

Fr. *mouv-oir* "as *relever*, to hold land of;" L.B. *mou-ere*, dependere. Defeudis dicitur, quascertis servitiis sunt obnoxia, et ab alio dependunt; Du Cange.

MOULD-BOARD, *s.* A wooden board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, S.

"She—endeavour'd to counteract the effects it might produce—by such an education as might put him above the slightest thought of sacks [socks?], coulters, stils, *mould-boards*, or any thing connected with the servile drudgery of the plough." The Pirate, i. 72.

To MOULIGH, *v. n.* To whimper, to whine, Ayrs.

Isl. *moegl-a* to murmur, *moegl* act of murmuring. Teut. *muyl-en*, to project the snout from displeasure or indignation, to mutter, to murmur; from *muyl*, the mouth. This nearly resembles *Moolat*, *v.*

Ir. Gael. *mooligh-am* to become dull, stupid.

MOULS, MOWLES, *s. pl.* Chilblains; now vulgarly denominated *Mooly heels*.

"Pernio, the *mouls*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

"The *Mowles*." Despaut. Gram. B. 7, b.

Mowle had been used in O.E. in a general sense: "*Mowle soore*, [i.e. a sore]. Pustula." Prompt. Parv.

This had been the ancient name. V. MULES. The Dutch seem to view this disease with particular detestation, if we may judge from two of the names given to it, both referring, [like the vulgar designation, to the *heel*. These are *Kakkhielen* and *Schythielen*. V. Nemnich, vo. *Perniones*.

* To MOUNT, *v. n.* To make ready, to make all necessary preparation for setting off, S.

I plays my part, and lats them win awa',
I *mounts*, and with them aff what we could ca'.

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

Borrowed, it would seem, from the idea of getting on horseback, in order to set off on an expedition.

It is often used actively in regard to apparelling one's self, S. Johns. gives a sense of the *v.* in E. though without any example, nearly allied, "to embellish with ornaments." This seems, however, to respect jewellery and other work of a similar kind.

MOUNTAIN-DEW; *s.* A cant term for Highland whisky that has paid no duty, S.

"One of the shepherds, who had all come down from the mountain-heights, and were collected together, (not without a quech of the *mountain-dew*, or water of life,) in a large shed, was sent out to bring the poor girl instantly into the house." Lights and Shadows, p. 372.

"The spectators and combatants adjourned to this inn, where bread, cheese, and *mountain-dew* were li-

berally provided for them." Edin. Even. Cour. Jan. 22, 1821.

MOUNTAIN-MEN, *s. pl.* 1. The name given to those persecuted Presbyterians in Scotland, who, during the tyrannical reigns of Charles II. and his brother James, were under the necessity of betaking themselves to the mountainous districts for refuge, and for enjoying the privilege of worshipping God according to their consciences, S. V. HILL-FOLK.

"You know, said he, my son is come over to me lately, by whom I heard from my friends in the Highlands and Lowlands, and have good assurance of assistance from them, as also from those a foot of our party in Scotland, called the *Mountain Men*." Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 22.

2. This distinctive name is still given to those Presbyterians in this country, who do not acknowledge the lawfulness of the present civil government; as adhering to the principles of those who disowned the authority of Charles II. and James; S.

MOUNTING, *s.* The ornamental furniture of any piece of dress, S.

"There is a lightness in cloathing as to colour, *mounting* as they call it, &c. and in dressing of the body, which may be seen in these dressings of the hair, in powderings, laces, ribbon, points, &c. which are so much in use with gallants of the time." Durham, X. Command. p. 363.

In E. *mount* is used as a *v.* signifying "to embellish with ornaments."

To Moup, *v. n.* To fall off, to fail; *He's beginning to moup*, he begins to fall off, S.

It is more generally applied to the external appearance, and equivalent to the phrase, *He looks moupit-like*, He resembles what has been nibbled or frittered away.

To Moup, *v. a.* To eat in the way of continued nibbling, Roxb.; a diminutive from *Moup*, *v. a.*

MOURY, *adj.* Apparently, mellow, S.

"Make the land *moury* and soft, and open the same before it be sown with any sort of seed." A. Napier's New Order of Gooding and Manuring, Trans. Antiq. Soc. ii. 154.

Su.G. Isl. *mior*, tener, whence Isl. *miork-a* tenuare; *mor*, pulvis minutus; *moer* arvina; Su.G. *moer* mollis; Teut. *morwe*, mollis, tener; Sax. *mochr*; A.S. *maerwa*, id.

MOURIE, *s.* Gravel mingled with sand in its natural stratum, Moray.

Isl. *moer*, solum grumis sterilibus obsitum; G.Andr. **To MOUT**, *v. n.* To moult.] *Add*;

It was written *mute* in O.E. "I *mute* as a hauke or birde dothe his fethers." Palagr. B. iii. F. 305, b.

MOUTCHIT, *MUTCHIT*, *s.* A disrespectful term applied to children; similar to *smatchet*, Teviotd. Fr. *mouschette*, a small fly.

To MOUTER, *v. n.* To fret, to fall off in consequence of friction or some similar cause, Loth.

I hesitate whether the term, as thus used, is not a corr. of E. *moulder*, as it is applied to friable stones, rotten wood, &c.

MOUTH-POKE, *s.* The bag out of which a horse eats his corn; used by carters, and suspended from the horse's neck, S.

To MOUTLE, *v. a.* To nibble, to fritter away; pron. q. *mootle*, Clydes. *Mout* synon. Roxb.

To MOUZE, *v. n.* To act clandestinely in a predatory way.

"I would exhort by the way all worthy souldiers, who aime at credit, never to give themselves to *mouze* or plunder aside from the armie, lest they be punished, in dying ignominiously by the hands of cruell tyrants." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 124.

Teut. *muya-en*, tacite quaerere, abdita magno silentio inquirere; an emblem borrowed from the cat.

MOW, *MOUE*, *s.* A heap, a pile, S.] *Add*;

Palgrave explains *key-mowe*, las de foyne; B. iii. F. 39, b.

I'll instantly set all my hines to thrashing
Of a whole reeke of corne, which I will hide
Under the ground; and with the straw thereof
I'll stuff the out-sides of my other *mowes*.

That done, I'll have 'hem emptie all my garners.

Ben. Jonson's Works, i. 83.

The term is used more generally than in E.; for we say, a *Peat-mow*, a rick of peats, as well as *Barley-mow*, &c. S. Hence the phrase, "Success to the *Barley-mow*."

MOW, *s.* 3. Used in the sense of jest.] *Add*;

O.E. "*mowe*, a scorne, [Fr.] *move*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 49, b.

To Mow, *v. n.* To jest, &c.] *Add*;

O.E. id. "I *mowe* (with the mouthe), I mocke one; Je fays la *moue*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 304, b.

MOW-BAND, *s.* A halter, Ayrs.

"*Mow-band*, halter;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 692.

Teut. *muyt-band*, capistrum; *muyt-band-en*, capistrare.

MOWBEIRARIS, *s. pl.*

"That ther sall be na *mowbeiraris* upon paine of slitting of their sheitis, and standing in the *Braid-yeane*." Council-Book B. of Ayr; A. 15—

As this seems to respect the practice of gleaning in harvest, the term must denote *bearers of heaps*, viz. of ears gathered, to which they might occasionally add handfuls taken from the sheaves; from A.S. *mowe* acervus, strues: whence, says Lye, nostra *Mow*, acervus fœni, hordei, &c. As they carried home their spoil in *sheets*, part of the punishment consisted in *slitting* these, that they might be prevented from again employing them for the same purpose. V. BRAID-YEANE.

MOWCH, *s.* A spy, an eavedropper.] *Add*;

This is evidently the same with *Mush*, as it is now pronounced. V. MUSH.

Mow-cue, *s.* A twisted halter used for curbing a young horse, Roxb.

Perhaps from S. *mon*, the mouth, or Su.G. *mul*, id., and *kufwa*, Isl. *kug-a*, supprimere, subjugare.

MOWDEWARP, *s.* A mole, S.

"Let the bishops be *mowdewarps*: we will lay our treasures in heaven, where they be safe." Lett. A. Melville, Life, ii. 446, 447.

This seems in its formation a different word from *Modywart*, q. v.; being from *mold* terra, and *weorp*-

an jactare. It is provincial E.; for Verstegan says, vo. *Awarpen*, "We call, in some parts of England, a mole, a *mouldwarp*, which is as much as to say a cast-earth."

MOWDY, MOWDIE, MOUDIE, s. A mole, S. A., Dumfr., Gall.

Wi' hungry maw he scoors frae knowe to knowe,
In hopes of food in *mowdy*, mouse, or streaw.

Davidson's Poems, p. 4.

V. what is said, as to the origin, under **MOUDIE**.

MOWDIE-BROD, s. A wooden board on the Scottish plough, which turned over the furrow, now exchanged for a cast-iron plate denominated a *Fur-side*, S.

This is probably a corr. of *Mould-board*. V. **MOWDIEWORT-BURD**.

MOUDY-HILLAN, s. A mole-hill, Gall.

They—round a tammock wheel, an', fleggin, toss
The *moudy-hillan* to the air in stoor.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 25. V. **HILLAN**.

MOWDIE-HILLOCK, s. A heap of earth thrown up by a mole, South of S.

MOWDIE-HOOP, s. A mole-hill, Fife; from *Mowdie*, a mole, and Teut. *hoop*, a heap.

MOWDIE-MAN, s. A mole-catcher, Gall.

"*Mowdie-men*, mole-catchers;" Gall. Encycl.

MOWDIEWARK, s. A mole, Upp. Lanarks. V. **MODYWART**.

MOWDIEWORT-BURD, s. The mould-board of a plough, Fife; elsewhere *mowdiewarp-burd*; as *throwing up the mold*, like a mole.

MOWDIWART, s. A designation improperly given to a coin.

—"My kind master took out from between several of the button-holes in the breast of my great coat, two gold *mowdiwarts*, three silver marks, and several placks and bodles." *Perils of Man*, p. 306.

The Portuguese denomination of a gold coin, *moidor*, had been running in the author's head when he wrote this; for such a term was never applied to Scottish money.

MOWELL, adj. Moveable, Aberd. Reg.

MOWR, s. "Mock, jeer, flout;" Upp. Clydes.

Wi' mop an' *mowr*, an' glare an' glowr,

Grim faces girn ower the waves.

Marmaiden of Clyde, *Edin. Mag.* May 1820.

O. Teut. *morre*, os cum prominentibus labris; *morren*, grunnire; murmurare; tacite stomachare; Kilian; q. "to make mouths." Thus *mowr* is nearly allied in sense to E. *mop* conjoined with it, which is defined by Johnson, "a wry mouth made in contempt."

MOZIE, s. "A moidert-looking person; a being with silly intellects;" Gall. Encycl.

MOZIE, adj. Sharp, acrimonious, ill-natured, having a sour look, Ayrs.

This would not seem to have any alliance, in signification, with *Mozy*. Gael. *muiseag* is expl. "threatening," and *mosach* "rough, bristly;" Shaw.

MUA SICKNESS, a disease of sheep, Zetl.

"The *Mua* sickness, or rot, is also one of the diseases with which the Zetland sheep are affected. The insects which infest the liver in this complaint,

are often three quarters of an inch in diameter, and flap vigorously on a table when removed from their nidus." Edmonstone's *Zetl.* ii. 224.

Norw. *moe* signifies dampness, moisture, and my, Dan. *myg*, soft; Isl. *miöve*, tennis fio.

MUCHT, v. aux. Might, S.O.

Through miles o' dirt they *mucht* hae strutted
As dry's a cork.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 39. V. **MOCHT**.

To **MUCK, v. a.** 1. To carry out dung, &c., S.] *Add*;

2. To lay on dung, to manure, S.

But now she's gane to *muck* the land,
An' fairly dead.

Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager, p. 177.

Isl. *myk-ia*, stercorare, is used in the same sense: for Haldorson gives it as synon. with Dan. *gioed-er*, S. to *gude*, *gudin*, i. e. to enrich by manure.

MUCK, s. Dung, S.

I give this term, common to E. and S., merely to take notice of a coarse, but very emphatical, expression proverbially used in S., and applied to one who is regarded as a drone in society, and a burden to others. *Ye're just fit to mak muck o' meal*, good for nothing but to consume food, literally to convert it into dung. V. Proof under **GANGREL**, Suppl.

MUCK-CREEL, s. A large hamper formerly used for carrying out dung to the fields, S. This was sometimes carried by women on their backs, to the disgrace of the gallantry of man; at other times by horses.

"Ane pair of *mukcrelis*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16. V. **HOUGHAM**.

"He will say, I cannot put my hand to such a worke: No, put thy hand to the pleugh, and lead *muck creeles*, and goe to the vylest exercise, that is rather ore thou win not thy living by worke." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 147.

MUCK-MIDDEN, s. A dunghill.

"The council 1703, ratifies ane old act, ordering the inhabitants, that nane of them sell, on any pretence, *muckmiddins*, or foullyie, to any persone not a burges or inhabitant of the toun's territorie." *Ure's Hist. Rutherglen*, p. 69.

MUCKLE-CHAIR, s. An old-fashioned arm-chair, S.

"*Muckle-chair*, the large arm-chair, common in all houses, whose inmates revere the memory of their forefathers." Gall. Encycl.

MUCKLE-COAT, s. A great coat, S.

Our goodman came hame at e'en,

And hame came he,

And there he saw a *muckle coat*,

Where nae coat shou'd be.

Herd's Coll. ii. 174.

'Tis true I have a *muckle coat*,

But how can I depend on't?

For ne'er a button's frae the throat,

Down to the nether end on't!

Ruickbie's Wayside Cottager, p. 158.

MUCKLE-MOU'D, adj. Having a wide mouth, S.

—What though her mou' be the maist I hae seen.

—*Muckle-mou'd* fock hae a luck for their meat.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 63.

MUCKLENESS, s. Largeness in size, S.

MUCKLE-WORTH, *adj.* Of great value, S.
To **MUDDLE**, *v. n.* To be busy, &c.] *Add*;
2. To be busy in a clandestine way, doing work although unperceived, Ayr. ; nearly synon. with *Grubble*.

" I'll gang warily and cannily o'er to Castle Rookborough mysel, and *muddle* about the root o' this affair till I get at it." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 21.

" The worthy lawyer—had been for some time in ill health, and unable to give regular attendance to his clients at the office, ' symptoms,' as the Leddy said when she heard it,—that he felt the cauld hand o' death *muddling* about the root o' life." Entail, ii. 244.

It has been remarked to me, that *Muddle* and *Puddle* convey nearly the same idea; with this difference, that the one regards dry, and the other wet, work.

3. To have carnal knowledge of a female, S. In this sense it occurs in an old song.

To **MUDDLE**, *v. a.* To tickle a person, while he who does so at the same time lies on him to keep him down, Clydes.

This seems allied to Teut. *moddel-en*, fodicare, scrutari; as he who tickles another as it were *pokes* with his finger.

To **MUDGE**, *v. a.* To move, to stir, S.

" My brither tuke the naig by the head, to lead him hame.—Nowther fleechan nor whippan could mak him *mudge* a fit." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

" Ye may gang,—and lay the black kist i' the kirk-yard hole, but I'll no *mudge* the ba' o' my muckle tae in ony sic road." The Entail, i. 309.

MUDGEONS, *s. pl.* Motions of the countenance denoting discontent, scorn, &c., Border, Roxb., Renfr.

This is quite a different word from *Murgeon*, which is now used to signify expressions of discontent, &c. by the voice; although the *v.* seems to have admitted formerly greater latitude of signification. They have still been viewed as totally different. For *Mudgeon* is evidently the same with that anciently written *Mudyeon*, and generally conjoined with it. *V. MUDYEON*.

Perhaps it is allied to Isl. *moedg-a* irritare, *moedgan* irritatio, from Su.G. *mod* ira, animi fervor; Moes.G. *mods* id., whence *modags* iratus. For what are *mudgeons*, but expressions of the anger or irritation of the mind, appearing in the countenance?

MUFFITIES, *s.* A kind of mittens.] *Add*;

The term is used in the same sense, Orkn.

To **MUG**, **MUGGLE**, *v. n.* To drizzle, Aberd.

MUG, **MUGGLE**, *s.* A drizzling rain, *ibid.*

MUGGY, **MUGGLY**, *adj.* Drizzly, *ibid.*

Isl. *mugga*, caligo pluvia vel nivalis; *mygling-r*, caligo cum tenuissimo ningore; Haldorson.

To **MUG**, *v. a.* To soil, to defile. *Muggin*, part. pr. soiling one's self, using dirty practices in whatever way; Renfrews.

Dan. *moug*, soil, dirt; the same with E. *muck*.

To **MUG**, *v. a.* " To strike or *buck* a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of the *wa' baw*;" Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *much*, hasty, quick; *much-ian*, to hasten, to be quick.

MUGGED, *adj.* Probably, rough; as formed from Gael. *mogach*, shaggy.

It occurs in " a Propheisie of the Death of the Marquis of Argyll,"—said to be " imprinted at Inverloch, " A. 1656.

It hath been prophesied of old,
And by a preacher then foretold,
That *mugged* mantle thou hes on
In pieces shall be rent and torn, &c.

Ap. Law's Memorials, p. 117.

MUGGER, *s.* One who deals in earthen vessels or *mugs*, hawking them through the country, South of S.

" Now their common appellation is *Muggers*, or, what pleases them better, *Potters*. They purchase, at a cheap rate, the cast or faulty articles, at the different manufactories of earthen ware, which they carry for sale all over the country." Scottish Gypsies, Edin. Month. Mag. May 1817, p. 157.

MUGGER, *s.* The herb properly called *Mugwort*, Ayr. ; *Muggart*, Gall. ; *Muggert*, S.B. " *Muggart*, the mugwort;" Gall. Encycl.

MUGGY, *adj.* Tipsy, a low word, S., from *mug*, as denoting a drinking vessel.

MUGGIE, *s.* The hole into which a ball is rolled, Roxb. ; *Capie-hole*, Lanarks.

Perhaps from its resemblance to a round vessel, E. *mug*. As, however, Su.G. *miugg* signifies clandestinely, *muggie* might originally respect the *hiding* of the ball in the hole.

To **MUGGIE**, *v. a.* To put the ball into the hole
MUGGS, *s. pl.* A particular breed of sheep.] *Add*;

" A pollard, or polled sheep, Scot. A. *Mug*.—Lana longissima, mollissima. Cornutis mitior, delicatior, morbisque proclivior." Dr. Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 522.

The characteristic distinction in Galloway would seem to be different.

" *Mugg-sheep*, sheep all white-coloured,—lowland sheep." Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *mwyg* might seem to correspond with Dr. Walker's description; " That is soft or puffed;" Owen.

MUIR-BAND, *s.* A hard subsoil composed of clayey sand impervious to water.

" Some [muirs] are of a thin poor clay, upon a bad till bottom; others of a thin surface of peat moss, wasted to a kind of black light earth, often mixed with sand, upon a subsoil of impervious till, or a compacted clayey sand, apparently ferruginous, like a bad species of sandstone not perfectly lapidified. This peculiar species of subsoil is provincially called, *Moor-band*, and, like the coarse clay or till bottom, is absolutely impervious to water." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 32.

MUIRFOWL EGG, a species of pear, S.

" The *Muirfowl egg* is another pear of good qualities, said to be originally Scottish." Neill's Hortic. Edin. Encycl. p. 212.

MUIR-ILL, **MOOR-ILL**, *s.* A disease of black cattle.] *Add*;

"*Mure-ill*, a disorder common among cattle, and thought to proceed from the animals eating poisonous herbs." Gall. Encycl.

"Though he helped Lamb-side's cow weel out of the *moor-ill*, yet the louping-ill's been sairer amang his this season than any season before." Tales of my Landlord, i. 200.

MUIST, MUST, *s.* Musk, S.] *Add*;—Hence, MUIST-BOX, *s.* A box for smelling at, a musk-box.

"I'll tell you news, Sirs, I carry a little *muist-box* (which is the word of God) in my bosom, and when I meet with the ill air of ill company, that's like to gar me swarf, I besmell myself with a sweet savour of it, and with the name of God, which is as ointment poured out." Mich. Bruce's Lect. &c. p. 68.

MUITH, *adj.* 1. Warm and misty, as applied to the weather. "A *muith* morning," a close, dull, warm, foggy morning, Roxb.; pron. as Fr. *u*.

2. Soft, calm, comfortable, *ibid*.

3. Cheerful, jovial, *ibid.*, Lanarka.

C.B. *mnyth* mollis, "smooth, soft, *mnyth-aw* to mollify, to soften," Owen. Teut. *moedigh* corresponds with *Muith*, both as signifying soft, and cheerful; lenis; also, animosus. As denoting closeness of the air, it might seem allied to Isl. *moeda*, obscurement, fuligo; G. Andr.

This is the same with *Mooth*, S.B., q. v. Both are pronounced alike.

It assumes the form of *Meeth* in Aberdeens.

MUKITLAND AITTES, oats raised from ground that has been manured.

—"Thrie chalders victuall, half beir, half *mukitland aittes*," &c. Acts. Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 144. V. Muck, v.

MULDES, MOOLS, *s. pl.* 1. Earth in a pulverized state.] *Add*;

Now fields convuls'd like dashing waves,
Wild row along,

And out the ripen'd treasure laves
The *mools* amang.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 37.

"Laid in the *mools*, means laid in the grave." Gl. Antiquary.

To MULE, MOOL, *v. n.* 3. To mule in with one.] *Add*;

And there will be Alaster Sibbie,
Wha in *m'* black Betsy did *mool*.

Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll. ii. 24.

MULIE, *adj.* Full of crumbs; or of earth broken into very small pieces, Clydes.

MULINESS, *s.* The state of being full of crumbs, &c., *ibid*.

MULE, *s.* A mould; as, a *button-mule*, S.; corr. from the E. word.

MULES, *s. pl.* Kibes, chilblains.] *Add*;—South of S.

"Mules, Moolie heels, childblains," Gl. Sibb. V. MOOLIE HEELS.

MULETTIS, *s. pl.* Great mules.

—Syne to Berwick on the morne,
Uhair all men leuch my lord to scorne;
Na *mulettis* thair his cofferis caries.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 328.

Fr. *mulet*, "a great mule; a beast much used in France for the carriage of sumpters," &c. Cotgr.

MULIN, MOOLIN, MULOCK, *s.* A crumb.] *Add*;

"He's blawing his *moolins*;" a proverbial phrase, Loth.; which signifies that a man is on his last legs, that he is living on the last remnants of his fortune.

This is borrowed from the practice of boys, particularly of herds, who after they have eaten the piece of oat-bread, which they had carried to school, or to the field, take out the crumbs and blow the dust from them, that they may eat these also. *Add* to etymon;

C.B. *mmlwc*, *mmlwg*, refuse, sweepings; from *mml*, a mass, a lump. Ital. *molena*, a crumb of bread.

MULLIGRUMPHS, *s. pl.* In the *mulligrumphs*, sullen, discontented, sulky, Roxb.

Waes me, the *mulligrumphs* she's ta'en,
An' toas'd him wi' a vengefu' wap
Frae out her silk saft downy lap.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 19.

A variety of the low E. term *mulligrubs*; with this difference that the last syllable seems to refer to the grunting of a sow as an expression of ill humour.

MULLIS, *s.* A kind of slippers.] *Add*;

"He had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of *mools* on his feet." Spalding, ii. 218.

Mules still denotes slippers, Upp. Clydes. V. MULIS.

MULLOCH, *s.* "The crumbled offal of a peat-stalk;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This must be merely a determinate sense of *Mulock*, a crumb; q. the crumbled remains of a peat-stack. V. MULIN, MULOCK.

MULREIN, *s.* The Frog-fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Lophius piscatorius*, (L. *Europaeus* of Dr. Shaw); Frog-fish; Toad-fish; *Mulrein*.—Here it is named the *Mulrein*, or *Mareillen*; sometimes the *Merlin*-fish." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23.

From the description of this fish, we might suppose the name to have been formed from Isl. *mule*, os procerum ac eminen rostrum, and *raen-a* rapere, q. the fish that *snatches* with its mouth. This corresponds with another of its vulgar names, *Wide-gab*, q. v.

MUM, *s.* A mutter, S.B.] *Add*;

"Let none pretend the gospell of Christ to their idleness: fy on the mouth that speaks of Christ, and then is out of all calling and idle: speake not one word, or one *mum* of Christ, if thou hast not a calling and be exercise therein." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 140.

—I'll wad my head,

At the neist courting bout, but ye'll come speed,
But wha wad hae you, whan ye sit sae dumb,
And never open mou' to say a *mum*?

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 37.

MUM CHAIRTIS.] *Add*;

An intelligent correspondent asks; "May not this mean the same as E. *whist*, so named from the silence observed during the game," q. the silent cards?

Urquhart translates, *A la chance*, one of the games played by Gargantua, "At the chance or *mum* chance." Rabelais, p. 94.

To MUMGE (*g* soft), *v. n.* To grumble, to fret; generally applied to children, when any request is refused, Roxb.

"Gae away when I bid ye—What are ye *mumgin* at?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 5. V. To MUNG.

MUMM'D, *part. pa.* Tingling; used to denote

that disagreeable sensation which one has in the hands, when one warms them too quickly after being very cold, Berwicks.

It seems merely a corruption of E. *benumbed*.

MUMNESS, *s.* The state of being benumbed, want of feeling in any part of the body, Loth.

To **MUMP**, *v. n.* To speak in an affected style, and so to disguise the words, in attempting fine pronunciation, that they can scarcely be understood, Ettr. For.

To **MUMP**, *v. a.* 1. Apparently signifying to mimic in a ludicrous way.

"He nodded his head, and said to himself, 'Now, if I hae nae *mumpit* the minister, my name's no John Gray o' Middleholm.'" Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 334.

2. "To hint, to aim at;" Gl. Shirrefs.

This is often used in the proverbial phrase; "I ken your meaning by your *mumping*;" S. Kelly gives it in an E. form, with *know*, adding; "I know by your motions and gestures what you would be at, and what you design." P. 183.

To **MUMP**, *v. n.* To hitch, to move by succussion, Roxb. Hence,

MUMP-THE-CUDDIE, *s.* A play of children, in which they sit on their *hunkers* or *hams*, with a hand in each hough, and, retaining this position, hop or hitch forward; he who arrives first at the fixed goal gaining the prize; Roxb.

This is nearly the same with what is elsewhere called *Dancing Curcuddie*. V. CURCUDDOCH.

Although the termination be the same, it would seem, in the South, to have some reference to the *Cuddie* or *ass*.

MUMP, *s.* A "whisper, surmise." Gl. Surv. Ayr. p. 693.

To **MUMPLE**, *v. n.* "To seem as if going to vomit;" Gall. Encycl.

This may be corr. from C.B. *mwngial*, to speak from the throat; as one might be said to do who reaches from *nausea*. Or it may be a dimin. from *Mump*, as signifying to make faces.

MUN, **MUNN**, *s.* A short-hafted spoon.] *Add*;

—Donald, tir'd wi lang-kail in a *mun*,

At's ain fire side, long'd for the slipp'ry food
And dainty cleading o' some unken'd land.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

MUN, *s.* A small and trifling article, Upp. Clydes.

C.B. *mun*, a separate particle; *mon*, a point.

MUN, *s.* Used for man (*homo*), Clydes., Renfr.

To **MUNGE**, *v. n.* To mumble, to grumble; to *gae moungin' about*, to go about in bad humour, Ettr. For., Roxb.; sometimes *Munch*, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *mums-a*, incertum manducare; as a mumbling sound might be supposed to resemble the feeble and *munching* action of the jaws, where teeth are wanting. Perhaps it is a Border relic of the Northumbrian Danes. For Dan. *mundhugg-es* signifies to scold, to quarrel, and *mundhuggen* is expl. by Baden, rixa, jurgium, lis, contentio. C.B. *mwngial*, however, mentioned above, not only signifies to speak from the throat, but also to mutter, to speak indistinctly.

Munger is expl. "to mutter to one's self, or murmur;" Shropsh." Grose.

MUNYMENT, **MUNIMENT**, *s.* A legal document or writ in support of any claim; an old forensic term.

—"The rychtis, resones, *munymentis*, & instrumentis of the sade Margretis herd, sene, & vnderstandin; The lordis auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1482, p. 102.

"And all sic parteis tocum within the realme, bringing with tharæ thair rychtis, bullis, writtis, and *munimentis*." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 233.

L.B. *munimina*, privilegia, praecepta, diplomata principum pro ecclesiis et in earum favorem, quod iis eae *muniantur* adversus invasores bonorum ecclesiasticorum. *Munimentum*, Vocabular. utriusque juris; *munimenta* dicuntur probationes et instrumenta quae causam muniunt. Chart. ap Rymer. an. 1381; Du Cange.

Fr. *munimens*, "justifications of allegations in law;" Cotgr.

To **MUNK**, *v. a.* To diminish, so as to bring any thing below the proper size, Upp. Clydes.; *Scrimp* is given as synon.; corr. perhaps from *Mank*.

C.B. *man*, small.

MUNKIE, *s.* A small rope, with a loop or eye at one end, for receiving a bit of wood, called a *knool*, at the other; used for binding up cattle to the *sta'-tree*, or stake in a cow-house, Mearns.

Gael. *muince* a collar, from *muin* the neck. *Muingial* is also mentioned by Shaw, as, according to his belief, signifying "the headstall of a bridle." C.B. *myngei*, *mungei*, a collar; *mwng*, the neck.

MUNKRIE, *s.* A monastic foundation, a monastery. V. **MONKRIE**.

MUNKS, *s.* A halter for a horse, Fife.

For the origin of this word V. **MUNKIE**.

MUNN, *s.* "An old person with a very little face;" Gall. Encycl.

Mactaggart views it as allied to *Munn*, in *Cutty-mun*, a short-shanked spoon. But more probably it is corr. from Gael. *muigein*, a surly little fellow.

MUNS, *s. pl.* The hollow behind the jaw-bone, Ettr. For.

This seems originally the same with *Munds*, as denoting the mouth. The Goth. terms had been used with considerable latitude, as Isl. and Su.G. *munne* denotes an opening of any kind; foramen, orificium, ostium.

MUNSHOCK, *s.* The name given to the red Bill-berry, or *Vitis Idaea*, by those who live in the Ochill hills.

Gael. *moin* a mountain, or *moine* a moss. *Subh* denotes a berry.

MUNTER, *s.* A watch or clock of some kind.

"All—clocks, watches, and *munters*, boots and shoes, shal be given up by the merchant-sellers thereof, under—declaration to the commissioners," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 152.

Fr. *monstre*, *môntré*, "a watch or little clock that strikes not;" Cotgr.; from *monstr-er*, *môntr-er*, to shew, because it points out the time.

MUPETIGAGE, s. A fondling compellation addressed to a child, East Loth.

Fr. *mon petit gage*, q. my little pledge.

MURDIE-GRUPS, s. pl. The belly-ache, a colic, Upp. Clydes.

Either from Fr. *mord-re*, and O.Fr. *grip-er*, both signifying to gnaw, to pinch; or the first part of the word may be *mort de*, q. "ready to die with gripping pain."

MURDRESAR, s. 2. A large cannon.] *Add*;

I find that I am mistaken in my conjecture, that *murdresar* may be a corr. of Germ. *morser*, a mortar; as it corresponds with Fr. *meurtriére*, "a murdering preece;" Cotgr. *Murthesers* are mentioned by Grose, in reference to the reign of Edw. VI., Milit. Hist. i. 402, 403.

MURE-BURN, s. 1. The act of burning moors, &c.] *Add*;

"When any thing like bad news spreads fast, we say, 'It goes like mureburn.'" Gall. Encycl.

2. Metaph. strife, contention.] *Add*;

"*Muirburn*, a contest, dispute;" Gl. Picken.

MURE-ILL, s. V. **MUIR-ILL.**

MURISH, adj. Of or belonging to *mure* or heath, S. "The *murish* soil in East Lothian is of considerable extent." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 283.

MURE-LAND, s. The higher and uncultivated part of a district, opposed to *Dale-land*, S.

MURE-LANDER, s. An inhabitant of the higher and uncultivated parts of a district, S.; also *Mure-man*, Clydes.

MURE-SICKNESS, s. A wasting disorder which attacks sheep, Shetl.

"A pining, or wasting, provincially called the *moorsickness*, affects sheep, chiefly in autumn, though also at all other seasons. The cure for this disease is taking the sheep to good fresh grass; if on a limestone bottom, so much the better." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 66.

MURGEON, s. 1. A murmur, &c., S.] *Add*

3. *Murgeons*, violent gestures or twistings of the body, Ettr. For.

As Fr. *morguer* signifies to make a sour face, to make strange mouths, here there is merely a transition from the face to the body.

MURKIN, adj. Spoiled by keeping, applicable to grain, Shetl.

Isl. *morkinn* murcus, *morkna* murcus fio, putresco; Haldorson. Su.G. *murken*, id.

MURKLE, s. A term of reproach or contempt, Fife.

Then but he ran wi' hasty breishell,

An' laid on Hab a badger-reischell:

"Gae tae ye'r wark, ye dernan *murkle*,

An' ly nae there in hurkle-durkle." MS. Poem.

Teut. *morkel-en* grunnire; murmurare, mussitare.

To **MURLE, v. n.** To moulder.] *Add*; Ayr.

"That sic guid auld stoops o' our kintra language sould be buriat few kens wharefor ne'er a through-stane marks out whare they're *murking* wi' their mither clay." Ed. Mag. Apr. 1821, p. 352.

Add to etymon; *Murle* also signifies, a crumbling stone, free-stone.

MURLOCH, s. Expl. the young piked dog-fish.] *Add*;

I observe that my ingenious friend Mr. Neill views this as the *Squalus Mustelus*. "S. *Mustelus*. Smooth Hound; *Murloch*." List of Fishes in the Frith of Forth, p. 24.

MURMELL, s. Murmuring.

And, for to save us fra *murmell*,

Schone Diligence fetch us Gude Counsell.

Scot. Poems, Reprint. ii. 223.

Mr. Chalmers says that this is "for *murmur*, to suit the rhyme;" Gl. Lynds. But the word is O.Fr. *Murmel-er*; murmurer, marmotter, parler indistinctment; *murmurare*; Roquefort.

MURMLED, adj. A man or beast is said to be *murmled about the feet*, when going lame, Loth., S.A.; sometimes *murbled*.

Probably from A.S. *maerna*, Su.G. *moer*, Teut. *merwe*, *murwe*, Germ. *murb*, tener, mollis, q. made tender. Teut. *morwen* mollire.

It is highly probable, however, that it may be from the O.E. word "*mormall*, a sore," expl. by Fr. *loup*, Palsgr. iii. F. 49. This should perhaps be *loupe*, which Cotgr. renders "a flegmaticke lump, wenne, bunch, or swelling of flesh under the throat, bellie, &c.; also a little one on the wrist, *feet*, or other joint, gotten by a blow whereby a sinew being wrested rises, and grows hard." Skinner expl. it *gangraena*, q. *malum mortuum seu mortificans*.

To **MURMURE, MURMOW, v. a.** 1. To calumniate by secret reflections.

"Giff ony maner of persoune *murmuris* ony Juge temporale or spirituale, als weil lordis of the Seasioune as vtheris, and previs nocht the samin sufficientlie, he salbe pvnist in semblable maner and sort as the said Juge or persoune quham he *murmuris*." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 374.

2. To complain upon.

"The tounne is hauely [heavily] *murmowrit* be the landmen, that the wittell byaris of the merkatt scattis thame grytlie," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. SCATT, v.

Fr. *murmur-er*, "to repine at, or gainesay between the teeth;" Cotgr.

MURPHY, s. A cant term for a potatoe, supposed to have been introduced from Ireland, Lanarks.

To **MURR, v. n.** To purr, as a cat.] *Add*; Selkirks.

Though the priest alarmed the audience,

An' drew tears frae mony een,

Sandy heard a noise like boudrons

Murrin' i' the bed at e'en!

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 157.

Teut. *murr-en*, *morren*, grunnire, murmurare, Su.G. *murr-a* mussitare.

MURRICK, s. Expl. as signifying an esculent root, or vegetable, Shetl.

I find that Isl. *mura* signifies *radix argentina*, Silver-weed or Wild Tansey, *Potentilla anserina*. Whether this be meant, I cannot determine. Perhaps it is the same with *Mirrot*, a carrot, q. v., in Sw. *marrot*. The S. name of Silver-weed is *Moor-grass*.

MURRLIN, s. "A very froward child, ever whining and ill-natured;" Gall. Encycl.

Apparently a dimin. from one of the verbs mentioned under *Murr*, as signifying to murmur.

MURROCH, *s.* A designation given to shell-fish in general, Ayrs.

Gael. *maorach*, shellfish; perhaps from *muir*, the sea. *Murac* denotes one species, the murex or purple-fish. C.B. *morang*, "that belongs to the sea;" Owen.

MURT, *s.* A lamb-skin before castration-time, Teviotd. V. **MURLING**.

To **MURTHUR**, *v. n.* To murmur softly as a child, Upp. Clydes.

MUSCHE, *adj.*

"Ane of plane blak taffetie. Ane of blak *musche* taffetie." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 228.

Cotgr. expl. *taffetas mouscheté*, "tuftuffata, or tufted taffata." This is most probably the sense, as "blak *muschet* taffetie" is distinguished from that which is "plane blak." In Dict. Trev., however, we find *mouche* defined as signifying a patch of black taffeta worn by ladies on the face. Un petit morceau de taffetas noir que le Dames mettent sur leur visage pour ornement, on pour faire paroître leur teint plus blanc. It might thus signify that kind of taffeta usually worn for patches.

MUSCHET, *part. pa.* Signifying, notched, or spotted.

"Certane pecis of *muschet* arming furing." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

If the former be the sense, it is from the *v. Mush*, *q. v.* It may, however, denote armine with spots; from Fr. *mouscheté*, *part. pa.* of the *v. mouschet-er*, to spot; "to powder, or diversifie with many spots of sundrie, or the same, colours, especially black;" Cotgr. **MUSCHINPRAT**, *s.* A great or important deed; used ironically; as, "That is a *muschinprat*," Fife.

It had been originally applied to an improper action; Fr. *mechant*, bad, and *prat*, *q. v.*

MUSE-WOB, *s.* A spider's web. V. **MOOSEWEB**.

MUSH, *s.* One who goes between a lover and his mistress, &c.] *Add*;

This word is undoubtedly from Fr. *mousche*, *mouche*, properly a fly, from Lat. *musc-us*; also used to denote "a spy, eave-dropper, informer, promooter;" Cotgr. Hence the *v. mousch-er*, "to spy, pry, sneake into corners, thrust his nose into every thing;" *ibid.*

Mouche, se dit figurément d'un Espion, de celui qui suit un autre pas à pas. *Explorer*. Entre les Sergens il y en a un qui fait la *mouche*, qui suit tous les pas de celui qui veulent prendre, et qui marque sa pist au coin de tous les rues où il passe; c'est delà qu'on a dit, une fine *mouche*; pour dire, un homme, qui a de la finesse, de l'habilité, pour attraper les autres. Il y avoit à Athènes une courtisane qui s'appelloit *Mouche*; et en se jouant sur son nom, on lui reprochoit qu'elle piquoit, et qu'elle suçoit ces amans jusqu' au sang.—Est aussi un jeu d'Ecoliers, où l'un d'eux, choisi au sort, fait la *mouche*, sur qui tous les autres frappent, comme s'ils la vouloient chasser. Dict. Trev.

The good fathers seem disposed to deduce the term, as figuratively used, from the Athenian courtesan. But the source of this derivation seems rather to have a strong resemblance of the legendary tales

of the monastery. A fly, being still in motion, and buzzing from place to place, the term, denoting it, seems to be properly enough transferred to a spy, because of the unremitted activity required in one who sustains this despicable character.

Hisp. *mosca*, corresponding with Fr. *mousche*, is the designation given to one of those spies used within the Inquisition, who endeavour to gain the confidence, and to discover the secrets, of the prisoners, that they may betray them to their persecutors. Travels of St. Leon, iii. 222.

MUSH, *s.* Muttering; *Neither hush na mush*, neither a whisper nor the sound of muttering, Ang.

This seems evidently allied to Isl. *musk-ra* musito, *musk-ur* mussitatio, G.Andr.; *muskr*, *id.* Lex. Haldorson.

To **MUSH**, *v. a.* To cut out with a stamp, to nick or notch, to make into flounces. It is commonly applied to grave-clothes, S.

His clothes were all *musht*,

And his body lay streek'd. *Old Song.*

Fr. *mouschet-er*, "to pinke, or cut with small cuts," Cotgr.; also, *mouché*, curtailed; *id.* V. **MUSCHET**.

MUSH, *s.* A nick or notch, that especially which is made by scissors, *ibid.*

MUSHINFOW, *adj.* Cruel, W. Loth.; perhaps *q. mischant-fow*.

MUSHOCH (*gutt.*), *s.* "A heap of grain, thrashed out and laid aside in a corner for seed;" Gall. Encycl.

Shall we view this as a derivative from *Musk*, a confused heap; or as allied to Gael. *mosach* rough, bristly, *mosan*, rough trash, such as chaff, &c.?

MUSHOCH-RAPE, *s. pl.* Ropes for surrounding grain, Gall.

"This grain is confined into as small a bulk as possible, by surrounding it with *mushoch-ropes*, thick ropes twisted on purpose." *Ibid.*

MUSICKER, *s.* A musician, S.O.

—"The shout got up that the *musickers* were coming." The Entail, ii. 244.

MUSK, *s.* A pulp?

"Boil all these very well, till the grain is reduced to a *musk*; and keep the kettle or caldron covered." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 146.

MUSK, *s.* A confused heap, Galloway.

"*Musk*—a vast of matters tossed together, such as straw, grain, hay, chaff, &c." Gall. Encycl.

Perhaps from Fr. *musse*, "a privy hoord,—an odd nook to lay a thing out of the way in;" Cotgr. Isl. *mosk*, however, comes very near the sense given in the definition: *Acus*, *quisquiliae*, *pales*; item, *pulvis*; Haldorson.

MUSK, *s.* It would appear that this term was formerly used in S. as denoting moss, and synon. with modern *fog*.

"*Muscus*, *musk* or *fog* of walls or trees;" Despaut. Gram. D. 4, b.

Evidently from the Lat. word, or Ital. *mosc-o*, *id.*

MUSSE-BROSE, *s.* "*Brose* made from *muscles*. These shell-fish are boiled in their own sap, and this juice, when warm, is mingled with oat-meal." Gall. Encycl.

To **MUST**, **MOUST**, *v. a.* To powder, *S.*
Ye good-for-naething souter hash,
Tho' *musted* is your carrot pash,
Tell me, I say, thou Captain Flash,—
What right ye ha'e to wear this sash?

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 66.

"Sae I ge'd my wa' hame, *musted* my head, and made ready a clean oerly, my purt handit sark, a staff an' a blew bonnet." *H. Blyd's Contract*, p. 4.

"Can ye say wha' the carle was wi' the black coat and the *musted* head wha was wi' the Laird of Cairn-vreckan?" *Waverley*, ii. 197.

"Hout awa', ye auld gowk,—would ye creesh his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty ulyie, and then *moust* it like the auld minister's wig?" *Antiquary*, i. 229.

To **MUSTER**, *v. n.* To talk with exceeding volubility, *Clydes*.

MUSTER, *s.* Excessive loquacity, *ibid*.

MUSTERER, *s.* An incessant talker, *ibid*.

Perhaps allied to Flandr. *myster-en* perscrutari, inquire; loquacity being frequently the adjunct of great curiosity.

MUTCH, *s.* 1. A cap or coif, &c.] *Add*;

2. It seems also to have been occasionally used to denote a nightcap for a man.

"He had on his head a white pearled *mutch*; he had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of mools on his feet. Thus is he and John Logie brought to the scaffold." *Spalding*, ii. 218.

MUTCH-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, *Roxb*.

NIGHT-MUTCH, *s.* A night-cap for a female, *S.*

"*Mutches* called *night mutches*, of lining plane, the dozen, 1. s." *Rates*, A. 1611.

The same article affords a proof of the length to which luxury in dress had been carried, in our country, in this early period. For it follows:

"*Night mutches* embroudered with silke and goulde, the peece — vi. l." "*Night mutches* embroudered with gould and silver, the peece — xii. l."

Thus it appears that some ladies had been willing to pay twelve pounds Scots of mere duty for a nightcap.

MUTCHKIN-STOUP, *s.* The vessel used for measuring a *mutchkin*, or English pint, *S.*

That *mutchken-stoup* it had but dribs,

Then let's get in the tappit hen.

Herd's Coll. ii. 227.

MUTE, *Moor*, *s.* A whisper, *Fife*. *V. MUTE*, *v.*, to articulate, &c. *Add* to etymon;

Teut. myt-en, susurrare.

MUTH, *adj.* Warm, cheerful, &c. *V. MUTH*.

MUTHER, *s.* A term denoting a great number; as, "a *muther* o' beasts," a great drove of cattle; "a *muther* o' folk," &c.; sometimes *murther*, *Fife*; *myter*, *Perths*.

Teut. mije strues, meta. *Gael. mothar*, a tuft of trees. Or shall we trace it to *Teut. modder*, still signifying puddle; *modder-en* to draw up the mud; or from *Sax. molder*, a sort of dry measure, as expressive of quantity?

MUTING, *s.* Apparently, assembly, meeting.

All their dansis and play

Thay movit in their mad *muting*.

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 386.

A.S. mut conventus. *V. MUTE*, *s.*

MUTTER, *s.* The same with *Multure*, *S.*

"*Mutter*, the miller's fee for his *melders*; if the *melder* be six bolls, the *mutter* is about the fortieth part;" *Gall. Encycl*.

MUTTIE, *s.* The name given to the vessel, used in a mill, for measuring meal, *Loth*. Its contents amount to half a stone weight.

It seems allied to *Su.G. matt* a measure; *Alem. multu*, *id.* *Fr. muid*, a measure of wine.

MUTTYOCH'D, **MOTTYOCH'D**, *part. adj.* Matted, *Galloway*.

"When sheaves of corn grow together, after being cut in moist weather, we say that they are *muttyoch'd*, or matted together;" *Gall. Encycl*.

I can scarcely think that this is from *E. mat*. It has very much of a Celtic apperance; and may be either from *Gael. maothuigh-am* to moisten, as referring to the cause; or from *meadaigh-am* to grow, as regarding the effect. *Muttaiche*, *Ir. mutaidhe*, however, signify mouldiness, which may have been the original idea connected with the term. *C.B. mwythach* denotes the state of being puffed up; from *mwyth-an*, to mollify, to soften, evidently allied to *Gael. maothuigh-am*.

MUTTLE, *s.* A small knife, *Shetl*.

Perhaps *q. murtle*, from *Isl. mora*, cultellus, also *knifmora*.

MUTTON, *s.* A sheep; *Fr. mouton*, a wedder.

—"Sic derth is rasi in the countrie, that ane *mutton* buck is deirar and far surmountis the price of ane boll of quheit." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1592. *V. BUCK*.

To **MUZZLE**, *v. a.* To mask.

"They danced along the kirk-yard, Geillie Duncan playing on a trump, and John Fian, *muzzled*, led the ring." *Newes from Scotl.* 1591. *Law's Memor. Pref.* xxxvii. *V. MUSSAL*, *v.*

N.

N appears, in the Goth. dialects, as often holding merely the place of a servile or redundant letter. In many instances it has been inserted in words making

a transition from one language to another, although unknown in the original language; or in the same language in the lapse of ages. Thus *Teut. blinck-en* cor-

ruscare, appears also as *blick-en*, id. Some have traced Germ. *blinck-en*, to winck, to the *v.*, as signifying to shine: and indeed, the idea is not unnatural, as the brightness of the light of the sun often so affects the organ of vision, as to cause winking. But Ihre, with more verisimilitude, deduces Su.G. *blink-a* nictare, from *blig-a*, intentis oculis adspicere. "For," he says, "what does he who winks, but frequently shut and again open his eyes for a more distinct view of objects?"

To NAAG, *v. a.* To tease. V. NAGG.

To NAB, *v. a.* To peck, Dumfr.; perhaps from *neb*, the beak; as Serenius defines *Peck*, *v.*, *Hacka med naebben*.

NAB, *s.* A smart stroke, Ettr. For., Gall.

"Ane o' them gave me a *nab* on the crown that dowered me." Perils of Man, iii. 416.

"*Nab*, a blow on the head;" Gall. Encycl. V. KNAP, *s.* id.

NA CA DEED I, a phrase used in Orkn., as equivalent to "I will not."

Perhaps by a taunting position, q. "No indeed, quoth I."

NABBLE, *s.* "A narrow-minded, greedy, laborious person;" Gall. Encycl.

This, I suppose, is from the Heb. name *Nabal*, which, from the character given of the man in scripture, is a designation pretty generally conferred on a covetous person, S. Hence also,

NABALISH, *adj.* Covetous, griping, S.

NACKET, *s.* 1. A small cake or loaf, Roxb.

2. A luncheon, *ibid.*; a piece of bread eaten at noon; the same with *Nockit*, Galloway.

A hurly burly now began,

An' cudgels loud were thumpin—

The gazing crowd together ran

O'er cranes o' *nackets* jumpin.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 78. V. KNOCKIT.

"Poor Triptolemus—seldom saw half so good a dinner as his guest's luncheon.—She could not but say that the young gentleman's *nacket* looked very good." The Pirate, i. 254–5.

Denominated, perhaps, from its being made up as a small parcel, to be carried by one in travelling.

3. A small cake or loaf baked for children, Roxb.

NACKETIE, *adj.* Particularly expert at any piece of nice work, Roxb.; synon. *Nick-nackie*.

NACKIE, *s.* "A loaf of bread;" Gl. Picken., Ayrs. V. NACKET.

NACKS, KNACKS, NAUKS, *s. pl.* A disease to which fowls are subject, in consequence of having taken too hot food, as warm porridge, &c. Roxb., Loth. It causes severe wheezing and breathlessness, resembling the *croup* in children.

The same account is given of its symptoms as of those of the *pip* in E.; as "a horny pellicle," resembling a seed, "grows on the tip of the tongue." The vulgar cure in Loth. is to smear the nostrils with butter and snuff.

NAUKIE, *adj.* Asthmatical, short-winded; as, "He wheezes like a *naukie* hen;" *ibid.*

Teut. *knoke*, callus, tuber; or Isl. *gnak-a* stridere, *gnak* stridor, from the noise caused by this disease,

as the E. name *pip* is deduced from Lat. *pip-ire*, and Fr. *pepie* id. from *pep-ier*, to peep.

NADKIN, *s.* 1. The taint which meat acquires from being too long kept; *Natkin*, id., Roxb.

2. Any close, or strong and disagreeable odour; as, "Jock's brought in a *natkin* wi' him," *ibid.* Loth., Clydes.

3. It is applied to a taste of the same kind, *ibid.*

As it may have originally denoted a damp smell, it may be allied to Teut. *nat* moist, *natheyd* moistness. Perhaps *Knaggim* is originally the same.

NAEGAIT, *adv.* In no wise, S.

NAELINS, *adv.* Used interrogatively, Aberd.

NAFFING, *s.* Frivolous chat or prattle, S. V. NYAFF.

To NAG, *v. a.* To strike smartly, Lanarks.

Perhaps merely a corr. of E. *knack*, *q.* to strike so as to make a sharp noise. I scarcely think that it is formed from A.S. *gnaeg-an*, Su.G. *gnag-a*, &c. signifying to gnaw.

To NAG, *v. n.* To gibe, to taunt; to attack in a taunting way, to tease with unkind reflections; as, "He's aye *naggin* at ane;" Loth. *Naag*, id., Shetl.

This at first view might seem originally the same with the *v.* *Knack*, to taunt, *q. v.* But we must certainly trace it to Dan. *nagg-er*, "to torment, to vex, to fret, to mortify," &c. Wolff. This use seems borrowed from the idea of *gnawing*. This is the primary sense given of the *v.* by Baden; Rodo, corrodo. The sense of the term in Shetl. affords a presumption that it is from the latter origin. Perhaps we might add, Isl. *nagg*, vilis et tædiosa contentio. Haldorson gives *nagg-a* as not only signifying conterere, affricare, but litigare; and expl. *nagg*—vilis et tædiosa contentio.

NAGGIE, *s.* A cup, Lanarks. This is evidently a corr. of E. *noggin*.

NAGS, *s. pl.* A particular game at *marbles* or *taw*, in which the loser is struck a certain number of times on the knuckles by the other players, with their bowls, Aberd.

Probably from Teut. *knack-en*, confringere.

NAG, *s.* A stroke at the play of *Nags*, Aberd.

NAY, *adv.* Tyrwh. remarks that this "seems to be used sometimes as a noun. *It is no nay*; It cannot be denied."

Heir is ryaltie, said Rauf, aneuch for the nanis,
With all nobilnes anournit, and that is *na nay*.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iij. b.

This world is not so strong; it is *no nay*,

As it hath ben in olde times yore.

Chaucer, Clerkes Tale, v. 9015.

NAIG, *s.* 1. A riding horse, S.] *Add*;

The ladies came out with two gray plaids, and gat two work *naigs*, which bore them into Aberdeen." Spalding, ii. 183.

To NAIG AWA', *v. n.* To move like a horse, or *nag*, that has a long, quick, and steady pace, Fife.

The most probable origin of *naig* or *nag*, as denoting a horse, is Isl. *hnegg-ia*, A.S. *hnaeg-an* to neigh, Su.G. *gnegg-a*, id.

NAIL, *s.* A particular pain in the forehead, S.

Teut. *naeghel* in *d' ooghe*, pterygium, unguis.

NAIL. *Aff at the Nail.*] *Add*;

2. It frequently signifies mad, wrong-headed, S.B.
3. The phrase is also used in another form; *Aff or off the nail*. It occurs as denoting inebriety.

"When I went up again intil the bed-room, I was what you would call a thought *aff the nail*, by the which my sleep wasna just what it should have been." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 300.

NAILS, *paring of*.

Dr. Shaw, when giving an account of the superstitious customs, retained in the province of Moray, which he considers as handed down from the Druids, gives the following account:

"In hectick and consumptive disease, they pare the nails of the patient, put these parings into a rag cut from his clothes, then wave their hand with the rag thrice round his head, crying *Deas-Soil*, after which they bury the rag in some unknown place. I have seen this done: and Pliny, in his *Natural History*, mentions it as practised by the Magians or Druids of his time." *Hist. of Moray*, p. 248. V. Plin. L. xxviii. c. 2. 7.

NAIN, *adj.* Own, S.; in Angus, q. *nyawn*; as, "his *nyawn*," his own.

Aft, whan I sang o' Peggy's jet-black een,
Or play'd the charms o' my *nain* bonny Jean,
In joyfu' raptures, ilka pleasant chiel
Admir'd the tune, and said I play'd it weel.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 19.

"But your address is no tint, I teuk it hame wi' me when I sent awa' my *nain*." *Donaldsoniad*, Thom's Works, p. 370.

Bockin red bleed the fleep, mair cawm,
Ran hame to his *nain* mammy.

Christmas B'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* p. 125.

This has originated, like *Tane* and *Tother*, entirely from the accidental connection of letters. *Mine ain*, my own, (A.S. *min agen*); and *thine ain*, thy own, (A.S. *thin agen*) being pronounced as if one word; or the *n*, as if belonging to the latter part of the word; the same mode of pronunciation has been occasionally adopted where it did not intervene. V. NAWN.

NAIPRIE, *s.* Table linen, S.] *Add* to etymon; It has, however, been formerly in use. For Palagr. expl. *naprie* "store of linen," giving Fr. *linge* as synon. B. iii. F. 49, b.

NAYSAY, *s.* A refusal.] *Add*;

Her laugh will lead you to the place
Where lies the happiness you want;
And plainly tells you to your face,
Nineteen *naysays* are half a grant.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 207.

This is borrowed from the old S. Prov.—"Nineteen *nay says* of a maiden is but half a grant," spoken to encourage those who have had a denial from their mistress to attack them again." Kelly, p. 269.

NAYSAYER, *s.* One who denies or refuses, S.

"A sturdy beggar should have a stout *naysayer*." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 21.

NAIT, *s.* Need.

—I had mekill mair *nait* sum friendship to find.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij, b.

Moes.G. *nauth*, Isl. *naud*, necessitas.

NAITHERANS, *conj.* Neither. V. NETHERANS.

NAKIT, *pret.* Stripped, deprived.] *Add*;

"He callit the pepill to ane counsall, and *nakit* him—of al ornamentis pertaining to the dignite consular." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 117.

2. Destitute of, *Nakit of counsall*, devoid of counsel; Bellend. Cron. p. 27. Repr.

NALE, *s.* Given as an old word signifying an ale-house, Roxb.

This, I suspect, is a cant term used as an abbreviation, q. *an ale*, for "an alehouse." I observe no similar word.

To NAM, *v. a.* To seize quickly, and with some degree of violence, Roxb.

It sometimes includes the idea of the disappointment the person meets with, of whom the advantage is taken; as, "Aha! I've *nam'd* ye there, my lad."

This *v.* in its form most nearly resembles Su.G. *nam-a*, id. V. NOME and NUMMYN.

NAMELY, *adj.* Famous, celebrated; a term used by Highlanders, when they condescend to speak *Saxon*.

"Nay, for that matter," said Moome, 'Sky was always *namely* for witches.' Clan Albin, i. 206.

NAMMONIE, *s.* A little while, Orkn.

It has been supposed that this may be corr. from *mamentie*, used in the same sense, Perth., q. "a little moment." But the idea is inadmissible. Isl. *namunda* signifies, circa id tempus; also, ad manus; from *mund*, denoting both an indefinite time, and the hand, with *na*, a particle indicating proximity. *Mund* is also rendered momentum; so that *na mund* might mean "about a moment."

NANCY, *s.* The name substituted for Agnes, S.; although some view it as belonging to *Anne*.

Nannie and *Nanze* are undoubtedly for *Agnes*, S.

NANCY-PRETTY, *s.* London Pride, a flower; corr. from *None so pretty*.

NAP, *s.* 1. A little round wooden dish made of staves, Dumfr.

2. A milk vat, ibid. *Boym*, synon.

The *Nap* is of the same form with the *Goan*, but larger. "*Napps*, small vessels made of wood, for holding milk; little tubs termed *boynes* in some places of Scotland, and *coags* in other[s];" Gall. Encycl. The *boyn*, however, generally denotes a larger vessel.

This is undoubtedly the same with Teut. *nap cyathus*, scyphus, pater, poculum, Kilian. Germ. *napff*. Hence the old Teut. designation for a toper, *nap-houder*, q. a *nap-holder*, pocillator. This term has, indeed, been generally diffused. For A.S. *nappe* and *knaep*, signify cyathus, "a cup, a pot, a dish, a platter," Somner. In this language it was expressly used in the sense retained in our times; *And gates meolcu thri nappes fulle*; Et tres cyathos lactis caprini plenos. MS. ap Somn. *Hnaep* is used in the same sense. Gloss. Pez. *naph* crater, *napho* craterarum. *Naph* id. Willeram. Alem. *naph*, Isl. *nap*, Su.G. *napp*, Ital. *nappo*, Armor. *anaf*, O.Fr. *kanap*, id. Verelius renders the Isl. term poculum argenteum; for *nap* and *silfurnap* seem to have been used as synonymous. This word is viewed by some as formed from Isl. *knyp-a*, poculum usque ad fundum ebibere, to empty one's cup to the bottom. Others prefer Su.G. *naf*, which denotes what is concave. Here we have obvi-

ously the origin of *E. nappy* applied to ale, as denoting its inebriating quality, though Dr. Johns. views it as alluding to the nap of cloth, q. frothy.

NAPPIE, *s.* "A wooden dish," Ayrs., Gl. Picken.

NAP, *s.* A cant term for ale, or a stronger kind of beer, Aberd.

Nor did we drink o' gilpin water ;

But reemin nap, wi' houp weel heartit.

Tarras's Poems, p. 24. V. NAPPY.

NAP, NYAP, *s.* A bite, a morsel taken hastily, a snatch, Dumfr.

Nap and Stoo is communicated as a Dumfriesshire phrase, equivalent to "a bite and cutting entirely."

It seems to signify complete consumption of any viands. *Nap* is the same with *Gnap*, S.B., q. v.

* NAPKIN, *s.* "A handkerchief. Obsolete. This sense is retained in Scotland ;" Johns.

It may be observed that it is used in two senses, *pocket-napkin*, also a *neck-napkin* or cravat, S.

Johnson deduces the term from *nap*, as signifying "down, villous substance." This, indeed, seems the origin ; from A.S. *knoppa*, "villus, the nap of the cloth. Belgis, *noppe* ;" Somner. Su.G. *nopp*, id. The termination *kin* seems to denote that this is *napery*, or cloth of a small size. V. KIN, term.

NAPPER o' NAPS, *s.* A sheep-stealer, Roxb. ; given as old.

This is a cant phrase inserted by Grose in his Class. Dict. *Napper* is expl. by itself "a cheat or thief ;" and to *nap*, "to cheat at dice." It may, however, be an ancient term ; as Teut. *knapp-en* signifies to lay hold of ; prehendere, apprehendere, Kilian.

NAPPY, *s.* Ale, S.O.

An' whyles twapennie worth o' nappy

Can mak the bodies unco happy.

Burns's Works, iii. 6.

This is merely an elliptical use of the *E. adj.*, q. "nappy drink."

* NAPPY, *adj.* Tipsy, elevated with drink, S.

The auld wives sat and they chew'd,

And when that the carles grew nappy,

They danc'd as weel as they dow'd,

Wi' a crack o' their thumbs and a kappie.

Patie's Wedding, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 191.

The *E.* word has been expl. by some writers, "inebriating." But this sense seems unknown. Serenius, vo. *Nappy*, refers to Isl. *hnyf-a* exhaustire. This is expl. by Verelius, Poculum usque ab fundum ebibere. Haldorson renders it, cornu evacuare.

NAPPIE, *adj.* Expl. "Brittle."] *Add* to etymon ; It indeed properly signifies that which breaks with a knock.

NAPPIE, *adj.* Strong, vigorous ; "a nappie callan," a strong boy, Ayrs.

Isl. *knapp-r*, arctus ; *knappir kostir*, res arctae.

NAPPLE, *s.* "A sweet wild root," Gl. Gallo-way ; apparently *Orobis tuberosus*, or heath-pease, S.B. *knapparts*.

—The pied napple rankly grows,

An' winnlestrae excel the grov'ling fog.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 441.

This is what Mactaggart calls *Napple-root*, "the black knotty root of an herb, diligently digged for and greedily chewed by boys ; its taste being rather pleasant." V. KNAPPARTS.

NAPPIT, *part. adj.* Crabbed, ill-humoured, Aberd. ; *Cappit*, synon.

Teut. *knapp-en*, crepitare ; or *knap*, alacer, agilis.

NAPSIE, *s.* "A little fat animal, such as a sheep ;" Gall. Encyl.

Allied perhaps to *nap*, *E.* a knop, as denoting what is protuberant.

NAR, *prep.* Near, S., Yorks. V. NER.

NAR, *Poems*, 16th Century, p. 292, given in Gl. as not understood, means *nigher*, being merely the comparative in its A.S. form, *near*, propinquior, from *neah*, propinquus.

Quhen all wes done, we had not bene the nar.

NAR-SIDE, *s.* The left side, as opposed to *Aff-side*, the right side of any object, Mearns ; being the side *nearest* to him who mounts on horseback, drives a team, &c.

TO NASH, *v. n.* To prate, to talk impudently, S. ; most probably from Teut. *knaschen*, frendere, stridere. Hence the phrase, "a nashin' body," a little pert chattering creature.

NASH-GAB, *s.* Insolent talk, Roxb.

"There's the Philistines, as ye ca' them, are gaun to whirryawa' Mr. Harry, and a' wi' your nash-gab." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 194. In other counties, it is *Snash-gab*.

NASK, *s.* A withe for binding cattle, Caithn.

"The tenants residing near a lake paid a given number of trout annually, and if there was any wood or shrubbery on the farms, they paid so many nasks (binders made of birch twigs), to secure the laird's cattle in the byre." *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* p. 41.

TO NATCH, *v. a.* To notch, Aberd.

NATCH, *s.* A notch, *ibid.*

It is probably in this sense that the term is used, as denoting the notch or incision made by a taylor in cutting cloth.

Losh man ! hae mercy wi' your natch.

Burns's Epistle to a Taylor.

TO NATE, *v. a.* To need, Clydes. V. NOTE, *v.*

NATHELESS, *adv.* Notwithstanding, nevertheless, S.

—"But if you liked a barley scone and a drink of bland—*natheless* it is ill travelling on a full stomach." *The Pirate*, i. 254.

A.S. *no the laes*, id. nihilominus.

NATHER, *conj.* Neither.

—"Gif nather his Hienes, nor Advocat, be warnit to the said service, the samin, with the retour, saine, and all that followis thairupon, may be reducit." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 425.

A.S. *nather*, *nawther*, id. from *ne* the negative particle, and *ather* uterque. V. ATHIS.

NATIE, *adj.* Tenacious, niggardly, Shetl. ; synon. with *Nittie* and *Neetie*, q. v.

NATYR-WOO, *s.* 1. Fine wool, Mearns.

2. Wool that has been pulled off a sheep's skin from the root, and not shorn, *ibid.* ; q. *Nature-wool*.

NATIVE, *s.* The place of one's nativity, Perth.

NATKIN, *s.* A disagreeable taste or smell. V. NADKIN.

NATRIE, NYATRIE, *adj.* Ill-tempered, crabbed, irascible, Aberd., Mearns ; pron. q. *Nyattrie*.

This may be merely a provincial variety of *Atry*,

Attrie, stern, grim. Or, as this seems to be formed from Su.G. *etter venenum*, *natrie* may be allied to A.S. *naedre*, *naeddre serpens*, Isl. *nadra vipera*. See, however, *NATTER*, *v*.

To *NATTER*, *v. n*. To chatter, conveying the idea of peevishness, ill humour, or discontentment, Roxb.; *Nyatter*, Dumfr., Gall.

"*Nyatterin*—to keep chattering when others are speaking;" Gall. Encyl. It is expl. "chiding, grumbling continually," Dumfr.

NATTERIN, *part. adj.* Chattering in a fretful way, *ibid*.

Teut. *knoter-en*, garrere, minutzare, murmurare. In modern Belg. the sibilation is prefixed; *snater-en*, "to chatter, to talk impudently;" Sewel. The Teut. word appears to be formed from Isl. *gnaud-a* lamentari, misere queri, *gnaud*, querela miserorum; *gnudd-a* murmurare, *gnudd* murmur, frequens rogatio; Su.G. *knot-a*, submurmurare. V. *NYATTER*.

To *NATTLE*, *v. a*. 1. To nibble; to chew with difficulty, as old people do with the stumps of their teeth, Roxb.

2. To nip; as, "To *nattle* a rose," to nip it in pieces, *ibid*.

Isl. *knill-a* exactly corresponds: Vellico, paululum pungo, vel petito; G. Andr. Haldorson overlooks this verb; but mentions *knot-a* vellicare.

NATURAILL, *adj.* Used in a sense directly the reverse of that of the term in E.; signifying lawful, as opposed to illegitimate.

"That ane richt excellent prince Johne duke of Albany, &c. tutour to the kingis grace, & gouernour of this realme, anarlie *naturail* & lauchfull sone of vmquhile Alex^r duke of Albany, &c., and of ane nobill lady dame Agnes of Bouloigne, is the secund persoune of this realme, & anelie air to his said vmquhile fader. And that—Alexander Stewart, commendatour of Incheeffray, *bastard* sone of the saidis vmquhile Alexander and Katherine [Sinclar the Erle of Cathnes dochtir] is & vndoutable suld be reput borne bastard, and vnlegittimate be ony mariage," Acts Ja. V. 1516, Ed. 1814, p. 283. It is repeated *ibid*. p. 388.

"He is *naturale* sone of vmquhill George Fresser, lawchtfullie gottin in the band of matrimone," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1443, V. 18.

"He is lauchfull *naturall* sone," &c. "gottin lauchfullie in the band of matrimonie," &c. *Ibid*. V. 24, p. 419.

"Dochter *naturall* & lauchtfull," &c. *Ibid*. V. 26.

* *NATURAL*, *adj.* Kind, genial; used in regard to the weather, S.B.

NATURALITIE, *s*. Natural affection, that affection connected with propinquity of blood, S.

NATURALITIE, *s*. Naturalization; Fr. *naturalité*.

"The maist cristin king of France hes grantit ane lettre of *naturalitie* for him and his successouris, to all and sindrie Scottismen being in the realme of France, or salhappin to be in the samyn in ony tymes to cum, makand thame hable to brouke landis, heretageis, offices, digniteis, and benefices," &c. Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

NATURE, *adj.* 1. Fertile in spontaneously producing rich, succulent herbage; as, *nature*

grund, land that produces rich grass abundantly, without having been sown with any seeds, S.O.

2. Rich, nourishing: applied to grass; as, *nature gerse*, *nature hay*, that is, rich grass and hay, produced by the ground spontaneously, S.O., Roxb.

"When they see a field carpeted with rich grasses, or those that grow luxuriant, they say that field produces *nature grasses*." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 291.

NATURENESS, *s*. 1. Fertility in spontaneously producing rich herbage, S.O.

2. Richness, exuberance: applied to grass produced spontaneously, S.O.

These words are pronounced *naitur* and *nailurness*.

NAUCHLE, *s*. A dwarf; synonym. *Crute*, Upp. Clydes.

The *n* has the liquid sound as if *y* followed it, *nyauchle*.

Isl. *knocke*, metaphorice pusillus, pusio, G. Andr.

NAVIE. *Rid navie*.

"Magnus Rid, knyght of the ordour of the garter—was called he the Scottismen Magnus with the *rid navie*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 76.

In the Addenda, in regard to the reading of more recent manuscripts, it is said; "Magnus Reid is called Magnus Red-man, 'named with the Scots mans [Mans, the abbreviation of Magnus,] with the red maine.' The reading l. 12. should probably be *rid neive*." P. 619.

The conjecture is very natural, *neive* denoting the fist. But if this was the original term, it must have proceeded from a mistake, similar to that particularized by Godscroft.

"He was remarkable by his long and red beard, and was therefore called by the English *Magnus Red-beard*, and by the Scots, in derision, *Magnus with the red Maine*, as though his beard had bene an horse maine, because of the length and thiknesse thereof. The manuscript calleth him *Magnus with the red hand*, taking the word (Maine) for the French word which signifieth an hand: but the attentive reader may perceive the error, and how it was a word merely Scottish [English, he should have said], and used by the Scots in derision." Hist. Dougl. p. 178.

NAVYIS, *adv*. No wise; the same with *Nawayes*, *Nawiss*.

—"That all his hienes subjectis sall communicate anis everie yeir, and sall *navyis* pretend ony excuiss of deidlie feid, rancour, or malice to appeir towardis thair nychtbouris—to abstene or to debar himself fra participatioun of the said sacrament," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 173.

NAUM, *s*. A heavy blow with a bludgeon, Ettr. For.

NAUR, *prep*. Near; the pron. of some districts in S.

Sir John Cope took the north right far,

Yet ne'er a rebel he came *naur*,

Until he landed at Dunbar,

Right early in a morning.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 111. V. *NER*.

NAVUS-, *NAWUS*-, or *NAWVUS-BORE*, *s*. A hole in wood, occasioned by the expulsion of a knot, Aberd.

The superstitious believe that, by looking at a *dead-candle* through such a hole, one will see the person's face whose death the candle portends.

For fear the poor dumb brutes sud smore,
He staps wi' strae ilk *navus-bore*,
An' ilka crevice darns.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 30.

This is evidently the same word which has been given under the form of *Auwis-bore*.

Isl. *nafar* and Dan. *naver* signify terebra, an augre or wimble.

This, however, there is reason to believe, is not the true orthography. A very intelligent friend in Aberdeenshire, whom I have consulted on this subject, says; "I find that *Avus-*, or *Aunus-bore*, is the original and proper word. W. Beattie must have mistaken a *navus-bore*, for an *avus-bore*. The word is variously pronounced by different people, *aivus*, *aimus*, *avus*, *amus*, *yamus*."

NAWAYES, *adv.* No wise.

"The samin lykwayes *nawayes* previt that heid nor article of the said summondis." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

—"That the earle of Annandail his taking place befor him in this present parliament sould *nawayes* preiudge him of his richt," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 139.

NAWN, *NYAWN*, *adj.* Own. *His nyawn*, his own, what properly belongs to him; Angus.

The proper S. term is *avin*, *ann*, to which *n* has been prefixed from the sound which it assumes when connected with the possessive adj. denoting the first person; *mine avin*. V. **NAIN**.

NAZE, *s.* A promontory, a headland, S.B.; the same with *Nes*, *Ness*.

"*Naze*, *ness*, and *mull*, are also used to signify remarkable parts of land stretching out into the sea." Ewing's Geogr. Ed. 1st, p. 24.

NEAPHLE, *s.* A trifle, a thing of no value, Dumfr.

Fr. *nipes*, trifles; Su.G. *nipp*, a trifle.

NEAR, *adj.* Niggardly, S.B.

NEAR-BEHADDIN, *part. adj.* Niggardly, Roxb.; *Near-be-gaun*, synon.

NEAR-HAND, *adj.* Near, nigh, S.

NEAR-HAND, *adv.* Nearly, almost, S. V. **NEB-HAND**.

NEAR HIMSELF, a phrase applied to a man who is very niggardly or tenacious of his property, S.

"I'm no a man that's *near myself* ;—walth—I wad like to use in moderation." Saxon and Gael, iii. 59.

NEAR-SIGHTED, *adj.* Short-sighted, S.

NEB, *s.* 1. The nose.] *Add*;

—Howe in a 'tato fur

There may Willie lie,

Wi' his *neb* boormost,

An' his doup downermost, &c.

Jacobite Relics, i. 25.

'Twas on a cauld November e'en,—

The snell frost-win' made *nebs* an' een

To rin right sair. *T. Scott's Poems*, p. 323.

Add, as sense

3. Applied to the snout. "You breed of Kilpikie's swine, your *neb's* never out [of] an ill turn." S. Prov. p. 362.

The following passage conveys the same idea.

"So ae morning siccan a fright as I got! twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing or some siccan ploy, for the *neb o' them's* never out of mischief." Waverley, iii. 238.

5. To *gie* a thing a *neb*, to make it pungent, S.B. **NEB AND FEATHER**, used as an *adv.* Completely, from top to toe; as, "She's dinkit out *neb and feather*;" Teviotd.

NEB AT THE GRUNSTONE. To *keep* one's *neb* at the *grunstone*, to keep one under, or at hard work, S.

NEB O' THE MIRE-SNIPE. "To come to the *neb o' the mire-snipe*;" to come to the last push; S.A.

"There was nae time to lose—it was come fairly to the *neb o' the miresnipe* wi' me." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 39.

NEB O' THE MORNING, "that part of the day between daylight and sun-rising;" Gall. Encycl.

This phraseology seems borrowed from the sharpness of the beak of a bird, as it follows; "There are few who do not love to keep the bed until the *neb gangs off the morning*. It is when the *neb* is on the morning that the hoar-frost is produced." Ibid.

To **NEB**, *v. n.* To bill, to caress as doves do, Loth.; from *neb*, the beak or bill.

Near to him let his grace of Gordon stand,

For these two drakes may *neb*, go hand in hand.

Jacobite Relics, i. 241.

NEBBIT, *part. adj.* 1. Having a beak or nose, S.

This term is frequently used in composition, as in *Lang-nebbit*, *Narrow-nebbit*, *Quhaup-nebbit*, q. v.

2. Having a hooked head. Thus *Nebbed staff* would seem to be synon. with *Kebbie* and *Nibbie*.

My daddy left me gear enough,

A couter, and an auld beam-plough,

A *nebbed staff*, &c.

Willie Winkie's Testament, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 143.

NEB-CAP, *s.* The iron used for fencing the point of a shoe, Ettr. For. V. **CAP-NEB**.

NEBSIE, *s.* An impudent old woman, Roxb.

Perhaps from *Neb* the nose, as in advanced life the nose often becomes a marked feature, and its approximation to the chin has sometimes exposed the owner to the imputation of sorcery.

NECES, *s. pl.*

"Item ane pair of the like slevis of the skynnys of *neces* with the bord of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128. V. **NETES**.

Fr. *niais*, a nestling; *niez*, a species of hawk.

NECESSAR, *adj.* Necessary, S.A. Fr. *necessaire*.

"The grypt ado is *necessar*;" *Aberd. Reg.*

To **NECK**, or **NICK**, *with nay*. V. **NYKIS**.

NECK-BREAK, *s.* Ruin, destruction.

"Folks poring over much on the tentation is their *neck-break* and their snare; the man thought ay on these things—till he wracked his conscience by them." W. Guthrie's *Serm.* p. 14.

The term is inverted in E.

—I must

Forsake the court ; to do't or no, is certain
To me a *break-neck*.

Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

NECK-VERSE, *s.* A cant term, &c.] *Add* ;

This phrase has been common in Henry VIII.'s time. Hence Tyndale says of the Roman clergy : " But hate thy neyghboure as moche as thou wylt,—yea robbe hym, morthor hym, and then come to them and welcome. They haue a sanctuary for the, to saue the, yea and a *necke uerse*, if thou canst *rede* but a lytle lately thoughte it be neuer so soryly, so that thou be redy to receyue the beastes marke." Obedyence of a Crysten man, F. 69, a.

NEDEUM, *s.* " A gnawing pain," Gall.

Puir Girzey wi' her upset chin,
A *nedelum* gnaws her ay within.

Gall. Encycl. p. 362, 363.

TO NEDEUM, *v. n.* To thrill with pain, *ibid.*

" When a corn is biting a toe grievously, that toe is said to be *nedeluming* ;" *ibid.*

C.B. *cniv-iaw* to afflict ; *cniv*, trouble, pain ; *cniv-gad*, molesting ; *cnouad*, gnawing.

NEED-BE, *s.* Necessity, expediency ; applied to an afflictive dispensation of Providence, and apparently borrowed from 1 Pet. i. 6. S.

" He afterwards saw a remarkable providence in it, and *need-be* for it." Walker's Peden, p. 69.

NEEDLE-E'E, *s.* *Through the Needle-e'e*, a play among children, in which, a circle being formed, each takes one of his neighbours by the hands, the arms being extended ; and he, who takes the lead, passes under the arms of every second person, backwards and forwards, the rest following in the same order, while they repeat a certain rhyme, S.

" Another game played by a number of children, with a hold of one another, or *tickle-tails*, as it is technically called in Scotland, is *Through the needle-e'e*. The immemorial rhyme for this alluring exercise is this :—

Brother Jack, if ye were mine,
I would give you claret wine ;
Claret wine's gude and fine—
Through the *needle-e'e* boys !"

Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

It is the same game that in E. is called *Thread-the-Needle*.

It is played in a different manner in Teviotdale. Two stand together, facing each other, having their hands clenched, and lifted above their *breath*, so as to form an arch. Under this perhaps twenty or thirty children pass, holding each other by their clothes. When all have passed save one, the arms of the two, like a portcullis, fall down and detain this individual as prisoner. He, or she, is asked in a whisper, " Will ye be *Tod* or *Fern-buss*." If *Tod* is the answer, the person takes one side, and must wait till all are caught one by one. This being done, the *Tods* draw one away, and the *Ferns* another, the two candidates till keeping hold of each other's hands ; and he, who can draw the other and his party to the opposite side of the street, and separate their hands, gains the victory.

This, like many of the sports of children, has an evident reference to a state of warfare.

NEED-MADE-UP, *adj.* and *s.* Applied to any thing hastily prepared, as immediately necessary, *Aberd.*

NEEMIT, NIMMET, *s.* Dinner ; in Loth. *nec-mit*, in Teviotd. *nimmet*.

This must be a corr. of A.S. *non-mete*, " refectio, vel prandium, a meale or bever at that time. Howbeit of latter times *noone* is midday, and *non-mete*, dinner ;" Somner. This corresponds with the Sw. name for dinner, *middag*, i. e. mid-day or noon ; Teut. *noen-mael*, *noen-mael-tyd*, prandium. In Norfolk *noonings* denotes " workmen's dinner ;" Grose.

NEEP, NEIP, *s.* The old, though now vulgar, name for a turnip, S.

" Pulling of thair *nepis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

But he maun hame but stocking or shoe,

To mump his *neeps*, his sybows, and leeks.

Jacobite Relics, i. 97.

" Raphanus, a radish. Rapum, a *neip*." *Wederburn's Vocab.* p. 18.

It is evidently from A.S. *naep*, id. *rapa* ; perhaps remotely from the synon. Lat. word *nap-us*, whence Fr. *naveau*, O.E. *navew*.

Isl. *nepnareit*, septum raparum, a place inclosed with rapes ; *reit* signifying a hedged inclosure.

NEEP-HACK, *s.* A pronged mattock for taking turnips from the ground during severe frost, Ang., Mearns.

NE'ER-BE-LICKET, a vulgar phraseology equivalent to—nothing whatsoever, not a whit, S.

" I was at the search that our gudsire, Monkbarns that then was, made wi' auld Rab Tull's assistance ; but *ne'er-be-licket* could they find that was to their purpose." *Antiquary*, i. 200.

NEER-DO-GOOD, NEER-DO-GUDE, *s.* Synon. with *Neer-do-weel*, S.

" D'ye hear what the weel-favoured [weel-faur'd] young gentleman says, ye drunken *ne'er-do-good* ?" *Waverley*, ii. 124.

" Back came the same reckless *ne'er-do-gude* to night, i' the very midst o' the thunder and fire,—to make a like attempt on our laird's roost of fat capons." *Blackw. Mag.* May 1820, p. 163.

NE'ER-DO-WHEEL, *adj.* Past mending, S.

" Eh ! see if there isna our auld *ne'er-do-weel* dee-veil's buckie o' a mither—Hegh, sirs ! but we are a hopefu' family, to be twa o' us in the Guard at ance." *Heart M. Loth.* ii. 151.

" Some of the *ne'er-do-weel* clerks of the town were seen gaffawing—with Jeanie," &c. *Provost*, p. 279.

NEESE, *s.* " The nose," S.O., Gl. Picken.

A.S. Dan. *naesa*, Su.G. *naesa*, id.

To NEESE, *v. n.* To sneeze.] *Add* ;

" Sternuto, to *neize*. Sternutatio, *neizing*." *Wederb. Vocab.* p. 19. In a later Ed., perhaps in accommodation to the E., this is changed to *sneize* and *sneizing*.

NEESING, *s.* Sneezing, S. V. the *v.*

NEET, *s.* A parsimonious person, a niggard, *Aberd.*

This has been supposed to be merely a figurative

use of *E. nit*, from its close adherence to the hair, as fitly transferred to one who keeps a *firm* hold of property. But this etymon is very doubtful.

NEETIE, *adj.* Avaricious, S. V. NITTIE, where this *adj.* is traced to a different source.

NEFF, *s.* The nave of a church.

"The embalmed body is yet to be seen, whole and intire, in a vault built by his grandchild King James VI., in the south-east corner of the *neff* of that stately church which stands to this day." Keith's Hist. p. 22.

Fr. *nef du temple*, *id.* For the different opinions as to the origin of this term, V. *Naf*, *Ihre*.

NEFF, *s.* A hand.

"Mantiolae, *neffs*, or hands." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 14.

It seems to be used for some kind of covering for the hands, as *mittens*; being conjoined with *Maniea* the sleeve, *Sudarium* a napkin, &c., under the article, *De Vestibus*. V. NEIVE, NEIF.

TO NEFFOW, *v. a.* 1. To take in handfuls, Loth.

2. To handle any animal; as, "Sandie, callant, lay down the kitlin; ye baggit, ye'll *neffow'd* a' away, that will ye," Roxb.; also pron. *Nieffu*, *Niffu*. V. NEIVE and NEVEL.

TO NEYCH, &c. *v. a.* To approach.] *Add*;
"I *nyghe*, I drawe nere to a thing." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 306, b.

NEID-FYRE, NEEDFIRE, *s.* 1. The fire produced by the friction of two pieces of wood, S.] *Add*, after definition;

The following extract contains so distinct and interesting an account of this very ancient superstition, as used in Caithness, that my readers, I am persuaded, would scarcely forgive me did I attempt to abridge it.

"In those days, [1788] when the stock of any considerable farmer was seized with the murrain, he would send for one of the charm-doctors to superintend the raising of a *needfire*. It was done by friction, thus; upon any small island, where the stream of a river or burn ran on each side, a circular booth was erected, of stone and turf, as it could be had, in which a semicircular or highland couple of birch, or other hard wood, was set; and, in short, a roof closed on it. A straight pole was set up in the centre of this building, the upper end fixed by a wooden pin to the top of the couple, and the lower end in an oblong *trink* in the earth or floor; and lastly, another pole was set across horizontally, having both ends tapered, one end of which was supported in a hole in the side of the perpendicular pole, and the other end in a similar hole in the couple leg. The horizontal stick was called the auger, having four short arms or levers fixed in its centre, to work it by; the building having been thus finished, as many men as could be collected in the vicinity, (being divested of all kinds of metal in their clothes, &c.), would set to work with the said auger, two after two, constantly turning it round by the arms or levers, and others occasionally driving wedges of wood or stone behind the lower end of the upright pole, so as to press it the more on the end of the auger: by this constant friction and pressure, the ends of the auger would take fire, from which a fire would be instantly kindled, and thus the *needfire* would be ac-

complished. The fire in the farmer's house, &c. was immediately quenched with water, a fire kindled from this *needfire*, both in the farm-house and offices, and the cattle brought to feel the smoke of this new and sacred fire, which preserved them from the murrain. So much for superstition.—It is handed down by tradition, that the ancient Druids superintended a similar ceremony of raising a sacred fire, annually, on the first day of May. That day is still, both in the Gaelic and Irish dialects, called *Lá-beal-tin*, i. e. the day of Baal's fire, or the fire dedicated to Baal, or the Sun." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 200, 201.

"It is very probable," says Borlase, "that the *Tin-egin* or forc'd fire, not long since used in the Isles as an antidote against the plague or murrain in cattle, is the remainder of a Druid custom." Antiq. of Cornwall, p. 130. He then quotes Martin, who gives the following account of it.

"The inhabitants here did also make use of a fire called *Tin-Egin*, i. e. a forced fire, or fire of necessity, which they used as an antidote against the plague, or murrain in cattle; and it was perform'd thus: all the fires in the parish were extinguish'd, and then eighty-one marry'd men, being thought the necessary number for effecting this design, took two great planks of wood, and nine of 'em were employ'd by turns, who by their repeated efforts rubb'd one of the planks against the other until the heat thereof produc'd fire; and from this forc'd fire each family is supply'd with new fire, which is no sooner kindled than a pot full of water is quickly set on it, and afterwards sprinkled upon the people infected with the plague, or upon the cattle that have the murrain. And this they all say they find successful by experience: it was practis'd on the main land, opposite to the south of Skie, within these thirty years." Descr. Western Islands, p. 113.

As the Romans believed that the extinction of the perpetual fire of Vesta, whether this proceeded from carelessness or any other cause, was a certain prognostic of some great public calamity, it was not deemed lawful to rekindle it in any way but by *Neidfire*. The ceremony was performed in the same manner as that described above. The Vestal Virgins kept boring at a wooden table, till it caught fire. V. Fest. vo. *Ignis*. Simplicius, an ancient philosopher, gives an account of the process in language perfectly analogous to that used in the definition of our term. *Ignem è lignis excutiant, alterum lignorum, tanquam terebram, in altero circumvertentes*. In Aristot. de Cœlo, iii. We learn from Plutarch, that among the Greeks, if the sacred fire was extinguished, it might not be rekindled from any ordinary fire, but by means of vessels made of tiles in which they collected the rays of the sun, as in a focus. V. Pitisc. Lex. vo. *Ignis*, p. 307. Macrobius informs us, that, although this sacred fire had not gone out, it was annually extinguished, and rekindled on the first day of March, which was with the Romans the first day of the year. For the use of *Neid-fire*, or *forced fire* as a charm for curing cattle, V. BLACK-SPAUL.

TO NEIDNAIL, *v. a.* 1. To fasten, &c.] *Add*;

This term is used figuratively by Niniane Winyet.
"Ye yourself, brother, of your magnificence and liberal hand, hes oppinit the yettis of hevin to the

faithful Fatheris, afore our Salviour, be his dethe, resurrection, and glorious ascension, had preparit thairto this way to man; and utheris your scoleris, ye knaw, mair cruelie hes in thare imaginatioun cloist up, slotit, and *neidnalit* the samin yettis of our heretage (albeit now alrady oppinit to the just) quhill the latter day of all." Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 255.

NEIF, *s.* Difficulty, Aberd.

Wow, sirs! when I first fill'd the tack

Of Mains of Mennie,

The farmers had nae *neif* to mak

An orrow penny.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 10. V. NEEF.

To NEIFFAR, *v. a.* To exchange. V. under NEIVE.

NEIGHBOUR-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Resembling those around us, in manners, in appearance, or in moral conduct, S.

2. Often implying the idea of assimilation in criminality, S.

—"If ye gie me an order for my fees upon that money—I dare say Glossin will make it forthcoming—I ken something about an escape from Ellangowan—aye, aye, he'll be glad to carry me through, and be *neighbour-like*." Guy Mannering, iii. 85.

An old crabbed fellow, who had been attending a meeting of creditors, when going home, was overheard by a friend pouring out curses by himself, without any restraint, on some unknown culprit. "Who is this," said the other, "who has so deeply injured you now?" "Nobody," replied he, "has injured me. But I am just thinking of the greatest rascal in the universe." "Who can this be?" rejoined his friend. "It is that scoundrel *Neighbour-like*," said he, "who has ruined more than all other rascals put together."

NEIP, *s.* A turnip. V. NEEP.

NEIPERTY, *s.* Partnership, Aberd.

NEYPSIE, *adj.* Prim, precise in manners, Upp. Clydes.

The term may have been first applied to affectation in language; Teut. *knipp-en*, *resicare*, *tondere*, as we still speak of clipping the King's English, as our ancestors did of "*knapping* Southron," i. e. imitating the E. mode of pronunciation. Or it may be allied to Teut. *knijp-en*, *arctare*, to pinch, q. doing every thing in a constrained way.

NEIRS, NERES, *s. pl.* The kidneys, S.] *Add*;

"Laborat nephritide, he hath the gravel in the *neirs*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

"O.E. *Nere*. Ren." Prompt. Parv.

NEIS, *s.* The nose. V. NES.] *Add*;

—"Hir Majestie gat sune relief, quhill lestil quhill Furisday at Ten hours at evin, at quhill tyme hir Majestie swounit agane, and failyiet in hir sicht, hir feit and hir *neis* was cauld, quhillkis war handlit be extreme rubbing, drawing, and utheris cureis, be the space of four hours, that na creature culd indure gryter paine." Lett. B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's Hist. App. p. 134.

NEITHERS, NETHERINS, *adv.* Neither, Renfr.

—Their auld forefathers,

Wha war nae blocks at dressin' *neithers*,

Wad ran as lang as they had sight

To seen their sons in sic a plight.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 61.

NEIVE, NEIF, *s.* 1. The fist.] *Add* to etymon;

It is used, however, by Shakspeare, who probably knew it to be a North country word. In some editions it is written *neafe*, in others *neif*.

Give me thy *neafe*, Monsieur Mustardseed.

Midsummer N. Dream.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*. K. Henry IV.

NEIVEFU', NEFFOW, *s.* 1. A handful.] *Add*;

2. A small quantity of any dry substance composed of various parts; as, "a *neffow* o' woo," i. e. wool, Clydes.

3. Any person or thing very small and puny, *ibid*. Before the extract from Burns, *insert*;

4. Used metaphorically, and contemptuously, to denote what is comparatively little, or of no value. *Add*, as sense

5. Applied to a death's-head of what is viewed as worthy of grasping.

O wae be to the hand wilk drew na the glaive,
And cowed nae the rose frae the cap o' the brave;
To hae thri'en 'mang the Southron as Scotsmen
aye thrave,

Or ta'en a bloody *neivefu'* o' fame to the grave.

Lament L. Maxwell, Jacobite Relics, ii. 234.

To NEIFFAR, NIFFER, *v. a.* 1. To exchange, S.

—"Confessis—that he staw [stole] ane gray staig of twa year old from James Weir at Carlok;—and that he *nifferit* that staig with ane John Buchannan," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 447. V. NEIVE.

2. To higgle, South of S.

"Weel, Ratcliffe, I'll no stand *niffering* wi' ye; ye ken the way that favour's gotten in my office; ye maun be usefu'." Heart M. Loth. ii. 85.

This is an oblique sense of the *v. a.*, as people orten higgle in bartering.

NEIVIE-NICKNACK, *s.* "A fire-side game; a person puts a little trifle, such as a button, into one hand, shuts it close, the other hand is also shut; then they are whirled round and round one another,—before the one who intends to guess what hand the prize is in;" Gall. Encycl.

While the fists are whirled, the following lines are repeated, according to the Gallovidian form;

Neiveie, Neiveie, nick, nack,

What ane will ye take?

The right or the wrang;

Guess or it be lang.

Plot awa and plan;

I'll cheat ye gif I can.

Elsewhere the second line generally is;

Whilk *hand* will ye tak?

"He is a queer auld cull.—He gave me half a crown yince, and forbade me to play it awa' at pitch and toss.' 'And you disobeyed him, of course?' 'Na—I played it awa' at *neevie-neevie-nick-nack*." St. Ronan, iii. 102.

"It would, perhaps, be in vain now to expect—that a gambler at cards or dice should stop the ruin of his own or of another's fortune, by playing at *niy-nick-nack* or *pitch and toss*," &c. Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 37.

It is a kind of lottery; and seems to have been of French origin. Rabelais mentions *A la nicnoque* as one of the games played by Gargantua. This is rendered by Urquhart, *Nivisvinack*. Transl. p. 94. The first part of the word seems to be from *Neive*, the fist being employed in the game. Shall we view *nick* as allied to the E. v. signifying "to touch luckily?" To **NELL**, *v. n.* *To Nell and Talk*, to talk loudly, loquaciously, and frivolously, Clydes. *Now and Talk*, synon. Hence, "a *nellin talk*."

Probably from E. *knell*; A.S. *cnyll-an* to ring. Perhaps the word appears in its primary sense in Isl. *knall-a*, fuste tudere, to beat with a rope.

NELL, **NELLY**, *s.* Abbrev. of *Helen*, S.

NEPIS, *pl.* Turnip. V. **NEEP**.

NEPS, *s.* The abbrev. of *Elspeth* or *Elizabeth*. **NEPUOY**, **NEPOT**, &c. 1. A grandson.] *Add*;

"The King beand deceist, his eldest sone, or his eldest *nepote*,—sall succed to the crown. The *nepote* gottin be the King's sone sall be preferrit to the *ne-pole* gottin on the King's dochter." Auld Lawis, Bal-four's Pract. p. 682.

It is evident that this sense, in relation to a grandson, was given to the term, not only by ordinary writers, and individual lawyers, but legally admitted in the supreme courts of the nation.

"Anent the summondis maid be Johnne Carlile apoun Gawin of Johnestoune, *nevo* & are [heir] of vinquhile Gavin of Johnestoune, to here lettres decernit to distrenye him, his landis & gudis for the soume of an hundreth merkis recouerit of before apoun his said *grantschir*. Bath the saidis partiis beand personally present, the said Gawin denyit that he wes are to his said *grantschir*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 368.

NEPUS-GABLE, *a.*

"There being then no *roons* to the houses, at every place, especially where the *nepus-gables* were towards the streets, the rain came gushing in a spout." The Provost, p. 201.

Perhaps *q. knap-house*, Su.G. *knapp*, *knaapp*, vertex, summities, and *kas domus*; *kyrkonapp*, vertex templi vel summa turris. S. *Timpas* synon.

NERBY, **NEAR BY**, *prep.* Near to. *Nerby Glas-gow*, near to that city, S.

It is also used as an *adv.* signifying nearly, almost; as, I was *nerby dead*, I was almost lifeless, S.

The Germans invert the synonyme, *bey-nahe*.

NER BY, **NEAR BY**, *adv.* Nearly, S.

"Sae aff I set, and Wasp wi' me, for ye wad really hae thought he kent where I was gaun, puir beast,—and here I am after a trot o' sixty mlie or *near bye*." Guy Mannering, iii. 107.

NER-BLUDIT, *adj.* Nearly related, *q. near in blood*, Clydes.

NEERHAND, **NEARHAND**, *prep.* Near.] *Add*;

"Hamilton, Lanerk his brother, the lord Gordon his sister's son, and the earl of Argyle—went quietly frae court, and rode to a place of Hamilton's mother's called Kinneil, where for a while they remained together, *nearhand* Linlithgow, syne went to Hamilton, and therefrae to Glasgow in sober manner, as they thought fit." Spalding, i. 326, 327.

It also occurs in O.E. "He was so sore taken with

her loue that he went *nerhande* maddes for her sake;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 147, a.

"He played so long tyll he hade *nerhande* brokyn the glaise." Ibid. F. 454.

NES, **NESS**, *s.* A promontory, S.] *Add*;

"Before the last bell was rung, certane scholars came in pertly to the kirk, and took up thir hail service books, and carried them down to the *Ness* with a coal of fire, there to have burnt them altogether; but there fell out such a sudden shower, that before they could win to the *Ness* the coal was drowned out." Spalding, i. 64.

Ness is used in the same sense in E. as a termination; but not by itself.

NESSCOCK, *s.* A small boil; *Nesscockle*, Strathmore.

"Furunculus, a *nesscock*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20.

This seems merely a corruption of *Arsecockle*, *q. v.*; formed perhaps by the separation of the letter *n* from *an* or *ane*, the article, when prefixed to the word.

NETES, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane pair of the like slevis of jennetis with the bord of the same. Item, ane pair of the like slevis of the skynnis of *netes* with the bord of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128. V. **NECES**.

This is undoubtedly the same that is elsewhere denominated *peudenete*, *pudinele*, i. e. "the skin of the *nete*." But I despair of ever covering myself with the fur of this animal; as it seems to be a non-descript.

NETHER, *s.* An adder. This in some countries is the invariable pron., *a nether*.

I had almost rejected this, under the idea of its being produced by the connexion of the *a* in the article with the following word; as S.B. *a naman* for *an woman*, &c. But I find that this is one of the O.E. forms. "*Neddyr* or *eddyr*. Serpens." Prompt. Parv. This corresponds with A.S. *naeddre*, *nedder*, *neddre*, *serpens*, *anguis*, &c. a serpent, an adder; Somner. *Neidr* is the C.B. term, written by Lhuyd *neidir*; Corn. *naddy*; Ir., Gael. *nathair*; L.B. *nader-a* id. Mr. Todd has inserted the term *Nedder* in the E. Dictionary, on the authority of Chaucer.

NETHER, *adv.* Nearer, Ettr. For.

NETHERANS, **NAITHERANS**, **NAITHERS**, *conj.*

Neither, West of S.

"I was for thinking at first it was—the houlets an' the wulcats tryin' wha wad mak the loudest scaigh; yet it was na like them *netherans* I thought again." Saint Patrick, i. 167.

"*Naitherans*, *Naithers*, neither, e. g. *I dinna like it naitherans*, I do not like it neither." Gl. Picken.

NETHER END, the breech, S.

Meanwhile twa herds upo' the sinny brae
Forgathering, straught down on tammocks clap
Their *nether ends*, and talk their unco's o'er.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

NETHMIST, **NETHMOST**, *adj.* Undermost, Aberd., Ettr. For.; the same with *Nedmist*, *q. v.*

NETTERIE, *adj.* Ill-tempered, Tweedd.

Perhaps from A.S. *naeddre*, Teut. *nater*, an adder, a serpent.

NETTY, *s.* A woman who traverses the country in search of wool, Ettr. For.

NETTY, *adj.* Mere, Aberd.

The ne'er a bodle mair I'll spend
On ale or liquor ;
Except it be for *netty* drouth,
I tak a drap to wet my mouth.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 16.

NETTLE-BROTH, *s.* Broth made of *nettles*, as a substitute for greens, especially when gathered young in spring, S.

NETTLE-EARNEST, *s.* In *nettle-earnest*, no longer disposed to bear jesting, but growing testy, Selkirks.

"It's a queer place this," quo he ; 'ane canna speak a word but it's taen in *nettle-earnest*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 10. Perhaps q. stinging like a *nettle*.

NETTLIE, *adj.* Ill-humoured, peevish, S.A.

Isl. *knittileg-r* is rendered acer, as equivalent to Dan. *snild*, sharp, our *snell*. But I suppose that the *adj.* is formed from the name of the weed, as referring to its stinging quality.

NEUCK-TIME, *s.* The designation given, in W. Loth., to the twilight ; immediately in reference to its being the season for pastime or gossiping among the working people.

Isl. *knauk*, labor taediosus, opus servile ; *knauk-a*, cernuus laborare. Perhaps merely q. a *nook*, angle, or small portion of *time*.

To **NEVELL**, *v. a.* 1. To strike or beat, &c. V. under **NEIVE**.] *Add* ;

3. To knead well ; to leave the marks of the knuckles on bread, Ayrs.

Thick *nevel't* scones, beer-meal, or pease,—
I'd rather hae—

Than a' their fine blaw-flums o' teas,
That grow abroad.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 63.

4. To pommel, to beat with any kind of instrument ; used improperly, Ayrs.

"When we came to the spot ; it was just a yird toad, and the laddie weans *nevelled* it to death with stones, before I could persuade them to give over." Annals of the Parish p. 104.

NEVIL-STONE, *s.* The key-stone of an arch.

"I admire the rooffe of it [the Pantheon], being so large and so flat without any pillar to support it ; and altho' it be a vault, it hath no *nevil-stone* to bind it in the middle, but in place thereof a round hole so wide that it lights the whole roome abundantly, nor is there any other window in the fabrick." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 137.

Qu. if q. *navel-stone*, as being the central part ?

NEUK, *s.* Corner, S. ; same with *nook*, E. V. Oo.

Far nook, the extremity of any thing, S. ; q. the utmost corner.

"He will have us trained up in the exercise of believing and waiting ; but I trow, instead of waiting, many a one of us be come to the *far nook* of our patience." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 48.

In the *neuk*, in child-bed, Galloway.

"He was sent to Wigton for a bottle of wine, and another of brandy, to comfort a few gossips who were attending his first wife, then in the *neuk*." Caled. Merc. Mar. 3. 1823.

NEUKATYKE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a *collie*, or shepherd's dog, that is rough or shaggy, Fife.

2. Applied to a man who masters another easily in a struggle or broil ; *He shook him like a neukatyke*, i. e. as easily as a powerful *collie* does a small dog, *ibid*.

To *ca' a dog aften* sheep, or any other animal, is to hound him on them. The most natural idea therefore is ; that the phrase had originally been a *new ca'd tyke*, i. e. a dog that is quite fresh and vigorous, as being only *newly* hounded out, one that is not exhausted by running.

NEULL'D, **NULL'D**, *adj.* Having very short horns, or rather mere stumps of horns, Roxb. ; *Nittled*, synon.

Teut. *knovel*, *knevel*, *nodus*.

NEVOY, *s.* A nephew, S. V. **NEPUOY**.

To **NEW**, *v. a.* To renovate.] *Add* ;

Mr. Todd has inserted this as an O.E. word, used by Gower and Chaucer. It occurs in Prompt. Parv. "*Newyn* or *innuwyn*. Innouo.—*Newen* or *maken newe*."

To **NEW**, *v. a.* To curb ; to master, to humble, to maul, Aberd. ; pron. *Nyow*. V. **NEW'D**, which is the *part.* of this *v.*

* **NEW**, *adj.* OF **NEW**, newly, anew.

"It was reformed againe of *new*, better nor it wes befoir." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 57. O.E. id., Chaucer.

Ther can no man in humblesse him acquite
As woman can, ne can be half so trewe
As women bea, but it be falle of *newe*.

Clerke's Tale, v. 8814.

Obviously a Lat. idiom ; *de novo*, id.

NEW CHEESE, a sort of pudding made by simmering the milk of a new-calved cow, Aberd.

NEW'D, *part. pa.* Oppressed, kept at under.] *Add* ;

As I have not met with this word any where else, it may be proper to give another example.

—Your sell, as well as I,

Has had bad hap, our fortun's been but thry.

Anes on a day, I thought na to hae been

Sae sadly *new'd*, or sick mischances seen.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 43.

In Edit. Third, *new'd* ; undoubtedly to be viewed as an *erratum*. *Add* to etymon ;

Haldorson gives the Isl. *v.* in various forms ; as it is well known that *g*, *h*, and *k*, are almost indiscriminately used as the initial letter in many Gothic words ; and that they are all occasionally thrown out before *n*. *Gny-a*, *gnyd*, *gnuddi*, *fricare* ; also, subigere ; vi exponere. *Kny-a*, cogere, urgere ; whence *knyer*, viri bellaces. *Nu-a* conterere, *part. pa. nuit*, the same with *Gny-a* and *Kny-a*. I need scarcely say that *new'd* nearly resembles *nuit*. He gives Dan. *gnid-e*, to rub, to grate, and *noed-e*, to force, to constrain, as synonymous.

NEW-YEAR'S-DAY.

Among the many superstitions connected with this day, the following is one which still keeps its place in Ayrs.

—"She was removed from mine to Abraham's

bosom on Christmas-day, and buried on Hogmanae; for it was thought uncanny to have a dead corpse in the house on the *new-year's-day*. Annals Par. p. 50. NEWINGIS, NEWINGS, *s. pl.* 1. News, a fresh account of any thing.

—"Qubair ye say, your cumming in this cuntrie was—simple to propone vnto the people Jesus Christ crucified, to be the only Sauour of the warld, praise be to God, that was na *newingis* in this cuntrie, or ye war borne." Q. Kennedy, Reasoning with J. Knox, iii, b.

"Qubair ye ar glaid to know, quhat ye suld impung, apperantie that sould be na *newingis* to yow," &c. Ibid. D. ii, a.

2. Novelties, what one is not familiar with.

"Strokes were not *newings* to him; and neither are they to you." Ruth. Lett. P. iii. ap. 27.

NEWOUS, *adj.* Newfangled, fond or full of what is new, Clydes.

NEWOUSLIE, *adv.* In a newfangled way, *ibid.*

NEWOUSNESS, *s.* Newfangledness, *ibid.*

C.B. *newyz*, new; *newyz-ian*, to make new; *newyz-a*, to innovate.

TO NEWSE, *v. n.* To talk over the *news*, *Aberd.*

NEWSIE, *adj.* Fond of hearing or rehearsing *news*, *ibid.*

NIBAWAE, *adj.* Diminutive and meagre, *Aberd.*; *q.* resembling what is picked by the *nib* or beak of a fowl.

NIBBIE, *s.* A stick or walking-staff with a hooked head, used by shepherds, like the ancient crook. "Gin I get had o' my *nibbie*, I see reesle yer riggin for ye;" Teviotd.

Gibbie is mentioned as *synon.* This, I suppose, is only a variety of *Kebbie*, *id.* *Nibbie* seems to signify a staff with a *nib*, *neb*, or beak.

NIBBIT, *s.* "Two pieces of oatmeal bread, spread over with butter, and laid face to face," *Ayrs.*

Braw butter'd *nibbits* ne'er wad fail

To grace a cog o' champit kail,

Sent down wi' jaws o' nappy ale.

**Picken's Poems* 1788, p. 63.

This may be *q.* *nieve-bit*, a piece of bread for the hand; or *knave-bit*, the portion given to a servant, as the uppermost slice of a loaf is called the *lown's-piece*.

NICE-GABBIT, *adj.* Difficult to please as to food, *Fife.* V. GAB.

NYCHBOUR, NYCHTBOUR, *s.* A neighbour.] *Add;*

2. An inhabitant; or perhaps rather, a fellow-citizen. Thus the phrase, "the *nichtbouris* of this towne," is used for the inhabitants, &c. *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

TO NYCHTBOUR, *v. n.* To co-operate in an amicable manner, with those living in the vicinity, in the labours of husbandry.

"To marrow & *nichtbour* with wtheris, as thair wald ansur to the king & tone [town] thairupoun." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

NYCHTBOURHEID, NYCHTBOURSHIP, *s.* That aid which those who lived adjacent to each other,

were legally bound to give one another in the labours of husbandry; *synon.* *Marrowschip*.

"That he mycht nocht fynd him the *nichtbourheid* contentit in the said peticioun." *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16.

"To find William Anderson sufficient *nichtbourheid* in bygging of his dykis." *Ibid.* V. 16.

"He intendis to find me na *nichtbourschip* to the teling [tilling] & laboring of the said landia." *Ibid.*

"He was chargit to fynd *nichtbourschip* to him, & big his dikis wp." *Ibid.* Cent. 16.

"He wald nocht fynd me *nichtbourship*, quharthrow my gudis deid [died], swa that I may nocht fynd him *nichtbourheid* this yeir, &c. sen he wrangously deferrit to find me *nichtbourschip* the last yeir foirsaid, that I be dischargit of his *nichtbourschip* this yeir, becaus my gudis ar deid." *Ibid.* V. 16.

From the last passage it is evident that neighbours were bound, by an act of the town-council at least, to give mutual aid in the labours of husbandry. NYCHBOURLYKE, *adj.* Like one's neighbours, *S.*

"Thairfoir sall the proprietar—be bundin—to re-found the thrid part of the money quhilks thay deburse—in necessare and profitabill expensis,—the land being alsweill biggit as of befoir, and *nichtbourlyke*." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

This term is still much used. It occurs in the useful proverb; "Neighbourlike ruins half the world," *S.* TO NICHER, NEIGHER, (*gutt.*) *v. n.* To neigh.]

Add to etymon,—after *Su.G. gnaegg-ia*;

Isl. hnaegg-ia, &c.—to *E. a nag*. Then *add*; Our term retains the very form of the Arab. synonyme נחר, *nachar*, per nares duxit; *nachar*, ronchus.

NICHT-COWL, *s.* A night-cap, *S.*

NICHTED, *part. pa.* Benighted, *S. V. NICHTIT.*

NICHT-HAWK, *s.* 1. A large white moth, which flies about hedges in summer evenings, *Clydes.*

2. A person who ranges about at night, *ibid.*

Probably the same with *A.S. niht-butterfleoce*, night-butterfly, *blatta*; *Lye.*

NICHT-HAWKIN, *adj.* Addicted to nocturnal roaming, *ibid.*

NYCHTYRTALE, *s.* *Benychtyrtale*, by night, in the night-time.

Bot a grete plane in till it was.

Thiddyr thought the lord of Dowglas,

Be *nichttyrtale*, thair ost to bring.

The Bruce, xiv. 269. Edit. 1820.

When publishing this edition of Barbour, I hesitated whether this might not be the name of a place. But a learned friend has since supplied me with decisive proof that it must signify "by night;" on *nichttyrtale* occurring in this sense in a very ancient translation of the Burgh Laws ascribed to David I.

"The propyr fleschewaris of the toune sal by bestis to the oyse of the toune al tyme of the day at hym lykis. Ande na fleschewar sal sla na by na best on *nichttyrtale* bot on lycht day in thair bothys, ande thair wyndowis beande opyn." Leg. Quat. Burg. c. 66. De nocte, Orig. Lat.

This word is used by Chaucer.

So hote he loved, that by *nichtertale*

He slep no more than doth the nightingale.

Prol. v. 97.

Before observing Tyrwhitt's note, it occurred to me that it might be q. *nichterne-tale*, from A.S. *nichterne* nocturnus, and *tale* computus, as denoting the reckoning or computation of the hours during night. But perhaps his idea is preferable, that it is q. *nicht-ern dael*, nocturna portio. Lydgate uses *nichtertyme*. NICKTIT, *part. pa.* Benighted, S.

Nighted is used by Shakspeare in the sense of darkened, black.

NICHT QUAIFFIS, night-coifs. V. QUAIFFIS.

To NICK, *v. a.* To strike off a small bowl, by a quick motion of the first joint of the thumb pressing against the forefinger; a term used at the game of *marbles* or *taw*, S.

NICK, *s.* The angle contained between the beam of a plough and the handle on the hinder side, Orkn. *Asee* synon.

NICK, *s.* A narrow opening between the summits of two hills, South of S.

This is perhaps merely a peculiar use of the E. word. "Nick, a hollow pass through moors, from which a great *balloch* or moor view is to be had." Gall. Enc. *Balloch*, itself, properly signifies a pass.

NICKERERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for new shoes, Roxb.; probably from their making a creaking noise.

NICKERIE, *s.* Little *nickerie*, a kindly compellation of a child, Loth.

NICKIE, NIKIE, *s.* The abbrev. of the name *Nicol*; sometimes of the female name *Nicolas*, S. "Nikie Bell;" Acts, iii. 392.

NICKIM, NICKUM, *s.* A wag, one given to mischievous tricks, although not as implying the idea of immorality, Fife, Aberd.

Perhaps q. *nick him*. If so, it has originally denoted deception. Isl. *hnick-r* dolus, also apprehensio violenta, *hnick-ia* raptare; Haldorson.

NICKNACKET, *s.* A trinket, S.A.

"Nick-nackets, trinkets;" Gl. Antiq.

NICKNACKIE, *adj.* Dextrous in doing any piece of nice work, Roxb.; synon. *Nacketie*.

NICKSTICK, *s.* A piece of wood, &c.] *Add*; "We serve the family wⁱ bread, and he settles wⁱ huz ilka week—only he was in an unco kippage when we sent him a book instead o' the *nick-sticks*, whilk, he said, were the true ancient way o' counting between tradesmen and customers." Antiquary, i. 321.

NICKSTICK BODIE, one who proceeds exactly according to rule; as, if he has had one to dine with him, he will not ask him again without having a return in kind, Teviotdale.

To NICKS, NIX, *v. n.* To set up any thing as a mark and throw at it; to take aim at any thing near; as, to *nix* at a bottle, Roxb.

Teut. *naeck-en* appropinquare; attingere; A.S. *nihsta*, *nycst*, proximus; q. a trial who shall be nearest to the mark.

NICNEVEN, *s.* The Scottish *Hecate*, &c.] *Add*; "From that he past to St. Androis, quhair a notabill sorceres callit *Nicneven* was condemnit to the death and brunt." Historie Ja. Sext, p. 66.

Mr. C. K. Sharpe remarks; "This name, gene-

rally given to the Queen of the Fairies, was probably bestowed upon her on account of her crimes." Pref. to Law's Memor. xxviii, N.

NIDDER, *s.* "The second shoot grain makes when growing; in dry seasons it never bursts the *nidder*;" Gall. Encycl.

"This and *niddering*," it is subjoined, "to pine and fret, to seem in a withering state, are the same." Perhaps rather from A.S. *nither-ian*, as signifying detrudere, to thrust out, because here the grain pushes itself forth.

To NIDDER, NITHER, *v. a.*] *Read*;

3. To pinch or bind up with cold, S.

Tho' snaw bend down the forest-trees,

An' burn an' river cease to flow;

Tho' nature's tide has shor'd to freeze,

An' winter *nithers* a' below,

Blyth are we, &c. *Picken's Poems*, i. 99.

Add; —*Niddered*, pinched, &c.

4. To pinch, as referring to hunger; used both in the N. and S. of S.; *Niddered*, "hungered, half-starved," Shirr. Gl.

—Hame gaed I straught, an' tell'd the weans;
Wi' joy they a' set up a rair,

For they wⁱ want war *nither'd* sair.

Picken's Poems, i. 61. *Insert*, as sense

5. To stunt in growth, Roxb.

"*Nidderit*, *Nitheryt*, marred or stunted in growth;" Gl. Sibb.

6. To put out of shape, as by frequent handling and tossing. "*Nidderit* & deformit;" Aberd. Reg.

7. Plagued, warmly handled, q. crushed down by suffering, Shirr. Gl.] *Add*;

—A fun-stane does Sisyphus

Down to the yerd sair gnidge.—

But why a thief, like Sisyphus,

That's *nidder'd* sae in hell,

Sud here tak fittiniment,

Is mair na I can tell.

Ajax's Speech, *Poems Buch. Dial* p. 4.

To NIDDLE, *v. a.* "To overcome;" Gall. Enc.

A.S. *nid-ian* urgere, cogere; whence *nidling*, ex-actor; *nydling*, qui ex necessitate servit.

To NIDGE, *v. n.* To squeeze through a crowd, or any narrow place, with difficulty, Roxb. V. GNIDGE, *v. a.*

NIDGELL, *s.* 1. "A fat froward young man;" Gall. Encycl.

2. "A stiff lover, one whom no rival can displace;" *ibid.*

C.B. *cnodig* signifies fleshy, corpulent, fat, from *cnawd*, human flesh; and *nozlid*, juicy, sappy. In the second sense it might seem rather allied to Teut. *knuds-en*, tundere, batuere.

NIEF, *s.* A female bond-servant.

"A *Nief* (id est, a villain woman) marrying a free-man, is thereby made free, and shall never be *Nief* after, without a special act done by her, as divorce, or confession in a court of record." Spotiswoode's Practicks, p. 309.

Cowel has given this term in the form of *Neife*, rendering it *nativa*. He quotes the Stat. of Edw. 6. and of R. (apparently Richard) 2. cap. 2. The word is also in Jacob's Dict.

It had occurred to me that *Nief* being explained by the singular phrase, "a villain woman," might be a corr. pronunciation of *knave*, which is equivalent to L.B. *villanus*. But Cowel more properly refers to Fr. *naif*, naturalis, a term applied, in that language, to one born a servant: *Najf*, serf de naissance ou d'origine; *nativus*, Roquefort. It is also written *neif*, *ibid*. Du Cange quotes the laws of William the Conqueror, in proof that ancillae,—servitude obnoxiae, were denominated *niefes* and *naifs*, ut e contra viri, *Villani*; vo. *Nativus*.

NIEVESHAKING, *s.* Something dropped from the hand of another, a windfall.

"Next her bosom bane—she wears Ronald Morison's gowden chain, whilk was won by the dour and bauld Lord Allan Morison at the storming o' Jerusalem, i' the days o' the godless Saracens. Sic a braw *sieve-shaking's* no to be got when the world's wind leaves the carcass of ilka uncannie carlin." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 508. V. **NEIVE**.

NIEL, *s.* The abbrev. of *Nigel*, S.

TO NIFFER, **NYFFER**, *v. a.* 1. To exchange. "Be way of *nyffering*, coffering, & excambium." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

2. To higgie. V. under **NEIFFAR**, *v.*

TO NIFFLE, *v. n.* To trifle, to be insignificant in appearance, in conversation, or in conduct; as, "He's a *niffin'* body;" Fife.

Belg. *nieuweling*, a novice; or *knuffelen*, to fumble. Isl. *knuf-a* prehendere, arripere, from *hnufe* the fist, S. *neive*; q. one who plays or trifles with his hands.

NIFF-NAFFS, *s. pl.* 1. Small articles, &c.] *Add*;

2. In singular, it sometimes denotes a small person, or one who has not attained full strength, S. A.

"Wha's this stripling that rides the good dun mare?" "That's my bit *niff-naff* of a callant;" says my father." Perils of Man, ii. 229.

NIFF-NAFFY, *adj.* Troublesome about trifles, S.; "fastidious; a phrase of contempt;" Gl. Antiq.

—"She departed, grumbling between her teeth, that she wad rather lock up a hail ward than be fiking about thae *niff-naffy* gentles that gae sae muckle fash wi' their fancies." Guy Mannering, iii. 92.

NIGER (*g* hard), *s.* Corr. of *negro*, S.

—How graceless Ham leugh at his Dad,
Which made Canaan a *niger*. Burns, iii. 63.

NIGGAR, **NIGRE**, *s.* A miser, S.

A nephew he had, at the news he was glad,
An' leugh in his sleeve like to rive,
That by help of the button, he came to be put in
What stored the suld *niggars'* hive.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 122.

Corr. from E. *niggard*. Isl. *nauggur*, *hnauggur*, parcus, tenax, Sw. *niugg*, *niuggur*, id.

NIGGARS, *s. pl.* Two pieces of black iron, in the form of brick-bats, placed on the sides of cast-metal grates for contracting them in size, Roxb.

A. Bor. "*Niggars* de, iron cheeks to a grate," Grose; evidently from E. *niggard*, as it is a parsimonious plan.

TO NIGHT, *v. n.* To lodge during night.

"They *sighted* for their own pay in the Old town." Spalding i. 291.

TO NIGHT THEGITHER, to lodge under the same roof, S.

—"I hae sworn to myself, and I'll keep my aith, that you and I shall never *night thegither* again in the same house, nor the same part o' the country." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 53.

Isl. *natt-a*, noctem peragere, pernoctare.

NIGHT-HUSSING, *s.* A night-cap for a female, Selkirks.

"Her mutch, or *night-hussing*, as she called it, was tied close down over her cheeks and brow;—her grey locks hanging dishevelled from under it." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 209.

This might seem to be q. *housing*; Fr. *houssé* covered with a foot-cloth. But it is more probably allied to *How*, *Hoo*, a cap or covering for the head; perhaps from Su.G. *hufwa*, *hwif*, a cap, and *saeng* a bed, q. a "bed-cap."

NIG-MA-NIES, *s. pl.* "Unnecessary ornaments;" Gall. Encycl. V. **NIGNAYES**.

NIGNAG, *s.* A gimcrack; a variety of *Nick-nack*, Teviotd.

NYKIT, *3. p. pres. v.*] *Add*;

The same phrase was used so late as the time of Semple.

And sua he *neckit* thame with may,*

And brocht the teale bravelie about,

How Pluto come and pullit them out.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 320.

* Read *nay*.

NYLE, *s.* Corr. of *navel*, Fife. "Her *nyle's* at her mou," a coarse phrase applied to a woman far advanced in pregnancy.

A.S. *nauel*, *nafel*, Su.G. *nafle*, id. Ihre views *naf*, cavitas, as the root.

NILL YE, **WILL YE**, a phrase still used in S., signifying, "Whether ye be reluctant or well pleased." A.S. *nill-an*, nolle.

NINE-EYED-EEL, the Lesser Lamprey, Frith of Forth. V. **EEL**.

NINE-HOLES, *s. pl.* 1. The game of Nine men's Morris, S.

2. That piece of beef that is cut out immediately below the *brisket* or breast, S.; denominated from the vacancies left by the ribs.

The piece next to the *nine-holes* is called the *runner*, as extending the whole length of the ribs of the fore-part of the animal, S.

NIP, **NIMP**, *s.* A small bit of any thing.] *Add*;
"If thou hast not laboured but hes bene idle all day, looke that thou put not a *nip* in thy mouth: for there is an inhibition, Let him not eate that labours not." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 140.

"Then must it not followe, he workes not; therefore he must not eate? O ye will say, that is very strait, if men and wemen eat not they will die. But I say, die as they will, the Lord vouchsafes not a *nip* on them except they worke." Ibid. p. 150.

* **NIP**, *s.* Bread, and especially cheese, is said to have a *nip*, when it tastes sharp or pungent, S.; evidently an oblique sense of the E. word.

* **NIPPERS**, *s. pl.* The common name for pincers, South of S. In E. the word denotes "small pincers."

NIPPERTY-TIPPERTY, *adj.* Suggesting

the idea of what is childish exact, or affectedly neat, in reference, as it would seem, to the regular return of rhymes, S.A.

—"He's crack-brained and cockle-headed about his nipperty-tipperty poetry nonsense." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

Hippertie-tippertie is the pronunciation in Roxb., and supposed to be the right one; from the v. *kip* to hop, and *tiploe*, q. "hopping on the tiptoes." See, however, TIPPERTY and TIPPERTIN. It is applied,

- 1.) To a light unstable person; as, "a hipperty-tippertie lass."
- 2.) To songs or tunes that are quick and rattling in their rhythm.

NIPPIT, *adj.* Niggardly, S.] *Add*;

—"Na, na, I ne'er likit to be nippit or pingin'; gie me routhrie o' a' thing." Saxon and Gael, i. 121.

NIPRIKIN, *s.* A small morsel, Roxb.

Apparently the same with *nipperkin*, which Serenius gives as an E. word corresponding with Lat. *triental*, as denoting a small measure. It would seem, indeed, that *Nipperkin* is sometimes used. Grose gives it as a cant term.

It may have originated from *nip*, a small bit, or Teut. *knyp-en* arctare, whence *knypen*, homo prae-parcus.

NIP-SCART, *s.* 1. A niggardly person, Teviotd. 2. A crabbed or peevish person, Clydes.

The phrase *Nippit scart*, used in Angus, corresponds exactly with the first sense; according to which the word might seem to be composed of other two, both giving the idea of great parsimony. Did we view the second as the primary signification, we might consider the term as meant to intimate that the person, to whom it is applied, is disposed to express his ill humour by *nipping*, or pinching, and scratching all who approach him.

NIRB, *s.* 1. Any thing of stunted growth, Ettr. For.

2. A dwarf, *ibid.* V. NIRLIE.

NIRL, *s.* 1. A crumb.] *Add*;

3. It is often used to denote a puny dwarfish person, whether man or child, S.B. Sometimes an *adj.* is conjoined; as, a *weary nirl*, a feeble pigmy.

"Yon ane? Why, he has na mair calf to his leg than a grey-hound.—And sic a whey face!—a perfect *nirl*! as I sall answer, I've seen as boardly a chiel in a glass bottle upon a doctor's shelf." Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

To NIRL, *v. a.* 1. To pinch with cold, Loth.

2. To contract, to make to shrink. "Thai pickles (grains of corn) hae been *nirled* wi' the drowth," or "wi' the frost," Loth. Hence,

NIRLED, *adj.* Stunted; applied to trees, Loth.; most probably q. *knurled*. "That's puir *nirlie* grain as ever I saw," Loth.

In this sense *Nirl* is allied to "O.E. *Nyruyll*. *Pu-sillus*." Prompt. Parv. It is indeed printed *Nyuyll*. But this must certainly be viewed as an *erratum*. For under the synon. term, we read "*Nuruyll* dwerfe. Supra in *Nyruyll*."

NIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Very small, synon. with *Nirled*; as, "*Nirlie-headed* wheat;" South of S.

2. Niggardly; as, "a *nirlie* creature;" Loth.

This might seem allied to Isl. *nirbell*; *vir parvus et sordidus*; *Adnirbla saman sordide opes comparare*; G. Andr.

NIRLES, *s. pl.* A species of measles, &c.] *Add*;

"Morbili, the *nirles*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

NISE, *s.* Nose; properly *niz*, S.B.

The wabster's *nise* was dung aje,

The bluid run o'er his beard.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136. V. NEIS.

To NYSE, *v. a.* To beat, to pommel; a word used among boys, Loth.

Perhaps radically the same with *Nuse*. V. KNUSE.

NISSAC, *s.* The name given to a porpoise, Shetl.

"Delphinus Phocaena, (Linn. syst.) *Nissac*, (Niss of Pontoppidan), Pellach, Porpus." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 299.

Evidently a dimin. from Norw. *nisse*, expl. by Hallager, *Delphinus Phocaena*. Isl. *hnyss* is rendered *Delphinus minimus*.

NIT, *s.* 1. A nut, the fruit of the hazel, S.

2. The wheel of a cross-bow.

"Item, sex corsbolis with thair *nittis*, and certane auld ganyeis." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

"In the opposite side of the circumference was a much smaller notch, by the means of which the spring of the tricker kept the wheel firm, and in its place; this wheel is called the *nut* of the cross-bow." Grose's Military Hist. ii. 287.

NIT-GRIT, *adj.* Of the size of a *nut*, as large or great, South of S.

NITCH, *s.* A bundle or truss. V. KNITCH.

To NITE, *v. a.* To rap, to strike with a smart blow, S.

"And ye're baith king's officers too!—If it warna for the blood that's i' your master's veins, I wad *nile* your twa bits o' pows thegither." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 117. V. KNOIT.

NITHERIE, *adj.* Wasted, growing feebly; as, "*nitherie* corn," that which is so feeble that it can scarcely be cut, Roxb. The same with *Niddered*. V. NIDDER, *v.*

NITTERS, *s.* "A greedy, grubbing, impudent, withered female;" Gall. Encycl.

Avarice is obviously the prominent idea. Thus the term must claim a common origin with *NITTIE*, q. v.

NITTY, *s.* Expl. a "little knave," Gl. Aberd.

But fowks will say it was na pretty

To yoke sic twa in conjunct ditty,

Them baith to hit;

And ca' you but a twa-fac'd *nitty*,

Wi' a' your wit.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 187.

This may be viewed as claiming the same origin with the *adj.* *Nittie*, q. v.; if not from Teut. *neetigh*, inutilis, nullius valoris.

NITTLES, *s. pl.* 1. Horns just appearing above the skin, on the head of an animal, Clydes.

2. Applied to the small stunted horns of sheep, *ib.* Isl. *hnytila* nodulus, a little knot, from *hnut-r* nodus.

NITTLED, *adj.* Having horns of this description, *ibid.* *Neutld*, synon.

NIVIE-NICKNACK, *s.* V. NEIVIE-NICKNACK.

NYUCKFIT, s. The snipe; a name supposed to be formed from its cry when ascending, Clydes.

NIVLOCK, s. A bit of wood, around which the end of a *hair-tether* is fastened, for holding by, Banffs., Aberd.; from *nieve*, Su.G. *nagfwe*, the fist, and perhaps *lycka*, a knot, fibula, nodus; Ihre.

NIXIE, s. A naiad, a water-nymph.
She who sits by haunted well,
Is subject to the *Nixie's* spell;
She who walks on lonely beach,
To the mermaid's charmed speech.

The Pirate, iii. 19.

If a Pixie, seek thy ring,

If a *Nixie*, seek thy spring. *Ibid.* ii. 246.

It might seem that this term is originally the same with Norw. *Nisse*, thus defined by Hallager, "a *Trolld*, (monster), or a long-consumed substance, which appears as a little boy in a grey jacket with a red cap on his head. He dwells especially in houses; and it is believed, that he brings good luck with him, for which reason they set down meat to him about evening. He is also known in Denmark." This hobgoblin is obviously the *Brownie* of our own country.

But the attributes of *Nisse* do not agree with those of *Nixie*. We must therefore turn our eye to Isl. *Nik-r*, hippopotamus, monstrum vel daemon *aquatilis*. G. Andr. Dan. *nicken*, *nocken*, Su.G. *neeken*, Germ. *nicks*, Belg. *necker*, all signify, according to Ihre, daemon *aquaticus*. Hence also E. *nick*. *Nitur* was one of the names of Odin.

NIXIN, s. A play, in which cakes of gingerbread being placed on bits of wood, he who gives a certain sum to the owner of the cakes, has a right to throw at a given distance, with a *rung* about a yard long, and to claim as many cakes as he can displace, or clean ones in lieu of them, Roxb.

Su.G. *nyck* signifies concussio. But it is most probably a cant term.

NIXTIN, adj. Next.

The firsten shot was to neir,—

The *nixtin* shot thair foes hurt.

Battell of Balrinnes, Poems 16th Cent. p. 353.

Both *firsten* and *nixtin* retain the A.S. form of the dative and accusative; *nextan* from *next*, *next*, proximus.

NIXTOCUM, adj. Next. Aberd. Reg.

NIZZARTIT, part. pa. Stunted in growth, Lanarks.

Nidder'd is used in the same sense. V. the *v.*, sense 5. It might perhaps be viewed as a corr. of this; did not Alem. *neiz* denote affliction, *nez-en* to hate, and Moes.G. *neiths*, invidia, rancor.

NIZZELIN, part. pa. 1. Niggardly.] *Add to etymon;*

It seems more nearly allied to Teut. *neusel-en*, *fri-vola agere*. The primary sense of this Teut. word seems to be, to be clandestinely poking into every corner, or searching with the nose like a dog; Nasu aive rostro tacite scrutare; Kilian. The root is *neuse* the nose. It is probable that Dan. *noesle*, "to be busy, to be taken up about some trifling thing, to be full of bustle," &c. (Wolff), which corresponds with the se-

cond sense of our term, has had a common origin; to which may be added Isl. *hnys-a*, Sw. *nos-a* defined by Serenius in the very words used by Kilian.

* **NO, adv.** This negative has peculiar emphasis in the Scottish language; and converts any adj. to which it is prefixed, into a strong affirmative of the contrary of its proper meaning; as, *no wyss*, mad; *no blate*, impudent, arrogant; *no canny*, dangerous, often including the idea of witchcraft or supernatural power.

NOAH'S ARK, an appearance in the atmosphere, when the clouds are parted in an elliptical form, so as to assume somewhat of the likeness of a boat or yawl, pointed at both ends, S.

"The grey and misty appearance of the atmosphere, by which the present good weather was ushered in, is held by country people to be the strongest proof of its continuance. In addition to this, the Robin Redbreast has carolled from the house-tops, and *Noah's Ark* been seen in the heavens—omens which, in the opinion of many, are more to be depended on than either the rising or the falling of the barometer." *Dumfries Courier*, Edin. Ev. Cour. Sept. 18, 1817.

The prognostic, concerning the state of the weather, is formed from the direction of this ark in the heavens. If it extends from south to north, it is viewed as an indication of good weather; if from east to west, a squall of wind or rain is certainly looked for. Hence the old adage;

East and wast (west), the sign of a blast;

North and south, the sign of drouth.

The change, it is observed, generally takes place within twenty-four hours after this phenomenon.

It is singular that this prognostic should be interpreted quite in an opposite way on the other side of the Border. For Clarke, in his Survey of the Lakes of Cumberland, &c. expresses himself thus:

"I will add to those already mentioned that appearance in the heavens, called *Noah's Ark*; which being occasioned by a brisk west-wind rolling together a large number of small bright clouds into the form of a ship's hull, and exhibiting a beautiful mottled texture, is pointed North and South, and said to be an infallible sign of rain to happen within twenty-four hours." *Introd.* xlii.

NOBLES, s. *Read Noble, s.* The Pogge, &c.] *Add;*

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. The Pogge or Armed Bull-head;—*Noble*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

NOCHTGAYNESTANDAND, conj. Notwithstanding, Brechine Reg. F. 54.

NOCHTIS, s. Naught, of no value.

"In quhat proud arrogance and damnabil sacrilege is he specialie, and the utheris his fallowis in thair degre, sliddin; usurping the auctoritie of godly bischopes and utheris pastouris and preistis,—aluterlie aganis all lauchfull power onyway gevin be man to ony ministerie, that thai use in the kirk, except only be that titill, quhilk thai esteme *nochtis*." N. Winzet's Quest. Keith, Hist. App. p. 222.

Nohtes, gen. of A.S. *noht* nihil, q. "of nought."

NOCHTIE, adj. 1. Puny in size, and at the same time contemptible in appearance; as, "Q! she's a *nochtie* creature;" Ang.

2. Bad, unfit for any purpose; applied to an instrument, Aberd.

Q. a thing of nought, A.S. *no-wiht*.

NOCK, *Nok, Nokk, s.* 1. The nick or notch of a bow or arrow.] *Add*;

"*Nocke of a bowe, [Fr.] oche de larc: Nocke of a shafte, [Fr.] oche de la flesche;*" *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 50, b.*

NOCKIT, NOCKET, *Nokket, s.* A luncheon, &c.] *Add*; *Roxb., Gall.*

"*Nocket—a meal between breakfast and dinner.*"

A. Scott's *Poems* 1811, p. 160, N.

NOCKET-TIME, *s.* The time for taking a luncheon, *Roxb.*

Wi' hamely cottage fare regal'd to be
At *nocket-time*, an' whan 'tis afternoon,
By the moss-banks upo' the velvet lea
Their table spread, ilk circle sits them down.

A. Scott's *Poems* 1811, p. 160.

"*Nocket*, a mid-day lunch;" *Gall. Encycl.*

NOCKS, *s. pl.* "Little beautiful hills;" *Gall. Encycl.*; the same with *Knock*, q. v.

*NOD, *s.* *The Land of Nod*, the state of sleep.

"He's awa to the *Land of Nod*," he has fallen asleep, *S. Lands of Nod, Aberd.*

"And d'ye yen, lass," said Madge, 'there's queer things chanced since ye hae been in the *Land of Nod*.'"
Tales of my Landlord, S. 1. Vol. iii. 124.

This figure is evidently borrowed from the use of the E. word, as denoting "the motion of the head in drowsiness." But it has most probably been at first employed as containing what is often mistaken for wit, a ludicrous and profane allusion to the language of scripture in regard to the conduct of the first murderer, Gen. iv. 16. "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the *land of Nod*."

NODDY, *s.* A one-horse coach, moving on two wheels, and opening behind, *S.*

"There was a *noddy* at the door, bound for the town of Greenock; so I stepped into it." *The Steam-Boat, p. 121.*

The name may have been given from its *nodding* motion.

NODDLE-ARAIID, *adv.* Head foremost, Teviotdale.

The latter part of this word may be allied to *Isl. arædi impetus*.

NODGE, *s.* A push or stroke, properly with the knuckles, *Ayrs.*; *Dunsh, Punsh*, synon.

"They came to a cross-road, where my grandfather, giving Master Kilspinnie a *nodge*, turned down the one that went to the left." *R. Gilhaize, i. 85.*

"As we were thus employed, Mrs. Pringle gave me a *nodge* on the elbow, and bade me look at an elderly man, about fifty—something of the appearance of a gausey good-humoured country laird." *The Steam-Boat, p. 253.*

To NODGE, *v. n.* 1. To sit or go about in a dull, stupid kind of state, *Ettr. For.*

2. To *NODGE along*, to travel leisurely, *Dumfr.*
C.B. *nugiad* denotes "broken motion." But perhaps this *v.* is allied to Teut. *knodse*, clava nodosa, as denoting stiffness of motion, or *Isl. hnos*, nisus debilis, q. feeble exertion.

NOG, *s.* 1. A knob; a stake, driven into the wall, having its extremity hooked, for keeping hold of what is hung on it, *S.*

Nought left me, o' four and twenty gude ousen and ky,—

But a toom byre and a wide,
And the twelve *nogs* on ilka side.

Minstrelsy Border, i. 207.

2. A very large peg driven through *divots*, to keep them in their proper place on the roof of a cottage, *Dumfr.*

It seems originally the same with Teut. *knocke* a knot in a tree, *Sw. knagg, E. knag*; and perhaps with *Sw. knoge* the knuckle. The radical affinity of terms of this form and signification is illustrated by *Ihre*, vo. *Knae*, the knee.

NOGGAN, *part. pr.* "Walking steadily, and regularly nodding the head;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Allied perhaps to C.B. *nug-iam*, to shake, to quiver, *nug* a shake. *Su. G. nyck* concussio; *Isl. knok-a moto*.

NOGGIE, *s.* A small wooden vessel with an upright handle, *Dumfr.*

The *Coag* is a *Noggie* of a larger size, for milking in; the *Luggie* being of an intermediate size. In Galloway, it is pron. *Noggin*, like the E. word.

"*Noggins*, little wooden dishes;" *Gall. Encycl.*

To NOY, *v. a.* To annoy.] *Add*;

"*Inoye*, Iyrke one; I greue one;" *Palsgr. iii. 306, b.*

NOYNSANKYS, *s. pl.*

"The Abbot and the Convent all fynd all maner of gratht that pertenyis to that werk quhil is wyrk-ande—Willam sal haf alsua for ilk stane fynyne that he fynys of lede iii d., and a stane of ilke hundyr that he fynys til his travel. And that day that he wyrks he sal haf a penny til his *noynsankis*." *Chartul. Aberbroth. Fol. 24, A. 1394.*

This undoubtedly signifies either meridian or dinner. It is originally the same word with A.S. *non-sang*, cantus ad horam diei nonam, the noon-song; and seems, from the refectation taken at this hour, to have been occasionally used in the same sense with A.S. *non-mete*, "Refectio, vel prandium. A meale or bever at that time;" *Somner*. This accurate writer adds; "Howbeit of latter times *noone* is mid-day, and *non-mete* dinner."

Lye has shewn that A.S. *sanc* is used for *sang* song. Hence the termination *sankys*.

NOISOME, *adj.* Noisy, *Aberd.*; q. *noise-some*.

NOIT, *s.* A small rocky height.

"*Noits*, little rocky hills;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Isl. hnut-r nodus; *knott-ur* globus; *hnyibiarg*, saxum praeeruptum.

NOITING, *s.* A beating, *Lanarks.*

NOITLED, *part. adj.* "Intoxicated with spirits;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Teut. *neutel-en*, frivole agere; q. brought into that state in which one talks incoherently or foolishly.

To NOLL, *v. a.* To press, &c., *S.B.*] *Add*;

But the *v.* has more direct affinity to Germ. *knull-en*, used in the same sense; "to knubble, to cuff soundly," &c. *Ludwig*.

NOL'T, *Nowt, s.* 1. Black cattle.] *Add*;

2. Metaph. used to denote "a stupid fellow;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

"What garr'd ye blaw out the crusie, Davie, ye stupid *nout*?" St. Kathleen, iii. 159.

3. I have heard the phrase, a *great muckle nout*, applied to a big, lumpish man, generally including the idea of inactivity, S.

NOIT-TATH, *s.* Luxuriant grass proceeding from dung, S. V. TATH.

NOWT-HORN, *s.* The horn of an ox or cow, used for collecting cattle, &c., S.

A lang kail-gully hang down by his side,

And a meikle *nout-horn* to rout on had he.

Humble Beggar, Herd's Coll. ii. 29.

Of a very cold day it is proverbially said, "It's enough to pierce a *nout-horn*," S.

NONFINDING, *part. pr.* Not finding.

"In caiss of *nonfinding* souirtie, to denunce thaim rebellis lik as mene slaaris." Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 298.

NON OBSTANT, notwithstanding. "*Non obstant* that," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16; from Lat. *non obstante*.

NONREDDING, *s.* Not cleaning, or clearing out. "The *nonredding* of his buicht," keeping his booth in a state of disorder. Aberd. Reg. V. 15, p. 651.

NON-SUCH, *s.* One without a parallel, S.

"If that *non-such* amongst mere men, the meek and zealous Moses, might have his spirit so provoked, as to speak unadvisedly with his lips, who ought not?" M'Ward's Contend. p. 65.

NONE-SUCH, *adj.* Unparalleled.

"This would have discovered our iniquity—preventing that day of *none-such* calamity." Ibid. p. 88.

NOOF, NUFFE (Fr. *u*), *adj.* 1. Neat, trim, spruce, Galloway, Dumfr.

His tenement it was but sma',

Aught scrimpit roods, an' that was a';

And yet his wife was always bra',

An' unco *noof*. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 65.

2. Snug, *ibid.*

"*Noof*, snug; sheltered from the blast;" Gall. Enc.

TO NOOK, NEUK, *v. a.* 1. To check, to snib; to put down, to humble, Aberd.

I'll wad her cuinray fouk sall no be dring

In seeking her, and gar us sadly rew

That ever we their name or nature knew:

Nae farther back 'bout them need we to look,

Than how of late they you and me did *nook*?

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 88.

In the third edition it is *hook*, undoubtedly by mistake.

2. To trick, to outwit, to take in, *ibid.*

This may be allied to Isl. *hnauk-a* cernuus laborare, servire, whence *hnokinn* cernuus, pronus; *hnauk*, labor taediosus, opus servile; Haldorson. I suspect, however, that the *v.* has been formed from the *s.* *nook* or *neuk*, understood figuratively, as the *s.* itself is used in this sense in the same district.

NOOK, NEUK, *s.* 1. To keep, or *Hald* one in his *ain Nook*, to keep a person under, to keep one in awe, Aberd.

2. To Turn a Nook upon, to outwit, to overreach, *ibid.*

NOOL, *s.* A short horn, Galloway.

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He views the warsle, laughing wi' himsel

To see auld brawny glowr, and shake his *nools*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

"*Nools*, small horns which are not connected with the skull-bone;" Gall. Encycl.

Su.G. *knoel*, a bump or knob; Germ. *knoll*, id. Wachter observes that it is from *nol* a hillock, which the ancients wrote *hnol*, and applied to any kind of protuberance in the body, trees, &c. resembling a small eminence.

NOOPING, *part. pr.* "Walking with eyes on the ground, and head nodding;" Gall. Encycl.

Isl. *gnœf*, nasus prominens, *gnapte* prominet; *hnip-in*, gestu tristis, et se coarctans membris, G. Andr.

NOOST, *s.* The action of the grinders of a horse in chewing his food, Roxb.

Isl. *gnust-a* stridere, *gnist-r* stridor, whence *lanna-gniost-r*, stridor dentium.

TO NOOZLE, *v. a.* To press down, Teviotdale.

"Ye're still but a young man yet, son, an' experience may *noozle* some wit intil ye." Winter Ev. Tales, i. 14.

This might seem to be the same with E. *nuzzle*; as referring to the act of rubbing with the nose, or digging with the snout. Teut. *neusel-en*, naso sive rostro, scrutari; from *neuse*, nasus. But it is more probably a derivative from *Knuse*, *v.*, especially as it properly signifies to press down with the knees.

NOOZLE, *s.* A squeeze, a crush, Ettr. For.

"Ane grit man trippyt on myne feet, and fell belly-flaught on me with ane dreadful *noozle*." Winter Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

Belg. *kneusel-en* is mentioned by Ihre (vo. *Knyster*) as synon. with *kneus-en*, to bruise. V. KNUSE.

NOP BED, a bed made of locks of wool, in E. denominated a *flock-bed*.

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closebarne sall—pay to Johnie of Grant—for twa *nop beddis* with the bouteris x l s., for a fedder bed with the bouter x l s., five pare of schetis, price of the pare x s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 98.

A.S. *hnoppa* villus, Su.G. *nopp*, id.; Teut. *noppe*, villus, floccus, tomentum.

NOP SEK.

"That Henry Leis burgess of Edinburgh sall restore—the ruf of a bed, the courtingis of the samyn, a *nop sek*, iij paire of schetis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 67. Also Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 176.

Apparently a *sack* or bag made of hard or coarse cloth. Su.G. *noppa*, stupae.

NORIE, *s.* The Puffin.] *Add*;

"Did I not hear a halloo?" 'The skriegh of a *Tammie Norie*,' answered Ochiltree, 'I ken the skirl weel.' Antiquary, i. 168.

Brand uses the term *Tominorie*.

"The fowls have their nests on the holms in a very beautiful order, all set in raws in the form of a dove-coat, and each kind or sort do nestle by themselves; as the Scarfs by themselves, so the Cetywaicks, *Tominories*, Mawes, &c." Descr. of Zetl. p. 119.

NORIE, *s.* A whim, a reverie, a maggot, S.

"Dear gudeman, whaten a question's that to speer at me? What can hae put sic a *norie* i' your head as that?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 7.

Let nae daft *norie* sae biass us,
As gar us dread.—

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 5.

NORIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Eleanor*, or *Eleanora*, *S.*

NORLOC, *s.* An encysted, growing on the head of some persons, even to the size of an orange, *S.B.*; expressed *S.A.* by the use of the *E.* word *Wind-gall*.

This is evidently a dimin. from *E. knurle*, a knot. Teut. *knorre*, tuber, tuberculum.

NOR'LOCH, the corr. of *North loch*, the name of a body of stagnant water, which formerly lay in the hollow between the High Street of Edinburgh and the ground on which Prince's Street now stands. Hence,

NOR'LOCH TROUT, a cant phrase formerly used to denote a joint or leg of mutton, ordered for a club of citizens who used to meet in one of the *closes* leading down to the North loch. The invitation was given in these terms; "Will ye gang and eat a *Nor'loch trout*?"

The reason of the designation is obvious. This was the only species of *fish* which the North loch, on which the shambles were situated, could supply.

NORTHART, *adj.* Northern, of or belonging to the north, *Ayrs.*; corr. from *Northward*.

Far o'er the braes, the *Northart* cauld
To distant climes had ta'en it's way.

Picken's Poems, i. 16.

NOSEBITT, *s.* Any thing that acts as a check or restraint.

— I will augment my bill
As I gett witt in mair and mair
Of his proceedingis heir and thair.
I sall leive blankis for to imbrow thame,
That he a *nosebitt* m[a]y beleive thame,
Whome to my buik salbe directit.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 343.

NOSEL, *NozLE*, *s.* A small socket or aperture, *S.A.*

NOSEWISE, *adj.* 1. Having—an acute smell.] *Add*;

Teut. *neuswis*, odoros, sagax; *nasutus*; *curiosus*.

NOSS, *s.* A term apparently of the same meaning with *Ness*, a promontory, *Shetl.*

"Who was't shot Will Paterson off the *Noss*?—the Dutchman that he saved from sinking, I trow." *The Pirate*, i. 246.

Su.G.nos, the nose. It is generally admitted that the terms, denoting a promontory, are borrowed from that member which projects in the human face. *Isl. nos* indeed denotes a promontory. *V. Ihre*, vo. *Naes*.

NOST, *s.* Noise, talking, &c.] *Add*;

We may add *Isl. gnyst-a*, *gnest-a*, stridere, strepere; *gnist* stridor.

NOTAR, *s.* A notary public. "Ane *noter*," *id. Aberd. Reg.*; *Noter*, *Gl. Lynds*.

"They took instruments in the hands of two *notars* brought there for the purpose." *Spalding*, i. 63. To **NOTE**, *v. a.* To use.] *Add*;

"Nate or note, uti; Northumb." *Ray's Coll.* p. 46. **NOTH**, *s.* 1. Nothing, *Aberd.*

2. The cypher 0, *ibid.*

Probably a corr. of *S. nocht*, or of *A.S. no-wiht*, nihil.

NOUDS, *Nowds*, *s.pl.* Fishes that are counted of little value, *Ayrs.*, *Gall.*

"*Nouds*, little fish, about the size of herring, with a horny skin, common in the Galloway seas." *Gall. Encycl.*; perhaps the Yellow Gurnard or Dragonet. **NOVITY**, *s.* Novelty; *Fr. nouveauté*.

"William Bailie alleged, no process, because the active title not produced. Halton repelled it. Mr. William huffed at the *novity*, and offered a dollar for the Lords' answer." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* iii. 146. **NOUP**, *Nups*, *s.* "A round-headed eminence," *Shetl.*, *Dumfr.* (*Fr. u.*)

By slack, and by skerry, by *noup* and by *voe*, &c. *The Pirate*, ii. 142. *V. AIR.*

This is the same with *Knoop*, sense 3, q. v.

NOURICE, *s.* A nurse, *S.O.*

"The little *nourice* from the manse laid down on the turf without speaking, but with a heartsome smile, her small wage of four pounds." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 218.

"O.E. *Noryce*. Nutrix." *Prompt. Parv.*

NOURICE-FEE, *s.* The wages given to a wet nurse, *S.*

Another said, O gin she had but milk,
Then sud she gae frae head to foot in silk;
With castings rare and a gueed *nourice-fee*,
To nurse the King of Elfin's heir Fizzee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 63.

NOUST, *s.* 1. A landing-place, an inlet for admitting a boat to approach the shore, especially where the entrance is rocky; *Orkney*.

2. It is also expl. "a sort of ditch in the shore, into which a boat is drawn for being moored."

A term evidently retained from the Norwegians; as it preserves not only the form, but nearly the signification of *Isl. naust*, statio navalis sub tecto; *Hal-dorson*. It seems originally to have signified the place where a vessel was stationed under cover, after it had reached the shore. *Verelius* expl. it, *navale*; and gives *Sw. bothus*, i. e. boat-house, as the synonyme. *Navis statio*; *G. Andr.*

NOW, *s.* The crown or top of the head.] *Add*;
Isl. kalk, *kiaelke*, literally the cheek, metaph. denotes an isthmus, a promontory; *G. Andr.* p. 139.

O.E. *nole* was used in the same sense as *S. now*, which is probably corr. from it. "Heed, pate or *nole*, [*Fr.*] *caboché*." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 39, a. Nolle*, occiput; *Prompt. Parv.*

* **NOW**, *adv.* It is commonly used *S.* in a sense unknown in *E.*

"He was never pleased with his work, who said, *Now*, when he had done with it;" *S. Prov.* "Now, at the having done a thing, is a word of discontent." *Kelly*, p. 144, 145.

"Now is now, and Yule's in winter," *S. Prov.*; "a return to them that say, *Now*, by way of resentment [rather, dissatisfaction]; a particle common in *S.*" *Ibid.* p. 256.

This is evidently a *paronomasia*, as the second *now* respects the common meaning of the term as regarding the present time.

To **NOW**, *v. n.* To *Now and Talk*, to talk loud-

ly, loquaciously, and in a silly manner, Clydes. Hence the phrase, "a *nowan* talker."

Perhaps from Isl. *nog* satis, *nog-r* sufficiens, abundans, q. superabundant; or A.S. *hneaw*, tenax, "that holdeth fast," Somner; q. persisting in discourse; or Fr. *nou-er*, to knit, to tie. The latter has undoubtedly the best claim, the *v.* being used in a moral sense concerning the bonds of friendship and society. Cet homme est entrant, flateur, il a bien-tôt *nouet* conversation. Il faut *nouer* une partie pour se divertir. Dict. Trev.

NOWDER, *conj.* Neither.

—"The said Marie Flemmyng, comperand personalie, *nowder* did exhibit nor present the saidis jowellis, nor yit schew any ressonabill caus quhy scho sould not do the samyn." Inventories, A. 1577, p. 194. V. NOUTHER.

NO-WYSS, *adj.* 1. Foolish, without thought or reflection, Ang.

2. Deranged; as, "That's like a *no-wyss* body," ib. To NOWMER, *v. a.* To reckon, to number.

"*Nonmert* money," a sum reckoned; Aberd. Reg. NOWTIT, *part. adj.* A potatoe is said to be *nowtit*, when it has a hollow in the heart, Aberd.

Isl. *knud-r*, Dan. *knude*, tuber, tuberculum; q. swelled, or puffed up; or A.S. *cnotta*, a knot.

NUB-BERRY, *s.* Cloud-berry, *Rubus chamaemorus*, &c.] *Add*;—Dumfr., Ettr. For.

It has been conjectured that the name is q. *knob*-berry, from the fruit appearing like a *knob* or protuberance. As *knob*-berry is the more general E. name, although *knout*-berry is also used, (V. Light-foot); Skinner thinks that it has received this name, either because the root is somewhat *knotted*, or because the flowers seem to exhibit the form of a "true lover's *knot*."

NUBBIE, *s.* A walking-staff with a hooked head; perhaps q. *knobbie*, a stick with a *knob*, Roxb.

Dan. *knub*, a knot in a tree.

NUBBIE, *s.* "An unsocial person, worldly, yet lazy;" Gall. Encycl.

Su.G. *nubb*, quicquid formam habet justo minorem; *knubb*, truncus brevis et nodosus, *knubbig*, nodosus; as transferred to man, obesus. *En knubbig karl*, one who is plump, or whose corpulence exceeds the proportion of his stature, who is *as braid's he's lang*, S.

NUDGE, *s.* A push or stroke with the knuckles, S.A.

"Macallum brought a pair of pipes might have served the piper of Donald of the Isles. But he gave my gudsire a *nudge* as he offered them;—so he had fair warning," &c. Redgauntlet, i. 252. V. NODGE, *v.* and GNIDGE.

NUFE, *adj.* Neat, spruce. V. NOOF.

NUGET, *s.* Expl. "one who is short of stature, and has a large belly," South of S.

Nudget, I suspect, is the proper orthography; q. resembling a thick stick or rung; Teut. *knudse*, *knodse*, fustis, clava; clava nodosa.

NUIF, *adj.* Intimate, Ettr. For. V. KNUFF, *v.*

NUIK, *s.* The corner of any thing, S. *nook*, E.

NUIKIT, *NUIKY*, *part. adj.* Having corners; as, "a *three-nuikit* hat," S.

To NUIST, *v. n.* To eat in continuation, to be still munching, Roxb.

From the same origin with *Knuse*, *Nuse*, *v.*; or more immediately from that given under *Noost*, *s.*

To NUIST, *v. a.* To beat, to bruise, Lanarks., Gall.

"When two are boxing, and one gets the other's head beneath his arm, he is said to *nuist* h m with the other hand;" Gall. Encycl.

Alem. *ge-chnistet* collidetur, Psa. 37. 34. He shall not be bruised or broken. This is undoubtedly from the same origin. Isl. *knus-a*, *knos-a*, contundere. Dan. *knust*, part. pa., crushed, mangled. V. KNUSE. NUIST, *s.* "A blow," ibid.

NUIST, *s.* "A greedy, ill-disposed, ignorant person;" Gall. Encycl.

NUIST, *s.* A large piece of any thing, Upp. Clydes. V. KNOOST.

To NUMP, *v. a.* Apparently a corr. of E. *mump*, to nibble.

He maun hame but stocking or shoe,

To *nump* his neeps, his sybaws, and leeks,

And a wee bit bacon to help the broo.

Jacobite Relics, i. 97.

NUNCE, *s.* The Pope's legate, or nuntio.

"The Quenis Majestie is sa waik in hir persoun, that hir Majestie can nocht be empeschit with ony besines concerning the *Nunce*.—Thairfoir it is gude ye solicit the Cardinall of Lorraine to caus the *Nunce* tak patience, for hir Grace is verry desyrus to haif him heir, but alwayis wald haif his cumming differrit to the Baptisme war endit." Bp. of Ross to Abp. of Glasg. Keith's Hist. App. ii. 135.

NUPE, *s.* A protuberance. V. NOUP.

NURDAY, NOORSDAY, *s.* New-year's-day, S.O.

NURDAY, *adj.* What is appropriate to the first day of the year, S.O.

Bra' canty chiels are a' asteer,

To glad their sauls wi' *Nurday* cheer.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 14.

NURG, NURGLE, *s.* "A short, squat, little, savage man;" Gall. Encycl.

NURISFATHER, *s.* Nursing-father.

—"His hienes hes very lyvlie expressit, to the unspeakable joy and comfort of the saidis estaitis, his most godlie and religious dispositioun as *nuris-father* of the kirk of God within his Maisteis dominionis, to advance the trew ancient apostolik faith," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 406. V. NOYRIS.

NURLING, *s.* "A person of a *nurring* disposition;" Gall. Encycl. V. NURR, *v.*

NURR, *s.* A decrepit person, Roxb.

Teut. *knorre*, tuber, nodus. V. KNURL.

To NURR, *v. n.* To growl or snarl, like a dog when irritated, Roxb., Gall.

A.S. *gnyr-an*, stridere, to gnash, Somner; Teut. *gnorr-en*, *knorr-en*, *knerr-en*, grunnire; frendere, fremere; Su.G. *knorr-a*, murmurare; Isl. *knurr-a*, id. Dan. *gnurr-er*, to growl. Our term has been originally the same with E. *gnar*, also *gnarl*, to snarl. Su.G. *knorr-a*, id.; Sax. *gnarr-en*; proprie de canibus hirrientibus.

NURRIS-BRAID, *adv.* A word applied to per-

sons who begin to work in so furious a way that they cannot hold on, Roxb.

Referring, perhaps, to the active exertions of a nurse, when she enters on her service. V. BRADE, to move quickly.

NURRIT, *s.* A little insignificant or dwarfish person, Roxb. V. NURR.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *knorre*, tuber, tuberculum, nodus, E. *knur*, whence *knurled*, stunted in growth. In Dan. however, to which many Border words must be traced, *noor* signifies an embryo. Norw. *noere* puellus, pusio; and *nortur*, a diminutive from the other, homuncio; G. Andr. p. 186.

NUTTING-TYNE, *s.*

My daddy left me gear enough,—

A nebbed staff, a *nutting-tyne*,

A fishing wand with hook and line.

Willie Winkie's Testament, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 143.

Qu. if a forked instrument for pulling nuts from the tree? *Tine E.*, a fork. V. TYND.

NYAFFING, *part. adj.* Idle, insignificant, contemptible; as, "Had your tongue, ye *nyaffing* thing," Loth. It seems to include the idea of chattering. V. NYAFF, *v.*, after *Newth*.

To NYAM, *v. a.* To chew, Ettr. For.

Gael. *cnamh-am* has the same meaning; but this must be sounded *gnav*.

To NYARG, *v. n.* To jeer, to taunt, Abred.

NYARGIE, *adj.* Jeering, *ibid.*

Isl. *narr-a*, ludibrio exponere, *narr-az*, scurrari.

NYARGLE, *s.* "A person fond of disputation," who "reasons as a fool;" Gall. *Encycl.*

NYARGLING, *part. pa.* "Wrangling;" *ibid.*

It might seem to be compounded of Su.G. *ny novus*, and *ierg-a* obgannire, Isl. *jarg-a* contendere, q. "taking delight in renewing strife."

To NYARR, NYARB, *v. n.* To fret, to be discontented, Aberd.

This liquid sound nearly approaches that of Isl. *knurr-a* murmurare; Teut. *knarr-en* stridere.

NYAT, NYIT, *s.* A smart stroke with the knuckles; as, "He gae me a *nyit* i' the neck;" Fife.

Perhaps radically the same with *Knoit*, *Noit*, although explained somewhat more strictly. It still more nearly resembles Isl. *knial-a*, *niot-a*, ferire. The origin may be *hnue*, the Isl. term for the knuckles; or perhaps q. *neivit*, from *Neive*, the fist.

To NYAT, *v. a.* To strike in this manner, *ibid.*

To NYATTER, *v. n.* 1. To chatter, Gall.

2. To speak in a grumbling and querulous manner, to be peevish, *ibid.*, Aberd. V. NATTER.

NYATTERIE, NYATRIE, *adj.* Ill-tempered, crusty, peevish, Aberd.

A.S. *naeddre* serpens; as, *áltríe*, *id.*, is from *ater*, *actter*, venenum; Isl. *nadra*, vipera.

O.

OAFF, OOFF, *adj.* Decrepit, worn down with disease, Ayrs.

Isl. *ofá*, languor. The provincial term is probably allied to E. *oaf*, a dolt.

To OAG, *v. n.* To creep, Shetl.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *ua*, verminare.

OAY, *adv.* Yes, S.

This has been mentioned as a word formed from Fr. *oui*; Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 690.

OBEDIENCIARE, *s.* A term applied to churchmen of inferior rank.

—"Als the vn honestie and misreule of kirkmene, baithe in witt, knowlege, and maneris, is the mater and caus that the kirk and kirkmene are lychtlyt and contemptit, for remeid hereof the kingis grace exhortis and prayis oppinly all archibischopis, ordinaris, and vthir prelati, and euey kirkmane in his awne degre, to reforme thare selfis & *obedienciaris*, and kirkmene vnder thame in habit and maneris to God and mane," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

L.B. *obediensarius* occurs in two senses, as denoting the highest order of Canons belonging to a cathedral, and also those who were usufructuaries. 1. Prima dignitas, ut vocant, inter canonicos Sancti Justi Lugduni. Chart. A. 1287. 2. Usufructuarius. Du Cange.

OBEFOR, *prep.* Before; q. *of before*.

"The mercatt day immediat *obefor*, ay quhill the nixt mercatt day, & sua furth ay as the mercatt gangis for the tym." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

To OBEY, *v. a.* To grant; "Thai wald *obey* thair supplicatioun." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

To BE OBEYIT OF, to receive in regular payment, to have the full and regular use of.

—"Hir grace optenit ane decret of the lordis of counsaile decernyng and ordanyng hir to be ansuerit and *obeyit* of the malis, fermes, proffetis, and dewiteis of all landis & lordschippis, and siclik of all castellis and houssis, gevin & grantit to hir in dowry be vmquhile our souerane lord of guid mynd," &c. Acts Mary 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 442.

This corresponds with the sense of OBEDIENCIARE, q. v. The term is evidently borrowed from the ancient ecclesiastical institutions. *Obedientiae praesertim dictae, Cellae, Praepositurae, et grangiae*, a monasteriis dependentes, quod monachi ab abbate illuc mitterentur vi ejusdem obedientiae, ut earum curam gererent, aut eas deservirent. *Ad Obedientiam Tenere*, idem quod jure precario seu usufructuario possidere. Hence, the name was transferred to lands or territories. *Obedientia*, regio obediens seu subdita alicui principi, quae ejus ditionis est. *Infra terras*

patrias, dominia, Obedientias, portus, &c. Rymer, A. 1502. V. Du Cange and Carpentier.

OBEYSANCE, s. The state of subjection to or holding of another, the state of a feudal retainer; an old forensic term.

"This man that this thief or revere is in service with,—or vnder his *obeysance*, salbe haldin and oblist to produce and bring him to the law before the justice, schireffis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 351.

Fr. *obeissance*, obedience; L.B. *obedientia*, (also *obeissantia*) homagium, vel ea quam vassallus erga dominum profitetur obedientia, seu potius servitium, relevium, uti accipi videtur vox *obeissance* in Consuet. Andegav. *Obeissantia* occurs in the same sense, A. 1264. V. Du Cange.

OBERING, s. "A hint; an inkling of something important, yet thought a secret;" Gall. Encycl.

* **OBJECT, s.** One who is very much deformed, or who has lost all his ability, or who is overrun with sores, S. *He's a mere object*, He is a perfect lazar.

"What!" roars Macdonald—"Yon puir shaughlin' in-kneed scray of a thing! Would ony christian body even yon bit *object* to a bonny sonsy weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

This use of the E. term may be viewed as originally elliptical, q. an *object* of compassion, or of charity, requiring the means of support from others.

OBIET SILVER, money exacted by the priest, during the time of popery, on occasion of death in a family.

"The chaiplanrie of Sanct Marie—togidder with the *obiet silver* of the said brucht, extending yeirlie to the sowme of fourtie shillingis." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 545. V. ABITIS.

TO OBLEIS, OBLYSE, v. a. To bind, &c.] *Add*;

The v. has had a similar form in O.E. "*Oblucion* or bynde by worde. Obligo." Prompt. Parv.

OBLISMENT, OBLISMENT, s. Obligation.

—"And likwyis to gif to thame sufficient assignatioun for pament of the rest at reassounable termis conforme to thair *oblismentis* and contractis *respectiue* maid with the said Colonell thairvpoun." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 325.

"In all and sundrie heades, articles, clausis, *oblisments*, points, passis, circumstances," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 152. V. OBLEIS, OBLYSE, v.

OBROGATIOUN, s. Abrogation.

"The *obrogatioun* & braking of this gude townis ordanans & statutis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

* **OBSCURE, adj.** Secret, concealed.

"In effect we had no certainty where he went, he was so *obscure*." Spalding, ii. 294.

Milton uses the v. in a similar sense.

TO OBSET, OBSETT, v. a. 1. To repair.

—"Skayth thae sustane throw want of the fysche, becaus scho had cassin done thair scheill, that thair *obset* the samyn on hir." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

"Chargit him in judgment till *obset* the skaycht done." Ibid. V. 17; i. e. to repair the damage.

"That he be indettit to *obset* the samyn." Ibid.

Teut. *op-sett-en*, erigere, tollere; Dan. *opsætt-er*, to set, to put up. It had been primarily applied to the reparation of the injury done to buildings.

2. It is sometimes used as equivalent to E. *refund*.

"To *obsett* & refund." Ibid. V. 17.

OBTAKEN, part. pa. Taken up, Aberd. Reg. **TO OBTEMPER, v. a.** To obey; Fr. *obtemper-er*.

—"And we decerne the saids hail persons—to' *obtemper*, fulfill and obey this our determinatioun," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 202.

OC, Ock, a termination primarily denoting diminution, but sometimes expressive of affection, S.

It is generally applied to animated objects, as in the names of children, *Jamock, Bessock, Jeanock, &c.*; sometimes to young animals, as in *Quyach, Queock*, a young cow, *Eirack* or *Yearock*, a hen-pullet; and also to inanimate objects, as *Bittock*, a little bit, *Whilock*, a short while, &c.

I am inclined to think that this termination had primarily respected the time of life; and, as it prevails most in those counties in which Celtic had been the general tongue, that it is from Gael. *og* young, whence *oige* youth. This term had entered into the composition of several words in that language,—differing from the Scottish use, as being prefixed. Thus, in place of *Quy-ock*, it is *og-bho* a young cow; *ogchulloch*, a grice, from *og* young, and *cullach* a boar or sow. According to this analogy, *Jamock* is merely "the young James." In Gael. diminutives are also formed by the addition of *ag*; as, from *ciar* dark-coloured, *ciarag* a little dark-coloured creature. V. Stewart's Gael. Gramm. p. 180.

In the Teutonic dialects, it is well known that *k*, or perhaps *ik*, marks diminution, as in *mennike* homunculus, from *man* homo. Whether this has a radical affinity to Gael. *og*, I shall not presume to determine. But I strongly suspect that the latter, and E. *young*, have had a common origin. Though this is immediately related to A.S. *geong*, there is reason to suppose that the *n* had been interjected, as it is not found in *geogath* youth, or Moes. G. *jugga* young.

Somner has called the A.S. termination *ing* a patronymic. But there can be little doubt that it is merely a modification of the word signifying young, which appears not only in the form of *geong*, but of *ging*. Thus *Aetheling* is merely "the young noble;" q. *aethel-ging*.

I may add that, as Boxhorn gives C.B. *hagg* as signifying parvulus, and Owen renders *og* "young, youthful;" we may view these terms as originally the same with Gael. *og*.

OCCASIOUN, s. Setting.

"He came nocht quhil ane lital afore the *occasioun* of the sun." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 87.

Lat. *occas-us*, O.Fr. *occasse*; coucher de soleil.

OCCASION, s. A term used, especially among the vulgar, to denote the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Supper, S.

"It is no uncommon thing for servants when they are being hired, to stipulate for permission to attend at so many sacraments—or, as they style them in their way—*occasions*; exactly as is elsewhere customary in regard to fairs and wakes." Peter's Letters, iii. 306.

"Mr. Janer thought that the observe on the great doctor Drystour was very edifying; and that they should see about getting him to help at the summer *occasion*." Ayr's Legatees, p. 18.

OCH HOW, interj. Ah, alas, S.

"But *och how!* this was the last happy summer that we had for many a year in the parish." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 140.

OCIOSITE', *s.* Idleness; Lat. *otiositas*.

I—purposit, for passing of the tyme,

Me to defend from *ociosité*. *Lyndsay's Dreme*.

OD, *interj.* A minced oath; one of the many corruptions of the name of *God*, *S.*

* ODD, used as a *s.* *To go, or gae to the odd, to be lost.*

"He'll let nothing *go to the odd* for want of looking after it," *S. Prov.*; "Spoken of scraping, careful people." *Kelly*, p. 165.

ODDS AND ENDS, 1. Scraps, shreds, remnants, *S.*; *synon. Orrows.* "*Odds-on-ends, odd trifling things;*" *Clav. Yorks. Dial.*

2. Small pieces of business, which properly constitute the termination of something of more consequence; as, a man is said to collect the *odds and ends* of the debts owing to him, when these are trifling, or only balances remaining after payment of the principal sums, *S.*

ODER, frequently used in the sense of *either*, *Aberd. Reg. V. OTHIR, conj.*

ODIN. *Promise of Odin.*]

Insert, col. 2. after l. 36;

A different account has been given of the use of these perforated stones, as found in Cornwall. *Strutt*, speaking of *Rocking Stones*, says:

"Add to these huge stones with holes made in them, that are often found in Cornwall, and other parts of the kingdom, which Mr. Borlase does not take to be sepulchral, but that the Druids caused them to be erected for some religious purposes: and tells us of the abolishment of an old custom, from a French author, *Q'on ne fasse point passer le betail par un arbre creux* (that they should not make their cattle pass through the trees with holes in them) and adds that men crept through one of those perforated stones in Cornwall, for pains in their backs and limbs: parents also drew their children through at certain times of the year, to cure them of the rickets. So he fancies that they are faint remains of the old Druid superstition, who held great stones as sacred and holy." *Strutt's Angel-cynnan*, i. 62.

Borlase thinks that some of these perforated stones had been originally used, according to the tradition mentioned above.

"By some large stones standing in these fields, I judge there have been several circles of stones erect, besides that which is now entire; and that these belonged to those circles, and were the detached stones to which the antients were wont to tie their victims, whilst the priests were going through their preparatory ceremonies, and making supplications to the gods to accept the ensuing sacrifice." *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 170.

* ODIIOUS, *adj.* Used as a mark of the superlative degree, *Mearns.*; *synon. with Byous.*

ODISMAN, ODMAN, *s.* A term used to denote a chief arbiter, or one called in to give a decisive voice when the original arbiters cannot agree.

—"Takand the burding on thame for dame Elizabeth Stewart,—and for the tutouris and curatouris

of the said Margaret Stewart, &c. Referrit be the saidis pairteis to certane indifferent personis and freindis, and to our souerane lord as ouris man and *odisman*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 280.*

"In caiss ony variance result vpoun the premissis, quhairthrow the said noble men sall not happin to—aggre amangis thame selfis, then thei sall report in presens of his maiestie,—quharethrow his hines as *odman* and *owrisman* commonlie chosin be baith the saidis partijs,—may gif finall decisioun," &c. *Ibid. p. 231.*

"*Odman* and *ourman* anens the clame." *Aberd. Reg. V. 16.*

From *odd*, *adj.* or *odds*, *s.* and *man*; *q.* he who makes the inequality in number, in order to settle a difference between those who are equally divided.

ODWOMAN, *s.* A female chosen to decide, where the arbiters in a cause may be equally divided.

"And alsua ane vther decret arbitrall—be certane honorable jugeis chosin be the saidis pairteis and vmquhile the quene our souerane lordis derrest moder as *odwoman* and *ourwomen* [*ourwoman*]." *Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. V. ODISMAN.*

OE, OY, OYE, *s.* A grandson, *S.*] *Add;*

"She left her *oy* Charles, son to the marquis, being but a bairn, with Robert Gordon baillie of Enyie, to be entertained by him, when she came frae the Bog." *Spalding*, i. 310.

2. It is still used, in the county of Mearns, to denote a nephew.

"Nepos, a nephew or *oye*." *Wedderburn's Vocabulary*, &c. p. 11.

Lhuyd gives *Ir. úa*, whence our *oe*, as corresponding with *nepos*, and signifying, not only grandchild, but nephew.

O'ERBY, *adv.* Over; denoting motion from one place to another at no great distance from it, *S.*
Quo' she unto the sheal step ye *o'erby*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

Quo' I to aunty, I'll *o'erby*

To luckydady. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 5.

"Robbie came *o'erby* ae gloamin', an' begude a crackin'." *Campbell*, i. 331.

Inby signifies approximation, but to a place just at hand; whereas *o'erby* conveys the idea that, in drawing near, a considerable space must be gone over. *V. INBY.*

O'ERCOME, *s.* 1. The overplus.] *Add;*

2. The burden of a song, or discourse, *S.*

A wee bird came to our ha' door,

He warbled sweet and clearly;

And aye the *o'ercome* o' his sang

Was "Waes me for Prince Charlie!"

Jacobite Relics, ii. 192.

"A new difference of opinion rose, and necessitated him to change the burden and *o'ercome* of his wearisome speeches." *The Provost*, p. 193.

3. A byeword, a hackneyed phrase, one frequently used by any one, *S.*

"The grace o' a grey bunnock is the baking o't. That was aye her *o'ercome*." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 108, 109.

O'ERCOME, *s.* Something that overwhelms one, *Ayrs.*

"The tale of this pious and resigned spir't dwelt

in mine ear, and when I went home, Mrs. Balquhidder thought that I had met with an *o'ercome*, and was very uneasy." *Ann. of the Parish*, p. 174.

To O'EREND, *v. a.* To turn up, to turn over *endwise*; spoken of things that have greater length than breadth or thickness, *Loth.*

To O'EREND, O'EREN', *v. n.* To be turned topsy-turvy, *q. Over-end, Loth., Ayrs.*

"I could hear the muckle amrie, stening [stending, i. e. springing] an' o'erenning down the brae, a' the way to the Mar-burn, whar it fizzed in the water like a red hot gad o' airn." *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 1820, p. 202.

To O'ERGAE, O'ERGANE. *V. OURGAE.*

O'ERGAFIN, *part. adj.* Clouded, overcast, *Roxb.*; perhaps from A.S. *over-gan* obtegere.

O'ERYEED, *pret.* Overpassed, went beyond, *S.B.*

There me they left, and I, but ony mair,
Gatewards, my lane, unto the glen gan fare.
And ran o'er pow'r, and ere I bridle drew,
O'eryeed a' bounds afore I ever knew.

Ross's Helenore, p. 31. *V. YEDE.*

To O'ERHING, *v. a.* To overhang, *S.*

A rock hangs nodding o'er its chrystal stream,
And flowers, Narcissus-like, it's waves o'erhing.

Poetical Museum, p. 45.

OFF-CAP, *s.* A term used to denote the compliment paid by the act of uncovering the head.

"Men will seeme to salute other gladly, and yet the harts will be wishing the worst: in harts they are enemies to other, and so commonly all their doings, beeking, and *off-cap*, and good dayes; both all their words and deeds are fained." *Rollock on 2 Thes.* p. 170.

OFF-COME, *s.* 1. Apology, excuse, *S.*

"We thought it the surest way, either for removing of differences, (if possible), or for the further clearing of them, or giving us the fairer *off-come* in the eyes of the world, to make this proposal to the foresaid ministers, that they together by themselves would draw up the sins of the times, and we together would do the like." *Society Contend.* p. 179.

2. It often denotes an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext, *S.* *V. AFFCOME*, which is the common pronunciation.

OFFENSIOUN, *s.* Injury, damage.

"Gif ony of—thair boitschipping war convict in ony wrang, strublens, or *offensioun* done to ony persone." *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16.

This word is used by Chaucer.

OFFER, *s.* *Offer of a brae*, the projecting part of the bank of a river, that has been undermined by the action of the water, *Roxb.* Synon. *Brae-hag.*

As *Isl. ofr-a* signifies *minitari*, it might seem to signify that part of a bank which has a threatening appearance. Or it might appear to be merely an elliptical use of A.S. *ofer*, *Su.G. oefwer*, super, as denoting that part of the bank which hangs over. But it seems to be undoubtedly the A.S. term *ofer*, *ofre*, *margo*, *ora*, *crepido*, *ripa*; "a water-bank," *Somner. Uppan thaes waetres ofre*; *Super aquae ripam*; *Lye.* The Teut. exactly corresponds; *oever*, *litus*, *acta*; *ripa*; *Kilian*,

OFF-FALLING, *s.* A declension. It is often used of one who declines in health or external appearance; also in a moral sense, *S.*

OFF-FALLER, *s.* One who declines from any course, an apostate.

"For the Lord's sake mind worthless, worthless me, who am as a dead man of a long time, separate from my brethren, and shot at, yea bitterly shot at, by all ranks of *off-fallers* from the cause of God." *Hamilton to Renwick, Society Contendings*, p. 40.

Belg. afvall-en, to fall off, to revolt; *afvallig*, a falling off, a defection.

OFF-GOING, *s.* Departure; applied to one's exit by death, *S.*

"Mr. Wellwood said, You'll shortly be quit of him, and he'll get a sudden and sharp *off-going*, and ye will be the first that will take the good news of his death to heaven." *Walker's Remark. Passages*, p. 35.

OFFICEMAN, *s.* 1. A term used to denote janitors, or the like, employed under the professors in a university.

"The haill fruittis, &c. to be employit to the intertenement and sustentatioun of the maisteris, teachers, and *office-men*, serwand in the saidis collegis." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1597, *Ed.* 1814, p. 148.

2. Employed in a more honourable sense, as denoting office-bearers about a court, or in a burgh.

—"Thair he tuik vp hous with all *office men* requisite for his estate." *Pitacottie's Cron.* p. 312.

"The Magistratts and *office men*, sic as the Provost, Baillies, Dean of Guild and Thesaurer, to be in all tymes comeing of the estaitt and calling of merchants conform to the act of parliament." *A.* 1583, *Maitl. Hist. Edin.* p. 230.

OFFICIAR, *s.* An officer of whatever kind.

"The Faderis—descendit haistilie fra thair trone, to have supportit this *officiare*." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 149, 150.

OFFSKEP, *s.* The utmost boundary in a landscape, *Selkirks.*

Resembling *off*, as denoting removal, and *Su.G. skap-a* formare; *q.* "the remote form."

OGIE, *s.* A vacuity before the fire-place in a kiln, the same as *Logie, Killogie*. *Ogie* is commonly used in the higher parts of Lanarks., often without the term *kill* being prefixed.

This would indicate that *Kill-ogie* were formed from *Su.G. kuln* a kiln, and *oega*, *Isl. auga*, *oculus*; also *foramen*, *q.* "the eye of the kill." *Kill-ee*, (*i. e. eye*,) is synon. with *Killogie*, *South of S.*

OGRIE, *s.* A giant with very large fiery eyes, supposed to feed on children, *Roxb.*

OGRESS, *s.* A female giant, who has the same characters, *ibid.*

Isl. uggir timor, from *og-a* terrere; whence *S. ugg*. But the designation may have originated from the traditionary tales concerning *Oger*, *Olger* or *Holger*, the Dane; whose name, says *Bartholin*, was familiar not only with Danes, but with Norwegians, Icelanders, Swedes, Germans, Britons, and French. *Diss. Histor. de Holgero*, app. 355, ap. *Oelrich*. He flourished in the time of Charlemagne.

OIG, a term connected with the names of persons in the Highlands of *S.*

—"Approues the chartor—to vmq^l. Archibald Makclach[1]ine of that ilk—to vmq^l. Lauchlane oig Makclauchlane his brother sone;—to the said vmq^l. Lauchlane oig and his airs male," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 141.

This seems equivalent to *younger* in E. Gael. Ir. *oige* id. *Oig* indeed signifies a champion. But this sense does not apply here. V. Oc, Ock.

OYILI, *s.* Oil; Aberd. Reg.

OYNE, *s.* An oven.

"Ilk burges of the Kingis may haue ane *oyne* within his awin ground, and na uther bot the Kingis burges." Balfour's Practicks, p. 49. V. Oon.

To OYNT, OYHNT, *v. a.* To anoint.] *Add*;

It is also O.E. "I *oynt*, Ie *oyngie*.—May butter is holson to *oynt* many thyngis with all." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 308, a.

OISIE, *interj.* Used in Galloway as expressive of wonder, or as a note of attention. It seems originally the same with *Oyes*. V. HOYES.

OYSMOND. *Oysmond Irne*, iron of a particular description.

"Twabarrellis of *Oysmond Irne*." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

"Iron called *Osmonds*, the stane—xx s." Rates, A. 1611. From *Osmiana*, a town in Lithuania?

OKRAGARTH, *s.* A stubble-field, Shetl.

Apparently from Su.G. *aker*, pron. *oker*, cornland, *seges*, and *garth* an inclosure.

For *Olai* Lex. Run. (in several places) Read, *Olavii*.

OLD MAN'S FOLD, a portion of ground devoted to the devil. V. GOODMAN, sense 8.

OLD MAN'S MILK, "a composition of cream, eggs, sugar, and whisky, used by the Highlanders" after a drinking-match, S.

"Flora made me a bowl of *ould man's milk*, but nothing would bring me round." Saxon and Gael, ii. 78, 79.

OLD WIFE'S NECESSARY, a tinder-box; Gipsy language, South of S.

OLICK, *s.* The torsk or tusk, a fish; *Gadus callarias*, Linn.; Shetl.

OLIGHT, OLITE, *adj.* 1. Nimble, fleet, active, S.B.] *Add*;

2. This term is, in Fife, understood as properly signifying, willing to do any thing.

This is nearly allied to the sense of cheerful, which is conjoined with that of active, as both expressed by this term in Galloway and Clydes.

OLIPHANT, *s.* An elephant.] *Add*;

O.E. "*olyphant*, a beest;" [Fr.] *oliphant*; Palsgr. B. iii. F. 51. "*Olyphant*. *Elephas*." Prompt. Parv.

OLLATH, *adj.* Willing to work, Perth.; *Oled*, Fife.

Evidently the same with *Olight*, pronounced *Olet*, or *olat*, in Angus. The sense also corresponds. For the willingness implied by the term is that of promptitude in bodily exertion.

OLOUR, *s.*

"The cause quhy the swannis multiplyis sa fast in this loch is throw ane herbe namyt *olour*, quhilk burionis with gret fertilite in the said loch." Bellend. Descr. Alb. c. viii.

This respects the loch of Spynie in Moray. Boethius says that this herb receives its name from *Ho-*

lor, a swan, because swans are extremely fond of its seed.

OMNE-GATHERUM, *s.*] *Add*;

This ludicrous term, (in E. *omnium-gatherum*), is more ancient than one might have supposed.

"With him he brought some oringes, some reasinges, sum bisqueat bread, some powder, some bullet, and so of *omnigaddarin* he broght a maledictione to furneis Dumbartoun." Bannatyne's Journal, A. 1570, p. 38.

It occurs also in Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 332.

Of his auld sermon he had perquier.—

Of *omnigatherene* now his glose,

He maid it lyk a Wealchman hose.

OMPERFITELY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

"Praeterito imperfecto, tyme *omperfitely* bygane, cum amarem, qwhen I lwfit.—Tyme present and *omperfitely* bygane, amare, to lwfe." Vaus' Rudimenta, B.b. 1.

ON, 1. Used in composition as a negative particle.] *Add*;

It frequently occurs in O.E. "I come to a man's place *on* looked for, *on* bydden, *on* welcome, as a malapert felowe dothe;" Palsgr. "*Onable*. *Inhabilis*.—*Onauysed*. *Improuisus*. *Ondedly*. *Immortalis*," &c. Prompt. Parv.

2. Often used in connexion with the present or past participle of the substantive verb, *being* or *been*, preceding the past participle of another verb, S.; as, "Couldna ye mind, *on being* tauld sa aften?" Could not you recollect, without being so frequently told?

Been is frequently used in the same sense, Aberd.; as, "Couldna ye mind, *on been* tauld?" &c. But I suspect that this is merely the part. pr., which assumes the form of the past from rapid pronunciation, and the common elision of the final *g*.

ON-BEAST, *s.* 3. The tooth-ache, S.B.] *Add*;

Unbeast, id. Ayr. Gl. Surv. *Add*, four lines below;

This ridiculous idea may possibly have originated from the appearance of the nerve in a tooth, when it is pulled. It seems, however, to have been very generally diffused. From the account which Brand gives of a charm used for the tooth-ache, it has evidently reached the Orkney islands.

"Some years ago," he says, "there was one who used this charm, for the abating the pain of one living in Eda, tormented therewith; and tho' the action was at a distance, the charmer not being present with the patient, yet according to the most exact calculation of the time, when the charm was performed by the charmer, there fell a living worm out of the patient's mouth, when he was at supper. This my informer knew to be a truth, and the man from whose mouth it fell is yet alive in the isle of Sanda." Descr. of Orkn. p. 62.

ONBRAW, *adj.* 1. Ugly, not handsome, Clydes. 2. Unbecoming; as, "an *onbraw* word," *ibid*.

ONBRAWNESS, *s.* Ugliness, *ibid*.

ONCOME, *s.* 1. A fall of rain or snow, S.] *Add*;

2. The commencement of a business, especially of one that requires great exertion, as in making an attack, Fife.

"I houp we'll hae a gude affcome."—"I'm for the

good *oncome*,—a fear for the affcōmé." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 156.

"Good *oncome*" may signify successful attack.

3. An attack of disease, South of S.

"This woman had acquired a considerable reputation among the ignorant by the pretended cures which she performed, especially in *on-comes*, as the Scotch call them, or mysterious diseases which baffle the regular physician." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 44.

This is apparently synon. with *Income*.

ONCOST, *s.* 2. Extra expence, additional expence, Fife.] *Add*;

"The general price paid for working coals is from two to three shillings per ton; and the selling price for the same quantity, upon the hill, is 6s. 8d., which yields but a very small return to the coal-master, on account of the overpowering contingent expenses known in collieries by the name of *Oncost*." Agr. Surv. Clackmannans, p. 401. V. UNCOST.

ONDER, *prep.* Under; Aberd. Reg.

ONDING, *s.* A fall of rain or snow.] *Add*;

Syne honest luckie does protest

That rain we'll hae,

Or *onding* o' some kind at least,

Afore't be day.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 19.

"Look out, Jock, what night is't?" "*Onding* o' snaw, father."—"They'll perish in the drifts." Heart M. Loth. i. 197.

ONDINGIN, *s.* Rain or snow; as, "There'll be a heap o' *onding*in;" S.B.

ONDISPONIT APOUN, not disposed of by sale or otherwise.

"And that he, with thar avis, gif thar be ony of thar gudis in place *ondisponit apoun*,—considre the sammyn. And safer as the saidis gudis ar of avale, that he deliuer thaim to the said Patrik." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 93.

To ONDO, *v. a.* The same with E. *undo*, Aberd.

It wad hae made your heart fu' sair,

Gin ye had only seen him;

An't had na been for Davy Mair,

The rascals had *ondune* him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 130.

Pron. *ondeen*. A.S. *ondon*, Teut. *ontdo-en*, id.

ONDREYD, *part. pa.*

"And cam nocht to be *ondreyd* be him thairaf." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

ONE-ERIE'.

Among the many rhymes preserved by children, especially as a sort of lottery for regulating their games, the following seems to have been, with some variations, common to Scotland and England.

One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,

Alibi, crackerie, ten or eleven;

Pin, pan, muskiedan,

Tweedle-um, twaddle-um, twenty-one.

This is the mode of repetition in Loth. In the north of S. it is—Een-erie, twa-erie, tickerie, &c.

In the county of Surrey thus:

One-erie, two-erie, tickerie, seven,

Allabone, crackabone, ten or eleven;

Pot, pan, must be done;

Tweedle-come, tweedle-come, twenty-one.

Honest John Bull's mode has a greater approxi-

mation to common sense. For although he finds only a *bone*, he is determined to have the marrow out of it.

One might almost suppose that this had been transmitted from the ancient Belgae of Britain, q. *een-reye* or *rije*, one line or series, from *een* unus, and *reye*, *rye*, *ryghe*, linea: ordo, series; chorea.

ONEFILIT, *part. adj.* Undeified, Aberd. Reg.

ONE LATE, *adv.* Of late, lately.

—"The said Androvis charteris, evidentis, & letrez, quhilk he haid of the landis of Ballegerno, wer tynt *one late*, & the selis tharof cuttit & distroyit." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1497, p. 191; i. e. *on late*.

ON-ENDYT, *part. pa.* Not terminated; a term applied in our olden times in S. to the infinitive mood.

"Infinitivo modo. *On endyt* or *determyt* mode to nowmyr or persone." Vaus' Rudiment. Bb. ij, b.

It is to be observed that the negative *on* is to be viewed as equally connected with *determyt* as with *endyt*.

ONE-VSIT, *part. pa.* Not being used.

"Because the said Normond [Leslie] & c. wald nocht abyd at thair awne artiklis, he now—reproducit the ansueris of the saidis articlis, the said remissioun blank, & obligatioun one the samyne sort as thair ressaunt the samin, without ony innovatioun [i. e. alteration] *one vsit*." Acts Mary 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 472.

ONFA' o' the nicht, the fall of evening, Roxb.; *Gloamin* synon.

But or the *onfa* v' the nicht,

She fand him drown'd in Yarrow. *Old Song.*

ONFALL, *s.* A fall of rain or snow.] *Add*;

"The snow lay thick on the ground at the time; but the *on-fall* had ceased." Ayr Courier, Feb. 1, 1821.

ONFEEL, *adj.* Unpleasant, disagreeable, implying the idea of coarseness or roughness; as, "an *onfeel* day," "*onfeel* words," &c. Teviotd.

Perhaps from A.S. *on* privative, and *fel-an*, tangere, to feel; q. disagreeable to the touch. But V. FEEL, FEELE, *adj.*

ON-FORGEWIN, *part. pa.* Not paid, not discharged. "He sell pay viij sh. *on forgewin*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

ONFRACK, *adj.* Not active, not alert; used as to the state of the body, Loth.; *Onfeirie*, *Unfery*, synon. V. FRACK.

ONGELT, ONGILT, *part. pa.* Not gilded.

"Item, four harnessingis of blak velvett, thre of thame with stuthis and bukkillis all ourgilt, and ane of thame *ongelt*. Item, five harnessingis of cramesy velvett, foure of thame with stuthis and bukkillis, ourgilt with gold, and ane of thame *ongilt*." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 53. V. ON.

ONGOINGS, ONGAINS, *s. pl.* Procedure.] *Add*;

"In the quiet *ongoings* of that little world, there had no doubt been stoppage and delay; but most of the hearths burned as before." M. Lyndsay, p. 394.

"Wha the sorrow's that duntin' at my lug wi' a fore hammer?—Davie, ye scamp, that's some o' your *ongaens*." St. Kathleen, iii. 162.

Ongangins is used in the same sense, Dumfr.

ONHABILL, *adj.* Unfit, or unable; Aberd. Reg.

ONY GATE, in any place, S.

"If we're no sae bien and comfortable as we were up yonder, yet life's life *ony gate*, and we're wi' de-

cent kirk-ganging folk o' your ain persuasion." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 165, 166.

It properly signifies "in any way."

ONY HOW, or AT ONY HOW, at any rate, S.A.

"When he was fairly mastered, after one or two desperate and almost convulsionary struggles, Hatteraick lay perfectly still and silent; 'He's gaun to die game *ony how*,' said Dinmont; 'weel, I like him na the waur o' that.'" Guy Mannering, iii. 294.

"If you cannot come yourself, and the day should be wat, send Nanny Eydent, the mantua-maker, with them; you'll be sure to send Nanny *ony how*." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 262.

ONKENNABLE, *adj.* Unknowable, Clydes.

"While we war stannan upo' stappan-stanes, switheran what to do, we war suprisit wi' the soun' of an *onkennable* nummer of sma' bells, a' tinkle-tinklan." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

ONKER, *s.* A small portion of land, Argyles.

—"Charged to give up ane rental of the said piece of ground, which he cannot doe, being only a little *onker* of land not worth the rentalling." Law Paper.

Isl. *angr*, *angur*, signifies a tongue of land, sinus vel lingua terrae, locus scilicet angustus, G. Andr. Haldorson; Germ. *anger*, planities; Su.G. *aeng*, *wang*, arvom conceptum, quod alternis seritur. Norw. *anger* is explained by Dan. *landstrækning*, i.e. a tract of land.

ONLAYING, *s.* Imposition.

"Gif he had onie calling, it was ather extraordinar,—or ellis ordinar, quhairbie ane lauchfullie callit pastore callis another be the sacrament of Ordour, and *onlaying* of handis." Nicol Burne, F. 126, a.

ONLAND, or UNLAND, *s.* A designation of land occurring in some ancient charters, Aberd.

ON LIFE, ON LYFF, ONLYFF, ONLYVE, alive.

And gif he war on *life* quhil now in fere,

He had bene euin eild with the, and hedy pere.

Doug. Virg. p. 84.

"All and sindrie personis yet on *lyff* quhilkis wer prouidit to benefices or pensionis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 384.

Sometimes the terms are conjoined.

"It salbe lefull to euerie ane of the saidis personis foirfaltit yitbeing *onlyff*, and to the airis, successouris, bairnis and posteritie of thame quhilkis ar departed, to succed to thair predicesouris," &c. Ibid.

"The personis foirfaltit,—sa monie as ar *onlyve*—sall be restorit," &c. Ibid. p. 386.

This is completely A.S. *Tha he on life waes*; Quum ille in vita erat; Matt. 27. 63. Gower and Chaucer use on *liue* and on *lyue* in the same sense. This, as Tooke has shewn, is the origin of the E. adv. *alive*.

ONLOUPING, *s.* The act of getting on horse-back, S.

"The commissioner—goes to horse toward Hamilton; but at his *onlouping* the earl of Argyle, the earl of Rothes, and Lord Lindsay, three pillars of the covenant, had some private speeches with him, which drew suspicion that he was on their side." Spalding's Troubles, i. 91.

Germ. *anlauf*, "a spring, a leap, or jump;" Ludwig. V. Loup on, v. a.

ON MARROWS, sharers in a joint concern; as,

"We're on *marrows* wi' ane anither;" Roxb.

V. MARROW, *s.*

ONNAWAYES, *adv.* In no wise.

—"That this acte and ordinance *onawayes* hurte nor preiuge the lordis of Session and College of Justice and thair memberis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

"Yitt the rest of the lordis *onnowayes* could be content that he [Lord Hamiltoun] should have any preheminance so long as the queine kept her widow head, and hir bodie cleane from licherie." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 284.

Through this edition of Pitcottie it is generally printed *onowayes*, which mars the meaning of the term.

This corresponds with the A.S. idiom, *on* being used for *in*; *On nane wisan*, nullo modo; *On aelle wise*, omnimodo; from *wise*, modus, mos. As our writers generally use the form here exemplified, we must bear, as patiently as possible, the gruff censure of Dr. Johns. on this orthography; "This is commonly spoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*." He had not observed, that the A.Saxons occasionally employed the term *waeg*, a way, as synon. with *wise* a manner; as, *ealle waega*, omnibus modis, Leg. Aethelst. Pref. 2.

ON ON, *prep.* On, upon; a reduplication very common among the vulgar, S.

And syn ilka tait maun be heckled out throw,

The lint putten as gait, anither the tow,

Syn *on on* a rock wi't, and it taks a low;

The back of my hand to the spinning o't.

Ross's Rook and Wee Pickle Tow.

I need scarcely say that the sense, as here used, is quite different from that of *onon* mentioned, vo. *Onana*. ON PAST, not having passed, or gone forward.

"To returne hame *on past* to the tryst;" i.e. without having gone to the place of meeting, or to fulfil an engagement previously made; Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

ON-SETT, ONSETTE, *s.* A term anciently used in S. to denote the messuage or manor-house of a barony.

"Valentine Leigh, in his buik of surveying of lands, affirmis *messuagium* to be the tenement or lands arable; and the dwelling-house or *place*, or court-hall thereof, to be called *sit*, from the Latine *situs*: quhilk we call the seat, or *on-settle*." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Messuagium*.

This term occurs in an act of parliament, but in such connexion that it is doubtful, whether the manor of the landholder, or the *steading* of the tenant, be meant. If the latter, *onsett* must in this instance be viewed as synon. with *onstead*.

"That euery mane spirituale and temporale within this realme, havand ane hundrethe pund land of new extent be yeir—causs euery tennent of thare landis, that hes the samin in tak and assedacioune, to plant vpoun thare *onsett* yerelie for euery merk lande ane tree." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 343. *Onset*, Ed. 1566, Fol. 119, a.

—"All and hail the—landis of Ravelrig, with housis, biggingis, yairdis, orchairdis, toftis, croftis, *onsettis*, outsettis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 637.

A.S. *on-sæt* incubuit; *onsitting* habitatio, unde *on-set* apud Northymbros, mansum, toftum, tugurium, significans; Lye. The latter part of the word is found in Su.G. *sæte* sedes, whence *sæteri* villa nobilium, *hœgsæte*, sedes primaria.

ONSETTAR, s. One who makes an attack or *onset* on another.

"That the saidis persones makeris of the saidis tuiyleis and combattis eftir dew tryell that they war the first *onsettaris*,—sall be takin, apprehendit and wairdit for yeir and day." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 240.

ONSETTIN, part. adj. Applied to one whose appearance is far from being handsome, Roxb.

Teut. *ont-sell-en*, male dispoñere. V. SET, *v.* to become one.

ONSETTING, s. An attack, an assault.

"He hes maid diners *onsettingis* & prouocaciounis on hym." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

ONSLAUGHT, s. A bloody fray or battle, Roxb.

This word, although O.E., as denoting an attack or onset, is obsolete in English writing. A.S. *on-slag-an*, incutere, impingere.

ONSLAUGHT, s. Apparently, release.

"The Swedens disappointed of their *onslaught*, retired after his Majestie to their leaguer, and having put a terror to the enemies armie, by this defeat, he did get some days longer continuation to put all things in good order against their coming." Monro's Exped. P. ii. p. 52.

The meaning is, they did not, as they expected, so defeat the enemy, as to release themselves from the necessity of defending the town of Werben. This word seems to have been used merely by our military men, who had served on the continent; Teut. *ontslagh* dimissio, remissio, solutio; Belg. *ontslag* discharge, release; from *ont-sla-en*, solve, absolvere, &c. **ONSTEAD, s.** A steading.] *Add*;

"This group of houses, a farmstead and cottages, now become ruinous, was, it is said, chosen by Ramsay for Glaud's *Onstead*, and the habitation of the two rural beauties Peggy and Jenny.—The remains of these houses exactly agree with the description of Glaud's *Onstead*," &c. Notes to Pennecuick's Tweed. p. 130, 131.

Onstead, A.Bor. "a single farm-house;" Grose.

ON-STOWIN, part. pa. Unstolen, Aberd. Reg. **ONTJETH, s.**

"There are also many *ontjeths*, i. e. small parcels of ground lately inclosed from the common, and set to a tenant for money rent only." P. Aithsting, Shetl. Stat. Acc. V. 581.

This must surely be an *erratum* for *outsets*.

"When a part of the common is enclosed and farmed, the enclosure is called an *ontset*; but the outsets are never included in the numeration of merks of rental land." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl. i. 147, 148. **ON TO, or TILL.** *Weil* or *Geylies on till*, well nigh to, S.B.

ONTRON, s. "Evening;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 693. V. ORNTREN.

ON-WAITER, s. 1. One who waits patiently for any thing future.] *Add*;

2. One who attends another for the purposes of service.

"That they—and their fishers *onwaiters* and servants attending the fishing bussines—sall not be arrested," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 243.

ONWAITTING, s. Attendance.

"And sicklike, thair is special allowance grantit to the said Eustachius for his service and *onwaitting* in setting forward the said wark, fra the tyme that he sall enter to the bigging of the pannis vnto the four compleit pannis be furneist daylie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

ONWAITTING, adj. Of or belonging to attendance.

—"His own faction—had sent him over as their commissioner,—and had allowed him 4000 merks for his *onwaitting* charges and expenses." Spalding, i. 335, (2d.)

ONWYNE, in the proverbial phrase, Wyne and Onwyne, S.B. V. WYNE.

Onwyne is evidently related to AS. *unwind-an*, Teut. *ontwind-en*, retexere.

ONWYNER, s. The foremost ox on the left hand, in a yoke, Aberd.

ONWITTINS, adv. Without the knowledge of, without being privy to, Ang.

OO, in E. words, before k, in the S. pronunciation receives the sound of long *u* in the E. language, and is written either as *eu*, or with *e* quiescent after *k*. Thus *nook, look, took, cook, hook, book*, become *neuk, leuk, teuk, ceuk, heuk, huke, bouk, buke*.

OO, s. Grandson. "Andro Murray his oo;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15, p. 612. V. OE.

"David Anderson his oo and taxman;" Reg. Aberd. V. 15. "The servant feyt [hired] to his oo's half nettis fishing." Ibid.

OO, s. Wool, S.] *Add*;

"To gather oo on one's claise," to feather one's nest, Aberd. Hence,

Ooy, adj. Woolly, S.

—Swains their ooy lambkins guide,
An' sing the strains of honest love.

Picken's Poems 1788, iv.

OOBIT, s. A hairy worm, with alternate-rings of black and dark yellow, Roxb. When it raises itself to the tops of the blades of grass, it is by the peasantry viewed as a prognostic of high winds. V. OOBIT.

OODER, s. Exhalation, &c. V. OUDER.

OOF, s. This term is expl. as suggesting the idea of an animal, whose face is so covered with hair, that it can scarcely see; applied to a weak harmless person, Fife.

This seems the same with E. *oaf* or *ouphe*, a sort of fairy. Teut. *alve* incubus, faunus. Hence,

OOF-LOOKIN, adj. Having a look of stupidity, *ibid*.

OON, s. Used for *woun*, wound.

Drinkin' to haud my entrails swack,

Or droun a carin' oon, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10. V. CARIN'.

To OOP, &c. *v. a.* To bind with a thread.] *Add*;

2. Metaphorically to join, to unite.

"When she had measured it out, she muttered to herself—'A hank, but not a hail ane—the full years o' the three score and ten, but thrice broken, thrice to oop (i. e. unite); he'll be a lucky lad an he win through wi't.'" Guy Mannering, i. 65, 66.

OORAT, adj. Applied to animals, when from

cold or want of health the hair stands on end, Loth.; evidently the same with *Oorie*.

OORE, *adv.* Ere. This is given as the pronunciation of Ettr. For.

"And *oore* I gatt tyme to syne mysel, ane grit man trippyt on myne feit, and fell belly-flaught on me with ane dreadful noozle." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42. V. Or, *adv.*

OORIE, **OOURIE**, **OWRIE**, *adj.* 1. Chill, &c.] *Add*; 4. "Drooping, sad-like, melancholy;" Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

"Her bark's war than her bite," said Mrs. Craig, as she returned to her husband, who felt already some of the *ourie* symptoms of a hen-pecked destiny." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 245.

A transition, from the uncomfortable sensation caused to the body by cold, to the dejection or pain produced in the mind, by any thing that is viewed as a presage of evil.

C.B. *oer* cold, *oer-i* to make cold.

OORIE-LIKE, *adj.* Languid, having the appearance of being much fatigued, Dumfr.

OOTH, *s.* Value. *Keep it till it bring the full ooth*, Do not sell it till it bring the full value, Selkirks.

A.S. *uth-ian* signifies to give. Whether it has any affinity seems doubtful. We say, that a commodity *gives*, i. e. brings, such a price in the market.

OOWEN, *adj.* Woollen, S.B.

—On the breast, they might believe,
There was a cross of *owen* thread.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

OOZE, **OOUZE**, *s.* 1. The nap, or *caddis*, that falls from yarn, cloth, &c., Ayrs.

The E. word does not seem to have this signification, which is obviously a deviation from the proper meaning, the origin of which see in *WEESE*.

2. Cotton or silk put into an ink-stand, for preserving the ink from being spilled, Perth.

OOZLIE, *adj.* In a slovenly state, Gall.

"A person is said to be *oozlie* looking, when he has—a long beard, unbrushed clothes, and dirty shoes." Gall. Encycl.

A secondary sense of *Ozelly*, q. v.

OPENSTEEK, *s.* A particular kind of stitch in sewing, S.

"*Open-steek*, open-stitch;" Gl. Antiq.

OPENSTEEK, *adj.* Used to denote similar ornaments in building.

"Ah! it's a brave kirk—nane of your whigmaleries and curliewurlies and *opensteek* hems about it." Rob Roy, ii. 127.

OPENTIE, *s.* An opening, a vacancy, Kinross.

To OPPONE, *v. a.* 1. To oppose.] *Add*;

2. It is used to denote the proof exhibited against a prisoner at his trial.

"The advocate could not find a just way to reach me with the extrajudicial confession they *opponed* to me." Crookshank's Hist. i. 342.

To OPPONE.] *Read*, *v. n.* *Add*;

The prep. *aganis* is sometimes subjoined.

"Supplication of the burgh of Annand, and pair-teis *opponand aganis* the same." Acts. Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 215.

OPPROBRIE, *s.* Reproach; Lat. *opprobrium*.

"Upon the high streets of sundry—burghs royall, there are many ruinous houses—to the *opprobrie* thereof, and common scandall of this kingdom." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 144.

To OPTENE, **OUPTENE**, *v. a.* To obtain.

"As twiching the xl lb. clamyt be the said Symon vpon Thomas Kennedy, quhilk he *optenit* lauchfully vpon him,—the said Simon producit a decreet of certane jugis arbitrouis that he had *optenit* the said soume." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 22.

"He ma *ouptene*;" Abard. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

ORANGER, *s.* An orange, S.

"At weel Jean ye'se no want a sweet *oranger*, aye twa." Saxon and Gael, i. 129.

Fr. *oranger*, an orange tree.

ORCHLE, *s.* A porch, Mearns.] *Add* to etymon; Fr. *arceau*, and O.Fr. *oriol*, both signify a porch.

ORD, *s.* A steep hill or mountain.] *Add*;

The term is used in this sense in Ayrs.

* **ORDER**, *s.* To take Order, to adopt a course for bringing under proper regulation.

"The Lothian regiment raised a mutiny, and would not suffer any of Loudon's regiment lying without the ports, nor their commanders or captains to take order with them." Spalding, ii. 292.

ORDINARE, *adj.* Ordinary, S.

By ORDINARE, *adv.* In an uncommon way, S.; nearly synon. with E. *extraordinarily*.

"They were *by ordinare* obedient and submissive to those in authority over them." R. Gilhaize, ii. 126.

It is also used as an *adj.*

"The minister—with a calm voice, attuned to *by ordinare* solemnity,—pronounced the blessing." Ibid. ii. 181.

ORF, *s.* A puny creature, one who has a contemptible appearance, Loth.

Apparently the same with *Warf*, id. Lanarks., and corr. from *Warnolf*, q. v.

To ORIGIN, *v. a.* To originate.

—"Making no kynd of alteratioun bot such as—was *origined* and derived from the actis of the assembly," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 319.

ORIGINAL SIN. *s.* A cant phrase, evidently of a profane cast, used to denote debt lying on an estate to which one succeeds, Clydes.

2. Also used, with the same spirit, to characterize the living proofs of youthful incontinence, S.

ORILYEIT, *s.* A piece of cloth, or bandage, used for covering the ears during the night.

"Huidis, quaißis, collaris, rabattis, *orilyeittis*, naipkynis, camyng claitis, and coveris of nicht geir, schone, and gluißis."—"Half ane dussane of quaißis, and half a dussane of *orilyeittis* of holland clait, sewit with gold, silver, and divers cullouris of silk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 231.

"Ane quaiß [coif] with a *orilyeit* of bolane clait, sewit with crammosie silk." Ibid. p. 232.

Fr. *oreillette*, properly denotes the ear-piece of an helmet; but had been transferred to a piece of female head-dress used by night; from *oreille*, Lat. *auris*, the ear.

ORINYE, *adj.*

"Item, thrie peces of courtingis for the chepell of

orinye hew, of dalmes and purpoure, with ane frontale of the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 104.

Apparently the same with Fr. *orangé*, orange-coloured; if it be not from *orin*, golden.

ORISHEN, *s.* "A *savage-behaved* individual; probably—from Fr. *ourson*, a bear's cub;" Gall. Enc.

ORISING, *part. pr.* Arising.

From thair *orising* stok cuttit quhill thay be,
—Thay may nocht than, be natur so absceidit,
Do fructifie and fleureiss as afor.

Colkelbie Son, v. 777.

Norm. *ori-er*, to rise up.

ORLEGE, &c. *s.* 1. A clock.] *Add*;

"O.E. *oriloge*, a clocke;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 51, b.

"*Orlage*. *Orolagium*." Prompt. Parv.

4. A dial-plate, &c.] *Add*;

"*Orlache* & knok of the tolbuith;" Aberd. Reg.

ORMAISE, *adj.* Of or belonging to the isle of *Ormus*.

"Of *Ormaise* taffatis to lyne the bodeis and sclevis [sleeves] of the gounne and vellicotte, iiii elle." Prec. Treasury, A. 1566-7, Chalmers's Mary, i. 207. V. ARMOSIE.

ORNTREN, *s.* 1. The repast taken between dinner and supper, Galloway.] *Add*;

2. Evening, Ayrs.; written *Ontron*.

"*Ontron*, evening;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs., p. 693.

This is evidently the same with Cumb. *Orndoorns*, afternoon drinkings; corr. says Grose, from *onedrins*; Prov. Gl. A. Bor. *earnder* signifies the afternoon.

Germ. *undern*, *underen*, to dine, prandere, meridiare; Wachter. *Undern*, with the A. Saxons, properly denoted the third hour, that is, according to our reckoning, nine A. M. Junius (Gl. Goth.) shews from Bede, l. iii. c. 6, that this, with our forefathers, was the time of dinner. Corresponding with this, Isl. *ondverne* signifies, mane die; G. Andr. p. 12. A.S. *vndern mete* is explained both breakfast and dinner; and indeed, it would appear that it was their first meal, or, in other words, that they had only one meal for breakfast and dinner. Both Junius and Wachter view the Goth. terms as derived from C.B. *anterth*, denoting the third hour. According to the latter, this is transposed from Lat. *tertiana*. *Eender*, or *yeender*, Derbysh., which must be viewed as originally the same word, retains more of the primary sense, for it signifies the forenoon; Gl. Grose.

Undaurnimat is used by Ulphilas for dinner. *Than naurkjais undaurnimat aiththau nahtamat*; when thou makest dinner or supper; Luke xiv. 12. In Friesland noon is called *under*; and the *v. onder-en* signifies to dine; in *underen* to take a mid-day sleep. This must have been the *siesta* after dinner.

ORPHIS, *s.* Cloth of gold.

"Item, ane chesabill of purpoure velvot, with the stoyle and fannowne *orphis*, twa abbis," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

That is, "the stole and *sudarium* were both of clofth of gold." "3 fawnous [*r. fawnons*] of cloath of gold," are mentioned in Regist. Aberd. V. FANNOUN. *Orphis* is undoubtedly from L.B. *orific-ium*, used for *aureficium* or *aurefrigium*. Dedit—casulam, dalmaticas diaconi et subdiaconi, cum cappa processionali de eodem panno cyrico cum fatura et *orificiis*. Baluz. T. 2. *Orphreis* is also used in the same sense. V. Du Cange.

ORPIE, ORPIE-LEAF. *s.* Orpine, &c.] *Add*;

"*Crassula*, *orpie*;" Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

ORROW, ORRA, *adj.* 3. Not appropriated, not employed.] *Add*;—used in regard to things, S. Insert the quotation from Ferguson, given here, under sense 6.

6. Spare, vacant, not appropriated; applied to time, S.

Ye'd better steik your gab awee,
Nor plague me wi' your bawling,
In case ye find that I can gie
Your Censorship a mawling,
Some *orra* day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing; *Caled. Mag.* Sept. 9, 1788.

"Oh dear Mr. Bertram, and what the waur were the wa's and the vaults o' the auld castle for having a whin kegs o' brandy in them at an *orra* time?" *Guy Mannering*, i. 133.

7. Inferior, petty, paltry, Aberd.

8. Base, low, mean, worthless. In this sense one is said to "keep *orra* company," Aberd.

9. Odd; exceeding any specified, determinate, or round number, S.

ORRA-MAN, *s.* One employed about a farm to do all the jobs that do not belong to any of the other servants, whose work is of a determinate character, Loth. *Jotterie-man* seems synon. Berwicks.

ORRELS, *s. pl.* What is left o'er, or over, Kin-cardines.; the same with ORROWS, q. v. In Aberd. it is understood as signifying refuse.

To ORT, *v. n.* 1. To throw aside provender.] *Add*;

4. When a father gives away any of his daughters in marriage, without regard to the order of seniority, he is said "to *ort* his dochters," Ayrs.

OSAN. Poems 16th Century, p. 168, given in Gl. as not understood, is for *Hossannah*.

—Angels singes euer *Osan*

In laude and praise of our Gude-man.

OSHEN, *s.* A mean person; from Fr. *oison* a ninny;" Gall. Encycl.; primarily, a gosling.

OSLIN, OSLIN-PIPPIN, a species of apple, S.

"The *Oslin pippin* is sometimes called the Original, and sometimes the Arbroath pippin: by Forsyth it is named Orzelon.—The *Oslin* has been for time immemorial cultivated at St. Andrews and Arbroath, where there were formerly magnificent establishments for monks, by whom it was probably introduced from France." Neill's Hort. Edin. Encycl. p. 209.

To OSTEND, *v. a.* To shew. Lat. *ostend-ere*.

—"His hienes, be the avise of his last parliament, assignit, warneit & chargeit all personis that clamit—to tak, raiss, or intromett with ony sic exactiouns of Cawpis, suld cum to the nixt parliament, and thar *ostend* and schew quhat richt thai haid to the taking of the samyn." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

OSTENSIOUNE, OSTENTIOUNE, *s.* 1. The act of shewing.

"And now at this present parliament the saidis personis makin the saidis clamis, has bene oftymes callit for the *ostentioune* and schawin of thar richtis." Ibid.

2. Used to denote the formality of lifting up the hand in swearing.

—"All vtheris lordis speritvale, temporale, and com-

missionaris of burrowis,—hes maid faith and sworne ilk ane be thaim selfis be the *ostentiuone* of thar richt handis, that thai salbe lele and trew and obedient to my said lord gouvernour tutour to the quenis grace," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 411.

* OSTLER, *s.* An inn-keeper.

"Upon the morn timely he rises, and to the south goes he."—"Night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the yete-cheek, who was an *ostler*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 17. V. HOSTELER.

"*Ostler*. Hospiciarius." Prompt. Parv.

OSTRYE, OSTRE, *s.* An inn.] *Add*;

O.E. id. "*Ostrye* [Fr.] *hostelrie*;" Palsgrave, B. iii. F. 57, b.

OSZIL, OSILL, *s.* The merle or thrush, also the black-bird.] *Add*;

We learn from Palsgrave, that in O.E. this name was given to the starling. "*Osyll*, a byrde, [Fr.] *estourneau*;" B. iii. F. 51, b.

O'THEM, some of them; as, *O'them faucht*, *O'them fled*, Upp. Clydes.

OTTEUS, *pl.* Octaves. V. UTASS.

"We haue power—till *choyce* an officer till pass with us for the engathering of our quarter payments, and oukly pennies, and to pass before us on *Corpus xi* (*Christi*) day, and the *otteus* thereof, and all other general processions," &c. Seal of Cause, 1505, p. 57. OU, *interj.* V. OW.

OUBIT, *s.* 1. *Hairy oubit*, a butterfly in the catterpillar state, Roxb. V. OOBIT.

2. Applied, by itself, as a term of contempt, to any shabby puny-looking person, *ibid*.

In this sense *Vowbet*, q. v. is used by Montgomerie.

OUDER, OWDER, *s.* 1. A light mist or haze, such as is sometimes seen on a cloudy morning when the sun rises, Ettr. For.; pron. q. *ooder*.

"The ground was covered with a slight hoar frost, and a cloud of light haze, (or as the country people call it, the blue *ouder*.) slept upon the long valley of water, and reached nearly mid-way up the hills." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 204.

In this sense, the term might seem allied to *Isd. udur*, moistness.

2. The name given to the flickering exhalations, seen to arise from the ground, in the sunshine of a warm day, Ettr. For. *Summer-couts*, S.B. *King's weather*, Loth.

As these seem, in one denomination, to be compared to *colts*; shall we suppose that, in a dark and superstitious age, they had received another name, in consequence of being viewed as something preternatural? If so, we might suppose some affinity between *ooder* and Teut. *woud-heer*, a fawn, a satyr; whence *woud-heer-man*, a spectre.

To OVER, *v. a.* To get the better of any thing, especially of what is calamitous; as, "He never *over'd* the loss of that bairn;" Stirlings.

I do not find that the *v.* appears in this simple form in any of the other dialects.

OUER ANE, *adv.* In common, together.] *Add*;

Dan. *ouereens* agreeing, Wolff; concorditer, Baden; from *over* and *een* one. It is also used in composition, *ouereenskomme*, *ouereensstemme*, to agree, to accord, to be of one opinion. Sw. *oefverens* is synonymous; *komma oefverens*, *draga oefverens*, &c. to agree.

OUER-BY, OVERBY, *adv.* A little way off; referring to the space that must be *crossed* in reaching the place referred to, S. V. O'ERBY.

"There's only ane o' the sailors in the kitchen.—The ither's awa *ouer bye* to Kinaden, an' weel guided he'll be, nae doot." St. Kathleen, iii. 229.

To OVERCAP, OWERCAP, *v. a.* To overhang, or project over, S.B.

"The coping, whether sod or triangular stone, ought to *overcap* two inches on each side of the wall." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 118.

"It [thatch] is either sewed to the cross spars of the roof, by tarred twine; or the roof is first covered with divots laid on *overlapping* like slate." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 46.

To OVEREAT *one's self*, to eat to surfeiting, S. OVERENYJE, *s.* Southernwood, Aberd. Artemisium abrotanum, Linn.; elsewhere *Apple-ringie*. Fr. *auronne*, id.

This is a favourite plant with the country girls, who also denominate it *Lad's Love*.

OUEREST, *adj.* Higher, uppermost; the superlative of *Ouer*.

For cause they knew him to depart,

They strife quha suld be *ouerest*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 42.

Teut. *overste*, Su.G. *oefwerst*, Germ. *oberst*, id.

TO OUERGAF, *v. n.* To overcast; a term applied to the sky, when it begins to be beclouded after a clear morning, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Dan. *overgaa*, to eclipse. Or perhaps rather the pret. *ofergeaf*, *ofergaef*, of A.S. *gif-an*, tradere, with *ofer* prefixed.

To OUERGEVE, OWERGIFFE, *v. a.* To renounce, especially in favour of another.

"His maiestie promittis—to caus George Erle of Huntlie—to frielie renunce, discharge, and *ouergeve* all richt, tytle, and entress quhilkis thay haif or may pretend to the office of schirreffschip, justiciarie, or commissariat, within the boundis of the foirnamit landis and isles," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 163.

OUERGEVIN, *s.* An act of renunciation.

—"The said landis were set be his hienes of lang tyme of before to Wilyame Striuling of the Kere knycht be the *ouer gevin* of John Hepburne of Rollandstoune to the said Schir Wilyame." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 206.

To OUERHAILE, *v. a.* To oppress; to carry forcibly.

"He sayes, Let no man oppresse, ouercome, *ouerhaile*, or circumveen another man, or defraude his brother in any matter."—"He exceptes no man. The Earle, the Lort, the Laird, beleueus his power be giuen him to *ouerhaile*, to oppresse men. No, no, if thou runnest so, thou shalt neuer win to heauen." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 173.

In using this term, he means to give the literal sense of the original word *ὑπερβαίνω*, which is rendered transgredior. *Ouerhaile* seems properly to signify to draw over; as allied to Teut. *over-hael-en*, transportare, trajicere; Belg. *over-haal-en* to fetch over.

To OVERHARL, *v. a.* To oppress. V. OUEHARL.

OUERHEDE, OUEHEAD, *adv.* Wholly, S.] *Add*;

"In this yeir, Clement Oor, and Robert Lums-

dene his grandsone, bought beforhand from the Earle Marishall the beir mail [meal] *ourhead* for 33 sh: and 4^d the boll." Birrell's Diarey, p. 36.

To **OVERHYE**, *v. a.* To overtake. V. **OURHYE**.
To **OVERHIGH**, *v. a.* The same with *Overhye*.

"The coachman put faster on and out-run the most part of the rogues,—while [till] at last one of the best mounted *overhighed* the postilion, and by wounding him in the face,—gave the rest the advantage to come up." Crookshank's Hist. i. 395.

There seems to have been an absurd attempt made to give this word something of an E. form. For it is used in the account of the death of Archbishop Sharpe published by authority.

OVERIN, *s.* A by-job, Lanarks.

It may be viewed *q.* what is left *over*, to be done at any time; or perhaps as nearly allied in sense to A.S. *ofering* superfluitas, as denoting something which is not absolutely necessary, and may therefore be neglected for a time.

OVERITIOUS, *adj.* 1. Excessive, intolerable, Roxb.

2. Boisterous, violent, impetuous, headstrong, Aberd.

To **OVERLAP**, *v. a.* 1. Properly to be folded over, S.

2. Applied to stones, in building a wall, when one stone stretches over another laid under it, S.

"It is essential—that the stones frequently *overlap* one another," &c. Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 88. V. **THROUGH-BAND**.

In the same manner it is used in regard to slating, thatching, &c. S.

OVERLAP, *s.* The place where one thin object lies over part of another; in the manner of slates on a roof, S.

"When the stones are small, the dykes should be proportionally narrowed, to make the two sides connect more firmly, and afford more *overlaps*." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 85.

OVERLAP, *s.* The hatches of a ship.

"Fori, the *overlap* or hatches." Wedd. Vocab. p. 22.

This seems different from *Ouerlop*; and corresponding with Teut. *over-loop*, fori, tabulata navium constrata, per quae nautae feruntur.

OVERLEATHER, *s.* The upper leather of a shoe, South of S.

"When the sole of a shoe's turned uppermost, it maks aye but an unbowsome *overleather*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, &c. ii. 202.

OVERLY, *adj.* Careless, superficial, &c.] *Add*;

"This calls us to search and try our ways, that we may know what it is that the Lord contends with us for; and indeed we may find, in a very slight and *overly* search and enquiry, many procuring causes of it on our part." Shield's Notes, &c. p. 4.

The A.S. verb *ufer-an* morari, differri, to delay, as it is from the same root, conveys the same idea, *q.* to let things lie *over*.

OVERLY, *adv.* Excessively, in the extreme.

"When the Session meets, I wish you would speak to the elders, particularly to Mr. Craig, no to be *overly* hard on that poor donsie thing, Meg Miliken, about her bairn." Blackw. Mag. June 1830, p. 26.

2. Prodigal, disposed to squander, Ayrs.

OVERLOFT, *s.* The upper deck of a ship.] *Add*;

In the following passage it certainly signifies the upper deck.

"That na skipper, master or awner of ane ship—fuir nor stow ony merchandice upon the *over loftis* of thair shippis, without thay indent with the awneris of the shippis and gudis," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 619. **OVERLOP**, **OURLOP**, *s.* The same with *Over-loft*; the upper deck of a ship.

"And at the maisteris fure na guidis vpon his *ouerlop*, the quhilk & he do, tha gudis sall pay na fraucht, nor na gudis vnder the *ourlop* to scot nor lot with tha gudis in case thai be castin." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87. *Ouer loft* in both instances, Ed. 1566.

Teut. *over-loop van't schip*, epotides: auriculæ navis: rostra navis: ligna ex utraque parte prora prominentia. V. **OVERLOFT**.

OVERLOUP, *s.* The stream-tide at the change of the moon.

"At the stream, which is at the change of the moon, which is call'd here the *overloup*, there are lakies both at low water and at high water." Sibbald's Fife, p. 88.

If the tide is meant; Teut. *over-loop*, inundatio; *over-loop-en*, inundare, ultra margines intumescere. If the change of the moon; Teut. *over-loop* transcurus; *over-loop-en*, cursim pertransire.

OVERMEIKLE, *adj.* Overmuch; *Ourmeikle*, S.

"He—advysed with his counsall quhat was best to be done in this matter, and how he might best punisch the injuries done be the lordis, quhilk he thought was *overmeikle* to tak in hand to punisch thame opinlie." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 297. *Overmuch*, Edit. 1728.

OUERQUALL'D, *part. adj.* Overrun, as with vermin. *Ouerquall'd wi' dirt*, excessively dirty, Roxb.

Teut. *over* and *quell-en*, molestare, infestare, vexare. To **OVERSAILYIE**, *v. a.*

"Robert Lermont, being to rebuild a waste teneament—in Skinner's Close, obtained from the Council of Edinburgh—an act giving him liberty to *oversailyie* the close, having both sides thereof, and cast a transe over it for communicating with both his houses," &c. Fountainh. 3. Suppl. Dec. p. 16.

OVERSET, **OURSET**, *s.* Defeat, misfortune in war.

"And quhen ony gret *ourset* is lik to cum on the bordouraris, thai think the inland men sulde be redy in thar supple." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1456, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 45. *Overset*, Ed. 1565. V. **OVERSET**, *v.*

OVERSMAN, **OURMAN**, *s.* 8.] *Add*;

"To submit to tua or thrie freindis on ather syde;—or ells to agrie at thair first meitting on ane *ouris-man* quha sall decerne within that space." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

To **OVER-SPADE**, **OWER-SPADE**, *v. a.* To trench land by cutting it into narrow trenches, and heaping the earth upon an equal quantity of land not raised, Aberd.

"All garden grounds are trenched, when first set apart for this purpose; and are occasionally trenched thoroughly to the depth of 16 or 18 inches; or else they are half trenched, provincially *over-spaded*;

that is, narrow ditches, about 15 inches deep, and two feet wide, are laid upon an equal breadth of untilld land; and in that situation exposed to the winter's frost." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 361.

To OVERTAK, *v. a.* 1. To be able to accomplish any work or piece of business, when pressed for time, S.

2. To reach a blow to one, to strike.

"Percussit me pugno, He overtook me with his steeked nieff." Wedderb. Voc. p. 28.

To CUM O'ER, to TAK O'ER, *id.*; as, "I'll tak ye o'er the head," S.

OVER-THE-MATTER, *adj.* Excessive, Roxb.

OUERTHROUGH, *adv.* Across the country, S.

OUER-TREE, *s.* The *stilt* or handle of the plough, used in Orkney. It has only one.

OUERWAY, *s.* The upper or higher way.

"Then he gaue command to thrie hundrethe horsmen to pas the *ouerway*, and to cum in at the west end of the toun be a priuey furde." Hist. James the Sext, p. 171.

OVERWARD, *s.* The upper district of a county, denominated from its local situation, S.

"In the shire of Clydesdale, Lanerk is the head borough of the *overward*, for holding courts, and registering diligences. Hamilton is the head borough of the nether ward, for holding courts." Ersk. Inst. B. i. Tit. 4. § 5. V. OVER, *adj.* Upper.

OUF-DOG, *s.* A wolf-dog, South of S.

Then came their collarit phantom tykis,
Like *ouf-dogs*, an' like gaspin grows.—

Hogg's *Hunt of Eildon*, p. 322.

OUGHTLINS, OUGHTLENS, *adv.* In any degree, S.O. "*Oughtlens*, in the least;" Gl. Shirrefs and Picken.

OULKIE, OWKIE, *adv.* Weekly, once a-week, S.B. *ouklic*.

"That travelling vpon the Sunday—is greatlie occasioned be the mercatis hauldine *ouklic*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 301.

But nae man o' sober thinkin

E'er will say that things can thrive,

If there's spent in *oukly* drinkin

What keeps wife and weans alive.

Macneil's *Poetical Works*, i. 19. V. OULK.

OWKIE, *adv.* Weekly, every week, S.B.

"That thair be wokly thre market dais for selling of breid within the said toun [Edinburgh]; that is to say, Monanday, Wednesday, and Friday *ouklic*." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 378. V. OULK.

OUNCE-LAND, *s.* A denomination of a certain quantity of land, in the Orkney islands.

"The lands in Orkney had been early divided into ure or ounce lands, and each ounce-land into eighteen-penny lands, and penny-lands again into four-merk or farthing-lands, corresponding to the feu-money paid at that time. Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 31. V. URE, *s.* a denomination of land, &c.

OUNCLE-WEIGHTS, *s. pl.* "The weights used about farm-houses;—generally sea-stones of various sizes, regulated to some standard." Gall. Encycl.

OVNE, *s.* An oven; Aberd. Reg.

OUNKIN, *adj.* Strange, uncommon, Orkn.

Isl. *okunn-r*, ignotus; but more accommodated to the form of *Onkent*, S.

OUPHALLIDAY, *s.* V. UPHALIEDAY.

To OUPTENE, *v. a.* To obtain. V. OPTENE.

To OUR, OURE, *v. a.* To overawe, to cow, Loth.

The only sense in which I find A.S. *ufor-an* used is, differre; to delay, to postpone; q. to let the time pass *by* or *over*; from *ofer*, *ufer*, *over*.

OURACH, OORACH, *s.* The name given to potatoes, Shetl. "It's terrible I can get nae ither meat sep [except] da warry gad [fish from seaware], and de watery *ourach*."

As Isl. *ur* denotes rain, fancy might trace a resemblance, because this root is viewed as *watery*. But as we cannot suppose that the inhabitants of Shetland had any northern name for this root, which was quite unknown to them till of late years, it seems probable that, when it was first introduced, they would give it the name of some plant or root to which it had a real or supposed resemblance. As, in some parts of Sweden, the Meadow cow-wheat, or *Melampyrum pratense*, is called *Oorra-grot*, (Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 548), the seeds of which the swine carefully seek, digging up the moss for it, perhaps the Shetlanders, knowing this name, might transfer it to the potatoe.

OURBACK, *s.* A cow, which, though she has received the bull, has not had a calf when three years old, Stirlings.; q. *Over-back*.

OURCOME, O'ERCOME, *s.* The overplus, S.] *Add*;

"The *ourcome* of thre pesis of clayth;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

OURCOME, O'ERCOME, *s.* The chorus of a song, S.; also *Ournturn*. V. O'ERTURN.

To OUREPUT, *v. a.* To recover from, to get the better of; applied to disease or evil, Loth.

OURFA'IN. *At the ourfa'in*, about to be delivered, near the time of childbirth, S.

To OURGAE, OURGANG.] *Insert*, as sense

4. To overpower; as with labour, or as expressing great fatigue. "She's quite *ourgane* wi' wark," S. Belg. *overgaan*, part. pa. Overtired with going; Sewel.

5. To pass, to elapse. It is often used in the following form; "There's nae time *ourgane*," i. e. no time has yet been lost; it is still soon enough, S.

OURGAUN RAPES, "rapes put over stacks to hold down the thatch;" Gall. Encycl.

OURGANG, *s.* 1. The right of first *going over* a water in fishing.

"We—had the first *ourgang* of the said fisching.—In our *ourgang* and maling of the said water; & fischeyt the samyn, intrusand thame selfis thairin." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24.

A.S. *ofergang-an*, Teut. *ouerga-en*, transire; *ouerganck* transitus; Sw. *oefwergang*, passage.

2. Extent. "The *ourgang* & boundis of the toun;" Aberd. Reg.

To OURHARL, *v. a.* To overcome.] *Add*;

It is also written *overharl*.

"The lord Home—conveined—the most pairt of"

the nobilitie, at Edinburgh, schewand to thame that the realme was evill guidit and *overharled* be my lord Angus and his men on the ane pairt, and be my lord Arrane on the other pairt, stryveand daylie for the auctoritie." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 298. *Overhaled*, Ed. 1728, p. 122.

Here it evidently conveys the idea of being over-run, or oppressed by perpetual depredations.

2. To handle, to treat of, to relate.

—Expert and weill preuit
Thay war in the Est warld,
As is heir breuly *ourharld*.

Colkelbie Son, F. 1. v. 363.

3. To treat with severity, to criticize with acrimony; synon. to *bring o'er the coals*.

"Thair breadwinner, thair honor, thair estimatioun, all was goan [gone], giff Aristotle should be so *owirharled* in the heiring of thair schollars." Melville's Diary, Life A. Melville, i. 258.

OURHEID, *adv.* Without distinction.

"Prissit [valued] to xij d. *ourheid*." *Aberd. Reg. V. Ouerheide*.

TO OURHYE, OVERHYE, *v. a.* To overtake.] *Add*;

"Monseour Tillibatie—followed verrie fercleie efter thair enemies, and *overhyed* thame at Linlithgow." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 307. V. OVERHIGH.

OURLAY, OWRELAY, *s.* A cravat, S.] *Add*;

"Haste home, in good sooth! haste home, and lose the best chance of getting a new rokelay and *owrelay* that I have had these ten years?" *The Pirate*, i. 183. TO OURLAY, *v. a.* To belabour, to drub, to beat severely, *Aberd.*

The term seems to have been originally applied to a person laid flat under his antagonist; Teut. *ouerleggh-en*, superponere.

OURLAY, *s.* A kind of hem, in which one part of the cloth is folded, or laid over the other, S. Fr. *ourlet*, id., *ourlet* to hem.

TO OURLAY, *v. a.* To sew in this manner, S.

OURLEAT, O'ERLEET, *s.* Something that is lapped, *laid*, or folded over another thing; Loth.

OURMAN, OURISMAN, *s.* An arbiter. V. OVERSMAN.

OURSHOT, O'ERSHOT, *s.* The overplus, S.; synon. *O'ercome*.

Su.G. *oefwerskott*, residuum, vel quod numerum definitum transgreditur; from *oefwer* over, and *skiut-a* trudere. V. Ihre, vo. *Skiuta*, trudere, sense iii.

OURTURN, *s.* *Ourturn of a sang*, that part of it which is repeated, or sung in chorus, S.

OUR-WEEKIT, O'ER-WEEKIT, *part. adj.* 1. He, who has staid in a place longer than was intended, is said to have *our-weekit* himself, especially if he has not returned in the same week in which he went, Teviotd.

2. Butcher meat, too long kept in the market, is called *our-weekit meat*, and sold at a lower price, *ibid.*

This word is viewed as formed from *over* and *week*, *q.* passing the limits of one week.

OURWOMAN, *s.* A female chosen to give the casting voice in a cause in which arbiters may be equally divided. V. ODWOMAN.

This term is used only by old people.

OUSE, OWSE, *s.* An ox, Banffs., *Aberd.*, Mearns.

—Seldom hae I felt the loss

O' gloyd or cow, *ouse*, goat or yowe.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

"To a man gaun to fell an *ouse* wha had drawn in his plough mony a year.

O man, thou sure ungratefu' art—

Gin your hard heart can fell that *ouse*,

A harmless beast, and born for toil."

Ibid. p. 82.

This nearly resembles the most ancient form of the word; Moes.G. *auhs*, Alem. *ohso*, *osse*, Belg. *osse*. V. pl. OUSEN.

OUSSEN-BOW, *s.* A piece of curved wood put round the necks of oxen, as a sort of collar, to which the draught is fixed; now rarely used, Teviotd. Teut. *boghe* arcus; from the form.

OWSSEN-STAW, *s.* The ox-stall, S.

She sought it in the *owssen-staw*, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 146.

OUSTER, *s.* The arm-pit, Renfrews.; corr. from OXTER, *q.* v.

* OUT, *prep.* This is used in a sense nearly the same with E. *alongst*. "Out the road," along the road, S.B.

OUT, *adv.* To *Gae out*, to appear in arms, to rise in rebellion, S. V. GAE OUT.

TO OUT, *v. a.* Totell or divulge a secret, Ettr. For. The *v.* as thus used, does not correspond with A.S. *ut-ian*, which merely signifies to eject. But it is strictly analogous to Teut. *ut-er* eloqui, enuntiare, publicare, given by Kilian as synon. with E. *utter*.

TO OUT, *v. n.* To issue, to go forth.

In sundre with that dusche it brak.

The men than *owt* in full gret hy.

Barbour, xvii. 699. MS.

Formed obliquely from A.S. *ut-ian* expellere, E. to out.

OUT-ABOUT, *adj.* *Out-about wark*, work done out of doors, S.

"An' though she canna just bear to do *out-about* wark wi' the lave o' the lasses, yet she's very diligent at her wheel." *Glenfergus*, ii. 155.

OUT-AN'-OUT, *adv.* Completely, entirely; as, "He drank the glass *out-an'-out*;" "He's *out-an'-out* a perfect squeef," Clydes.

OUT-BEARING, *part. adj.* Blustering, bullying, *Aberd.*

OUTBY, *adv.* Abroad, not in the house.] *Add*;

"A' gangs wrang when the Master's *out bye*; but I'll take care o' your cattle mysell." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 178.

2. Out from, at some distance.] *Add*;

"And div ye think—that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day—sic a sea as it's yet *outbye*—and get naething for their fish, and be misca'd into the bargain?" *Antiquary*, i. 252.

"The very pick-maws and solan-geese *out by* yonder at the Bass hae ten times their sense." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 283.

OUT-BY, *adj.* 1. Opposed to that which is domestic; as, "*out-by* wark," the work that is

carried on out of doors; applied especially to agricultural labour, S.

2. Remote or sequestered. Thus it is applied to those parts of a farm that are more remote from the steading, S.

"Harry and I have been to gather what was on the *out-bye* land, and there's scarce a cloot left." Tales of my Landlord, i. 195.

OUT-BLAWING, *s.* Denunciation of a rebel.

"Incontinent efter the *out blawing* Schir George & Schir William tuke away Schir Jhone Fosteris gudis, that is to say schepe & nolt." Addic. of Scottis Corniklis, p. 5, 6. V. To BLAW out on one.

OUT-BREAKER, *s.* An open transgressor of the law.

"Some slight loona, followers of the Clanchattin, were execute; but the principal *outbreakers* and malefactors were spared and never troubled." Spalding's Troubles, i. 56.

Teut. *utbrek-en*, Dan. *udbrekk-e*, erumpere; whence *udbrekning*, the breaking out.

OUTCA', *s.* 1. A place convenient for pasture, to which cattle are *caw'd* or driven out, Dumfr.; "A small inclosure to drive housed eattle a while of the day to;" Gall. Encycl.

2. "A wedding feast given by a master to a favourite servant." Ibid.

OUTCOMING, *s.* 1. Egress, S.

"Heere, the leader is the beast of the bottomlesse pit, which was opened for his *outcoming*, as were the heauens for the others, and his hosts are all earthly." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 207.

2. Publication.

"Whatsoever might have been done at the first *outcoming* thereof, yet now when it was stale, and the author departed this life, any particular answer should appeare vntimous." Forbes's Defence, Ded. A. 3 a.

OUT-DIGHTINGS, *s. pl.* The refuse of grain, Roxb.; synon. with *Dightings*. V. DICHT, v.

OUTDRAUCHT, *s.* Synon. with *Extract*.

"That my lord gouvernour in faice of parliament grantit that he geve express commande to him to gif furth the extracte and *outdraucht* of all proces of forfaitoure concerning the erle of Anguiss," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 415.

"The extract or *out-draucht* of the chekkar rollis of ane Schiref's compt, maid in the chekkar,—makis sufficient faith." A. 1547, Balfour's Pract. p. 368.

A.S. *ut-drag-an*, extrahere, educere; Teut. *ut-draeg-en* efferre.

OUTFALL, *s.* A sally.

"The first night, the Major made an *out-fall*, where having bravely shoven their courage, and resolution, returned againe without great losse." Monro's Exped. p. 11.

OUTFALLING, *s.* The same with *Outfall*.

"Private men's *outfallings* and broils are questioned as national quarrels." Spalding, i. 188.

OUTFANGTHIEFE, *s.* 1. A right, belonging to a feudal lord, to try a thief who is his own vassal, although taken *with the fang* within the jurisdiction of another.

2. Extended to the person thus taken.

"*Out-fangthiefe* is ane forain thiefe, quha cumis fra an vther man's lande or jurisdiction, and is taken and apprehended within the lands pertainand to him quha is infest with the like liberty." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Infangthefe*.

This can only be viewed as a secondary and improper sense of the word. V. INFANGTHEFE.

OUTFIT, *s.* 1. The act of fitting out, applied indiscriminately to persons and things, S.

2. The expense of fitting out, S.

OUTFORTH, *adv.* Apparently, henceforth, in continuation, onwards.

"And forthir *out forth* that the said princesse had full declaracione and varry witting of trouth and leaute that was and is in the forsaid Schir Alexander [of Leuingston] and all the vthir personis forwritin," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1439, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 54.

OUTLAY, *s.* Expenditure.] *Add*;

"Some gentlemen—I was ass enough to be one—took small shares in the concern, and Sir Arthur himself made great *outlay*." Antiquary, i. 291.

OUTGAÏN, *s.* The entertainment given to a bride in her father's or master's house, before she sets out to that of the bridegroom, S.

OUTGAÏN, *part. adj.* Removing; as, "the *out-gain* tenant," he who leaves a farm or house, S.

OUTGAIT, *s.* 1. A way for egress.] *Add*;

3. Ostentatious display, Ayrs.

"She was a fine leddy—maybe a wee that dressy and fond o' *outgait*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 259.

"*Onle gate*. Exitus." Prompt. Parv.

OUTGANE, *part. pa.* Elapsed, expired.] *Add*;

A.S. *ut-gan* signifies exire, egredi. Teut. *ut-gaen*, however, occurs precisely in the sense of our term; *desinere*, *finiri*.

OUTGANGING, *s.* The act of going out of doors, S.

"Is Peggy no come back?" said the miller; "I dinna like *outgangings* at night. If it's ony decent acquaintance, Peggy kens she's welcome to bring them in." Petticoat Tales, i. 208.

OUTGIE, *s.* Expenditure, S.; synon. *Outlay*. Teut. *wigheue*, *expensae*, *expensum*.

OUTGOING, *part. pr.* Removing; used in the same sense with *Outgaïn*, which is the proper form.

"All matters in dispute should be settled, not between the *outgoing* and incoming tenant, but between the farmer and the proprietor." Agr. Surv. E. Loth, p. 62.

OUTHERANS, *adv.* Either, Lanark. V. OTHIE.

OUTHERY, *adj.* A term applied to cattle, when from their leanness, roughness of skin, and length of hair, it appears that they are not in a thriving state, Berwicks.

OUTHORNE, *s.* The horn blown for summoning, &c.] *Add*;

I can scarcely view the coincidence between this term and the C.B. name for a trumpet as merely accidental. This is *udgorn*; which Owen resolves into *ud* high, loud, shrill, and *corn* a horn. It is also

written *utgorn*; *uth* being expl. "extended or out." Lhuys writes *ytgorn*.

OUTHOUNDER, s. An inciter, one who sets another on to some piece of business.

"It is vehemently suspected that the Gordons were the *outhounders* of these highlandmen, of very malice against Frendraught for the fire aforesaid." Spalding, i. 32. V. **HOUNDER-OUT**.

OUTHOUSE, s. An office-house of any kind, attached to a dwelling-house, S.] *Add*;

Su.G. *uthus*, bovine, granarium, &c. quae separatim etaliquo intervallo ab ipsisaedibuscondi solent; Ihre.

OUTING, OUTIN', s. 1. The act of going abroad; a pretence for leaving the house; as, "She's an idle quean, she'll do any thing for an *outing*;" Loth.

2. A collection of people, of different sexes, met for amusement, Clydes.

OUTISH, adj. Beauish, shewy; and at the same time fond of going to places of public amusement, Clydes.; from *Out*, adv. q. "wishing to shew one's self abroad." V. **OUTTIE**.

To OUTLABOUR, v. a. To exhaust by too much tillage, Aberd.

OUTLAYED, OUTLAID, part. pa. Expended, given out of the purse, S.

"In building farm-houses, it is the prevailing practice that the proprietor pays all the *outlaid* money for materials and wages of workmen; the tenant performing the carriages, and becoming bound to uphold the houses during his tack." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 38. V. **OUTLAY**.

OUTLAN, OUTLIN, s. An alien; as, "She treats him like an *outlan*;" or, He's used like a mere *outlan* about the house;" Ang. *Outlin*, Fife.

Blyid Jamie, a youdlin like a fir in its blossom,
Sair sabbit his tongue, a tear fill'd his ee,
Ane *outlin* tae what was ay wringin' his bosom,
Till Jenny's wee flittin' gaed down the green lee.
M.S. Poem.

Evidently from the same origin with O.E. *outlandish*, Isl. *vllend-r*, peregrinus, Su.G. *ullaenning*, Dan. *ullaending*, id.; from *ut* extra, and *land* terra.

OUTLER, s. An animal that is not housed in winter, S.; Gl. Sibb.

"*Outlers*, cattle which are wintered in the fields;" Gall. Encycl.

OUTLETING, s. Emanation; applied to the operations of divine grace, S.

"Here is a great wonder, that ever such an unsuitable generation should have so many precious *outletings* of the Lord towards them." King's Sermon. p. 30. V. **SOCIETY CONTENDING**.

OUTLOOK, s. A prospect, the view that a person has before him; as, "I hae but a dark *outlook* for this warld," S.; synon. *To-look*, *To-look*, q. v.

Mr. Todd has inserted this word in Johns. Dictionary; but in another sense, as denoting "vigilance, foresight." The word is analogous to Belg. *uyl-zigt*, and Sw. *utsikt*, id. q. *outsight*.

OUTLORDSHIP, s. A property or superi-

ority of lands lying *without* the jurisdiction of a borough.

"And als that na indwellar within burgh purchases any *outlordship* or maisterschip to landwart, to rout nor ryde, to play at bar, or any vtherway in the oppressioun of his neichtbour," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1491, c. 57, Ed. 1566.

OUTMAIST, adj. Outermost, Aberd. Reg.

OUT ON, adv. Hereafter, by and by, Shetl.

OUTOUR, OUTOWRE, adv. 2. Out from any place.] *Add*;

"To stand *outower*, to stand completely without the inclosure, house," &c. Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

G. Andr. renders Isl. *ut yfer* ultra, extra, extrorsum, foras; Lex. p. 259.

3. Quite over; as, "to fling a stane *outower* the waw," S. Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

OUTPASSAGE, s. Outgate.

"Seing all his slichtis intercludit, bot ony *outpassage*, he tuke purpois to invade the Romanis with open weris." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 114.

OUTPASSING, s. Exit, exportation.

"Anent the inbringing of bulyeoune,—and of the *outpassing* thair of of the realme, that the statutus and actis maid tharupoun of befor be keptit." Acts Ja. IV. 1496, Ed. 1814, p. 238.

To OUT-PUT, v. a. A term used to denote the providing of soldiers by particular persons or districts.

"The saids *out-putters* shall be obliged to make vp their number, by *out-putting* of men in their places." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 98.

—"They shall be obliged to make up their number by *outputting* of men in their places, sufficiently provided in arms and other necessaries, upon their own expences." Spalding, i. 274.

OUTPUTTER, s. One who sends out or supplies; used in relation to armed men.

"If it shall come to knowledge who hath or shall outrigg soldiers, horse or foot, that those outriggd by them are disbanded or fled frae their colours, the said *outputters* of them shall be obliged to search for and apprehend the saids fugitives through the hail bounds of the presbytery where they dwell, or put them from their bounds." Id. *ibid*.

To OUT-PUT, v. a. To eject, to throw out of any place or office.

"To imput & *outpute* the tennentia." Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

"It salbe lesum to the said Mr. cunyeour to imputt and *outputt* forgearis, prenttaris," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1593. V. **IMPUT, v.**

"They go on, they middle with the Cinque Ports, in put and *out put* governors at their pleasure, due only to his majesty before." Spalding, ii. 5.

OUTPUTTING, s. The act of ejecting another from possession of any place or property.

"The lordis decretis—that Johnne Demster of Carraldstone—did wrang in the executioun & *out-putting* of Johnne Guthre burges of Brechin, out of the tack & maling of the landis of Petpowokis, with the pertinentis, liand in the lordship of Brechin." Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 194.

OUTPUTTAR, s. One who passes; used in regard to counterfeit coin.

"Bot the personis quhatsumeir, with quhome thay salbe found tharefter vnmarkit, salbe persewit and pvnissit as wilfull *outputtaris* and changearis of fals and corrupt money." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

OUTPUTTING, s. The act of passing; also used in regard to counterfeit money.

"That the said Thomas Roresoune—has committed—treassoune—in his—forgeing—of our souerane lordis money,—and for his treasonable *outputting* thair of amongis our souerane lordis liegis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 206.

OUTPUTTER, s. An instigator, or perhaps an employer.

"Sir Robert Gordon—was blamed by the Earle of Catteynes for this accidentall slaughter, as an *outputter* of the rest to that effect." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 317.

To OUTQUITE, v. a. To free a subject from adjudication, by full payment of the debt lying on it.

"Gif ony man's landis be wodset, he may *outquite* and redeme the samin quhen he pleisis, except the redemption be suspensit to ane certain term." Balfour's Pract. p. 445.

Su.G. *quitt-a* proprie notat a debito solutum proutiari; Ihre. Our *v.* denotes the act of payment which necessarily precedes a legal acquittance. The participle prefixed is evidently intensive, as signifying the completeness of payment. *Quit* both as a *s.* and a *v.* is used in most of the languages of Europe; and seems most naturally deduced from L.B. *quiet-us*, free from any legal claim. Whence *Quite-claim*, L.B. *quiet-um clam-are*.

OUT-QUITTING, s. The act of freeing from any incumbrance by payment of debt.

"In the actionne and cause of summondis—touching the gevin oure of ane annuel of viii merkis of the landis of Inuerychty, and resaving of the soume of mone fra the saide Johne of Carncorss for *out quitting* of the saide annuel," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 4.

It is conjoined with *redeming*.

"In the acciounne—for detencioun of foure skore of merkis of the soume of xij skore of merkis, pertenning to thaim,—for the redeming & *out quytting* of the landis of the toune of Handwik, redemit & *quit-out* be Dauid Ogilby of that ilke fra the said James, quhilk he haid in wedset," &c. Ibid. p. 96.

To OUTRAY, v. a. To treat outrageously.

Yone man that thow *outray'd*,

Is not sa simpill as he said.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. a.

The *v. outray* occurs in O.E. in a similar sense. "*I outray a persone*, (Lydgate) I do some outrage or extreme hurt to hym. Je outrage." Palagr. B. iii. F. 311, b.

Outraie, Chaucer, to be outrageous.

OUTRAY, s. Outrage.

For anger of that *outray* that he had thair tane,
He callit on Gyliane his wyfe, Ga take him be the hand,

And gang agane to the buird—

Rauf Coilyear, A. iijj, a.
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To OUTRED, v. a. 1. To disentangle, to extricate.] *Add*;

Sw. *utred-a*, to extricate.

2. To finish any business.] *Add*;

"God of his infinit gudnes moue your hienes hairt not onlie to tak on this godlie interpryse, bot also to *outred* the same to the veilfare of your M. realme, to the glorie of the eternal God," &c. Nicol Burne's Disputation, Epist. Dedic.

3. To clear from incumbrances, to free one's self from any pecuniary obligations, by a complete settlement of accounts, S.

"Attour it is ordanit, that gif ony man hes maid ony obligatiounis, or contractis, sen the last Parliament, or lent, or bocht, or sauld, sen the said tyme, thay sall pay with sic lyke money and sic lyke vawlew, as it had cours in the tyme, quhen thay maid thair contract, borrowit or lent, bocht or sauld. And this priuilege till indure to thame quhill the feist of Lambmes nix tocum, and na langar for thair payment, and to *outred* thair self." Acts Ja. III. A. 1467, c. 29. Ed. 1566.

4. To release what has been pledged; "To *outred* his gowne lyand in wed;" Aberd. Reg.

"The whilk sum, by the special blessing of God in the tythings, I might easily have *outred*,—if the boarding of my foressaids fellow labourer & schoolmaster had not been upon me." Melvill's MS. p. 5.

5. To fit out; applied to marine affairs.

—"George Erl Merschell vpoun the suddane being commandit be his hienes to victual and *outred* the schippis quhilkis furit his maiesties ambassadoris direct to Denmark, for contracting and completing of his hienes marriage, It behuivit him to tak tua thousand sex hundreth and fyve merkis vpoun the reddiest of his landis and heretage," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 541.

Sw. *vtred-a et skepp*, "to fit out a ship;" Wideg. *Red-a* parare, to make ready. Dan. *udred-e et skib*, "to arm, to equip, to fit out a ship;" Wolff.

OUTRED, OUTREDDING, s. 3. Settlement, clearance, discharge in regard to pecuniary matters.

"That Patrik Liel—sal pay to James of Drummond the soume of five Rens guldennis—for the *outred* of his parte of his ship callit the Maré of Dundee." Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 154, 155.

—"For the persute of the quhilk sovme my lord has—maid gret expensis & coistis to the availe of j^r crownis, & mar; notwithstanding as yit he has got-tine na payment nor *outred*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 205.

"It was allegiit be the said James that the said Johne lord Maxwell aucht to persaw the executoris of his said vmquhile faider for the said soume, becauss his executoris hes gudis aneuch for the *outred-ding* of his dettis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 103.

4. The act of fitting out a ship.

"It behuivit him to tak tua thousand merkis upoun the reddiest of his landis,—for the quhilk he hes part proffite [interest] continuallie sen the *outred* of the saidis schippis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 541.

OUT-RED, s. An inaccurate orthography for *Out-raid*, a military expedition.

"He—leapt out, and made sundry *out-reds* against

the king." Scot's *Staggering State*, p. 153. V. LEAP OUT.

To OUTREIK, OUTREICK, *v. a.* To fit out.

Outreicket, part. pa. Equipped, *q. rigged out*.

—"Considering how necessare it is for the—manteynance of the armies liftit and to be vpliftit and *outreicket* both by sea and land," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 309.

"You see after his resurrection how one preaching of Peters draws three thousand after Christ, and many of the people of the Lord, that seemed to be very far behind, gat a new stock and a new *outreiking*." Mich. Bruce's Lect. p. 21. V. REIK *out*.

OUTREIKE, OUTREIKING, *s.* Outfit, *q. rigging out*.

"That there be a moneths pay advanced for their *outreike* and furnisheing their horses." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 74.

OUTRIKER, *s.* One who equips others for service.

"Act in favour of the *outrikers* of horse and foot in this levie." Ibid. p. 317. Tit.

OUTRING, *s.* A term used in *curling*, *S.*

"*Outring*, a channelstone term, the reverse of *Inring*;" Gall. Encycl.

OUTRINNING, *s.* Expiration.

"And this pane to be doublit vpone euerie committar efter the *outrinning* of the saidis thre monethis for the space of vther thre monethis thairefter." Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 485.

"And he, efter the ische and *outrinning* of his tak and assedatioun, sall bruik and joise the twa part of the samin landis, until he be satisfyit for wanting of the tierce thairof." Balfour's Pract. p. 111. V. DISSOLAT.

A.S. *ut-ryne*, *ut-rene*, effluxus, exitus; properly denoting the efflux of water. Hence we have transferred it to the lapse of time. Sw. *utrinna*, to run out.

OUTS AND INS, the particulars of a story, *S.*

OUTSET, *s.* 1. The commencement of a journey.] *Add*;

3. The provision made for a child when going to leave the house of a parent; as that made for a daughter at her marriage, *S.* *Outfit*, synon. Teut. *wt-sell-an*, collocare nuptui, dotare.

4. An ostentatious display of finery, in order to recommend one's self; often used sarcastically; as, *She had a grand outset*, *S.*

Teut. *wt-set*, expositio.

To OUTSET, *v. a.* Openly to display.

"To *outsett* the honor of this burgh," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

OUTSET, part. pa. Set off ostentatiously, making a tawdry display of finery, *S.*

OUTSET, *s.* Extension of cultivation in places not taken in before, Shetl.

"By making what we call *outsets* to a certain extent, a good deal of ground might be brought under cultivation, from the commons or hill-pasture." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 59.

Dan. *udsætt-er*, ampliare, excolere; Teut. *wt-settinghe*, ampliatio.

Perhaps we are to understand *Outseit* and *Outset*, in the same sense, as used in our old Acts.

"Oure souerane lord—confermis the charter and discharge vnderwritten maid be his hienes to lohne

Wischart of that ilk,—of all and sindry the landis of Estir Wischart, alias Logy Wischart, with the corne mylne, multuris, & *outseit*is tharof, &c.—With tenentis, tenandrijs, and seruice of fre tenentis, *outseit*is, muris, mossis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

In Shetl. *Outset* denotes a farm composed of ground newly taken into cultivation.

"*Outsetts*—that is, new farms, or grounds formerly uncultivated." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 41.

This term might seem to signify appendages. Teut. *wt-sell-en* is expl. ampliare, extendere. It is singular, that in the Lat. charter there is no Lat. term used to express this.—It is—*Multuris et lie-outseit*is earundem.—*Liberetenentium seruiciis, outsettis, moris*, &c. Afterwards, *Multuris et le outseit*is earundem.—*Liberetenentium seruiciis, outseit*is, moris, &c. Acts, ut sup. p. 380.

—"Terras de Pettie, Brachlie et Stratherne, cum omnibus earundem *lie outsett*is, pendiculis et pertinentibus, &c.—Terras de Thoumereauch que *lie outsett* de Kindrocht existunt," &c. Cart. Jac. Com. de Murray, ibid. p. 555.

OUTSHOT, *s.* A projection, &c.] *Add*;

"*Outshot*, any thing shoved or *shot* out of its place farther than it should be; a bilge in a wall." Gall. Encycl.

OUTSHOT, *s.* Pasture lands on a farm, rough untilled ground; as, "This has a great deal of, or very little, *outshot*," Aberd.

OUT-SIGHT, *s.* Prospect of egress.

—"If he bid thee goe throug hell, go throug it, close thy eyes, follow on, howbeit thou knowest no *out-sight*: surely that man shall get a blessed issue, he shall get a croune.—By the contrary, when a man thinks himselfe ouer wise, and will not follow on Gods will, except he see a faire *out-sight*, and get great reasons wherefore he should doe this or that,—the Lord will let him follow his owne will, and his will and reason will lead him to destruction." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 165.

Teut. *wt-siecht* prospectus, from *wt-si-en* prospicere, prospectare, speculari. Sw. *ut-siekt* has precisely the same signification, from *utse*. *Et hus som hor en vacker utsiekt*, a house that commands a fine prospect; Wideg. Dan. *udsigt*, id.

OUTSIGHT PLENISHING, goods which cannot be reckoned household-stuff, *S.*

"In what is called *outsight plenishing*, or moveables without doors, the heirship may be drawn of horses, cows, oxen; and of all the implements of agriculture, as ploughs, harrows, carts," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iii. T. 8. § 18.

OUT-SPOKEN, *adj.* Given to freedom of speech.] *Add*;

"Andrew Pringle—is over free and *out spoken*, and cannot take such pains to make his little go a great way." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 136.

"My third brother used to say, who was a free *out-spoken* lad, captain Bannerman was a real dominie o' war." R. Gilhaize, ii. 130.

"Ye needna let on, however, what I've been sayin'—but she's no a guld ane whan she begins."—"I've heard she was a wee *out-spoken*." The Smugglers, ii. 63.

OUTSTANDER, s. One who persists in opposing, or in refusing to comply with, any measure.

"They—resolved either to bring the marquis, the burgh of Aberdeen and their doctors and ministers, and all other *oustanders*, to come in and subscribe their covenant, and to do all vther obedience willingly, otherwise to compel them by force of arms to do the same." Spalding's Troubles, i. 121.

"Lieutenant James Forbes—had orders from the committee of Aberdeen—to go with about 40 musketeers upon the laird of Tibberties lands, Mr. William Seaton of Randistoun's lands, as two *oustanders*, and not subscribers of the covenant." Ibid. ii. 151.

OUTSTRAPOLOUS, adj. Obstreperous, Ayrs.

"I thought I would have a hard and sore time of it with such an *oustrapoulos people*." Annals of the Parish, p. 13.

OUTSUCKEN MULTURE, the duty payable for grinding at a miln, by those who come voluntarily to it. V. **SUCKEN**.

OUTTAK, OWTAKYN, prep. Except.] *Add*;

Out takyn is also given as a *s.*, and expl. by Fr. *exception*; Palsgr. B. iii. F. 51, b.

OUTTANE, OUTETANE, part. pa. Excepted.

"That this contribucioun be takyn throu al the realme of al malis of landis & rentis of haly kirk as of temporal lordis, na gudis of lordis na burgessis *outetane*, savande the extent [valuation] of the malis of the lordis propir demaynis haldyn in thare awin handis," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1431, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 20. *Outtane*, Ed. 1566.

Palsgr. mentions *outtake* as a *v.* In the same sense *outcept* was used, although of a more heterogeneous formation, partly from E. and partly from Lat. "*I outcept*, i. e. *excepte*. He is the strongest man that euer I sawe; *I outcept* none." Ibid. F. 311, a.

Sw. *uttaga*, Dan. *uttag-e*, to take out.

OUTTENTOUN, s. A person not living within a particular town.

"1677. Ordered, that nane of the inhabitants give or sell, to *outtentouns*, any muckmiddins, or foullyie." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 69.

A.S. *utan* extra, and *tun* vicus.

OUTTER, s. A frequenter of balls and merry-meetings, Roxb.; from the idea of going much out. V. **TO GAE OUT, OUTING, OUTTIE**.

OUT-THE-GATE, adj. Honest, fair, &c.] *Add*;

There is a S. Prov. which nearly resembles this phraseology, "*Out the high gate* is ay fair play;" expl. "Downright honesty is both best, and safest." Kelly, p. 273.

OUT-THROUGH, OUTTHROWGH, OUTTHROW, prep. 1. Through any object, so as to go out at the opposite side; as, "The arrow gaed *out-through* his braidside;" "He gaed *outthrough* the bear-lan;" Clydes.

—"That this act be publisht and proclamit *out through* this realme, at all portis and burrowis of the samin," &c. Act against Heretikes, 12 Jan. 1535. Keith's Hist. p. 13.

2. *Inthrow and Outthrow*, in every direction, Angus. V. **INTHROW**.

These terms, in their structure, are analogous to other prepositions and adverbs, in the formation of which the inverse of the order observed in E. is observed; as *Inwith*, within, *Outwith*, without, &c.

OUTTHROW, adv. Thoroughly, entirely, S.

Come Scots, thou that anes upon a day
Gar'd Allan Ramsay's hungry heart-strings play
The merriest sanga that ever yet were sung;
Pity anes mair, for I'm *outthrow* as clung.

Ross's *Helenore*, Invocation.

OUTTIE, adj. Addicted to company, much disposed to go out, Dunbartons. *Outtier* is used as the comparative.

TO OUT-TOPE, v. a. To overtop.

"It is ordinarie for princes to have their oun feares and jealousies, when one subject *out-topes* the rest, both in fortune and followers." Memorie of the Somervills, i. 160.

OUT-TOWN, s. What is otherwise called the *Outfield* on a farm, Aberd.

OUT-TURN, s. Increase, productiveness; applied to grain, Angus.

"Wheat will not have the *out-turn* of last years, as the greater part of it is rather thin." Caled. Merc. July 7, 1823.

* **OUTWARD, adj.** Cold, reserved, distant in behaviour, not kind, Roxb. It seems opposed to *Innerly*, q. v.

OUTWARDNESS, s. Coldness, distance, unkindness, *ibid*,

OUT WITH, in a state of variance with one, S.

"But ye see my father was a jacobite, and *out with* Kenmore, so he never took the oaths, and I ken not well how it was, but—they keepit me off the roll." Guy Mann. i. 34. S. *out wi'*. V. **IN**.

OUTWITH, adv. 1. Out of doors.] *Add*;

4. Beyond; in relation to time.

"And gif ony personis manurit the said landis of termes before or eftir, *utwith* the said iijj yeris, ger call thaim, & justice salbe ministerit as efferis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 36.

OUTWITH, adj. More distant, not near, S.

An' fesh my hawks sae fleet o' flight

To hunt in the *outwith* lan'.

Lady Mary o' Craignethan, Edin.

Mag. July 1819, p. 526.

OUTWITTINS, OUTWITTENS, adv. Without the knowledge of; as, "*outwittens* o' my dad-die," my father not knowing it, Banffs., Ayrs.

And sae I thought upon a wile

Outwittens of my daddy,

To fee mysell to a lowland laird,

Who had a bonny lady.

Herd's Coll. ii. 151.

—Than we took a swauger

O' whiskie we had smugglins brawn,

Outwittins o' the gauger.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 148. V. **WITTINS, A**.

OUTWORK, OUTWARK, s. Work done out of doors, implying the idea of its being done by those whose proper province it is to work with-in doors, S.

"What is called *outwork*, as helping to fill muck

carts, spreading the muck, setting and hoeing potatoes, &c. are [is] mostly performed by women and young people of either sex, but mostly girls." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 420.

OUTWORKER, s. One who is bound at certain times to labour without doors, but whose proper employment is domestic work, S.

"It was customary to have a few other cottages upon the large farms, let to weavers chiefly, and their occupiers bound to shear at the ordinary wages, and to supply certain *outworkers* when wanted." Ibid. To **OUZE, v. a.** To empty, to pour out, Orkn.

This is evidently from a common origin with the E. *v.* which is used only in a neuter sense. V. **WESE.**

Sw. *oes-a ute* exactly corresponds with *ooze*, as used in Orkn., to pour out. Isl. *aus-a* id., pret. *jós*; as, *ausa valni*, effundere aquam. It is singular, that among the Scandinavian Goths, even during heathenism, it was a sacred rite to pour water on a newborn child, when they gave it a name. The phraseology used on this subject in the Edda is *Josa vatni*. V. G. Andr. vo. *Ausa*; Ihre, vo. *Oesa*.

As *ausa* primarily signifies to drink, *haurire*, Ihre has remarked the affinity between the Isl. *v.* and the Lat. pret. *hauri*, as well as Gr. *ἀφύρνω*, used by Homer in the same sense.

OW, Ou, interj. Expressive of some degree of surprise, S.

The unwelcome sight put to his heart a knell,
That he was hardly master o' himsell;

Yet says, Come ben, *ow* Bydby is that ye?

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 74.

Changed to *ah*, Edit. Third. But perhaps *ha* is a better synonyme.

"I will pay that, my friend, and all other reasonable charges." "Reasonable charges, said the sexton; *ou*, there's ground-mail, and bell-siller," &c. Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 240.

The use of the interj. here would suggest the idea of surprise at the implied supposition of any unreasonable charge being made. Often, however, it has no definite meaning.

OW AY, adv. Yes, aye, S.; generally used indiscriminately as the E. terms; at other times expressive of some degree of impatience or dissatisfaction, as when one is told what seems unnecessary, or what was known abundantly well before. Pronounced q. *oo-ay*.

"A fine evening, Sir," was Edward's salutation. "Ow ay! a bra' night," replied the lieutenant in broad Scotch of the most vulgar description." Waverley, ii. 243.

I can scarcely think that this is from Fr. *oui*, id. The first syllable seems merely the interj. *O*. The word is indeed often pron. *O-ay*.

To **OWERGIFFE, v. a.** To renounce in favour of another; Su.G. *oefvergifwa*, to give up.

—"There was presentit to hir hienes, vpon the suddane, a lettre, conteaning a certane forme of dismission of hir crowne, bearing also hir consent to renunce and *overgiffe* the same, with a commissione to certane persones specifeit therein, &c." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 223.

OWERLOUP, s. The act of *leaping over* a fence, &c.

"Yet how could she help twa daft hempie callants from taking a start and an *overloup*?" St. Ronan, i. 61. To **OWG, v. n.** To shudder, to feel abhorrence at.

"The seid of every sin is in the hart of every man, in sic sort that it will gar thee *owg* at it gif thou saw it, bot allace, it is hid frae our eies that we cannot see it, and thairfor we skunner not with it." Rollock's Sermons, p. 260. V. **UG, v.**

OWYNE, s. An oven. "The soling of ane *owyne*, & vprysing of the soill thairof." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This seems to refer to the *flooring* of an oven, which had been too low.

OWKLIE, OWKLY, adj. Weekly. V. **OULKIE.**

OWME, s. Steam, vapour, Aberd.; the same with **OAM**, q. v. It is also pron. *yome*, ibid.

* To **OWN, v. a.** 1. To favour, to support, S.

"This and all the other passages of that day, join'd with Sir George *owning* the burghs, in whom it was alleged he had no proper interest, made his Grace swear, in his return from the Parliament, that he would have that factious young man removed from the Parliament." Sir G. Mackenzie's Mem. p. 172.

It has been remarked, that "this Scottish acceptance of the word is easily derived from one of its English significations, in which it is synonymous with to avow." Edin. Rev. Oct. 1821, p. 18. But this acceptance of the word may, at least with equal propriety, be viewed as borrowed, by a very slight obliquity from a signification which is itself not secondary, but indeed the primary one. This is "to possess," i. e. to hold as one's own. Now, "to own," as used in S., may be rendered, to take an interest in any object as if it were our *own*. Su.G. *egn-a* most nearly corresponds with our sense of the verb; *proprium facere*, to appropriate.

2. To appear to recognise, to take notice of; as, *He did na own me*, He paid no attention to me whatsoever, S.

To **OWR** one's *self*, to be able to do any thing necessary without help; as, "I wiss I may be able to *owr* mysell in the business," Dumfr. V. **OVER, v.**

OWRANCE, s. 1. Ability.

—"Gin it binna that butler body again has been either dung *owre* or fa'n awal i' the stramash, an' hasna as muckle *owrance* o' himsel' as win up on the feet o' him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

2. Mastery, superiority, South of S.

"If it's flesh an' blude," thinks I, "or it get the *owrance* o' auld Wat Laidlaw,—it sal get strength o' arm for aince." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 39.

From **Over**, upper; under which V. **OUERANCE**. **OWRDREVIN, part. pa.** Overrun, covered; applied to the state of land rendered useless in consequence of the drifting of sand.

"The said Jonete Halyburtoune allegiit that the said four husband landis offerit to hir in Gulane were *owrdrevin* with sand, and nochtarable nor lawborable, bot barane & waist." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 293.

OWRE BOGGIE. "People are said to be married in an *owre-boggie* manner, when they do not go through the regular forms prescribed by the national kirk;" Gall. Encycl.

"Those who plot in secret are called *auld boggie folk*; and displaced priests, who used to bind people contrary to the canon laws,—were designated *auld boggies*." Ibid.

OWRIM AND OWRIM.

"When a *bandwun* o' shearers meet with a flat of growing corn, not portioned out to them by *riggs*, the shearing of this is termed an *owrim* and *owrim shear*, or over him and over him." Gall. Encycl.

OWRLADY, *s.* A female superior; corresponding with *Ourlord*, or *Ouerlord*.

"That Walter Grondistounne dois na wrang in the percepcioun—of a annuale rent of xiiij merkis of the landis of Uuercaithlok and Tor—clomit one him be Jonete Tor, Margrete Tor, & Marion Tor, *owrladyis* & superiouris of the said annuale," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 277.

OWRTER, *adv.* Farther over, S.O.

"Lye *owrter*, lie farther over;" Gall. Encycl. V. OURTHORT.

OWRELAY, *s.* A cravat. V. OURLAY.

OWSE, *s.* An ox. V. OUSE.

OWTHERINS, *adj.* Either, Lanarks. It is most generally used at the end of a sentence; as, *I'll no do that owttherins*.

OXINBOLLIS.

"Item certane *oxin bolis*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170; in connexion with the Artillery in the castle. V. FILLIES.

They seem the same called *Bomis*, p. 257.

The term is probably synon. with *Oxin Yokis*, p. 169. They might be called *Bollis* or *Bows*, from the elliptical form of the yoke.

To OXTER, *v. a.* To take an arm, S.

Lads *oxter* lasses without fear,

Or dance like wud.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 46.

OYES, *interj.* A term used by public criers in making proclamations, in calling the attention of the inhabitants of a town within reach of their voice. V. HOYES.

OYESSE, *s.* A neice. "Neptis, a neice or *oyesse*." Vocabulary, p. 13.

This is a derivative arbitrarily formed, after the Goth. mode, from *Oe*, *Oye*, without any sanction from the Celtic languages.

OZIGER, *s.* The state of fowls when casting their feathers, Orkn.

P.

PACE, *s.* Weight.

"Nane of thaim tak on hand to bayk ony breid of leys *pace* then xvij vnce of weycht." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17. V. PAIS, PAISS.

PACE, PAISS, PAISE, PASS, *s.* The distinctive name given to one of these English gold coins in general called Nobles.

"The English new Nobill called the *Pace* sall haue cours than for xiii. s. iiii. d." Acts Ja. II. A. 1451, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"That thair be money of vther countreis cryit till haue cours in the realme, sic as the Henry Nobillis of *pace* to be cryit to xxii. s." Ibid. c. 64. In Edit. 1814, it is "noble of *paiss*;" p. 46, col. i. In the Act A. 1551, it is *paise*; ibid. p. 40.

This would seem to signify "Nobles of a certain standard *weight*, as opposed to others that were deficient." This idea is confirmed in a subsequent Act. V. PAIS, PACE, *v.* to weigh.

"Thai ordane it til haue cours, the Inglis noble of the Rose, and the auld Edward [*kepand pass*] xxviiij. s." Ed. 1814, p. 92, c. i. *Keipand pace*, Edit. 1566; i. e. retaining its due weight.

PACK, *adj.* Intimate, familiar, S.] *Add*;

PACKLIE, *s.* Familiarly, intimately, Clydes.

PACKNESS, *s.* Familiarity, intimacy, ibid.

PACKALD, *s.* 1. A pack.] *Add*;

2. A packet, or parcel.

"Item, ane *pakkald* of lettrez with ane obligatioun with vi souerties for Alexander Boid for the landis of Kilmarnock." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 22.

Teut. *pack-kleed* segestre, involucrum mercium, Kilian; q. a *clath*, or cloth, for *packing*.

To PACK or PEIL, To PACK and PEIL. V. PEILE, PELE, *v.*

PACKET, *s.* Expl. "a pannier, a small *cur-rack*," Aberd.

PACKMAN, *s.* A pedlar, &c.] *Add*;

I wha stand here, in this bare stowry coat,

Was ance a *Packman*, wordy mony a groat.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

PACKMAN-RICH, *s.* A species of barley having six rows of grains on the ear, Aberd.

"It [beer] is distinguished from what, by way of eminence, is called barley, by having four rows of corn on its stalks (and a particular species of it, called *packman-rich*, has six rows.)" Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 247.

PACKMANTIE, *s.* Portmanteau.

Bot yit, or he bound to the read [road],

How that his *packmantie* was mead,

I think it best for to declair.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 327.

It is still vulgarly denominated a *pockmantie*, q. a *pock* for holding a *cloak*; formed like E. *cloak-bag*.

PACK-MERCHANT, *s.* The same with *Packman*, Aberd.

PACKS, *s. pl.* The sheep, of whatever gender, that a shepherd is allowed to feed along with his master's flock, this being in lieu of wages,

and the number varying according to the quality of the sheep-walk, Roxb.

PACK-EWES, *s. pl.* The ewes which a shepherd has a right to pasture as above, *ibid.*

The word, I suspect, is properly *pactis*, i. e. the sheep pastured according to bargain or contract; Dan. *pagt*, a contract, also, a farm on rent; Teut. *pacht* vectigal, reditus fundi; merces coloni; Kilian.

PACLOTT, **PACLAT**, *s.*

"Item, ane *pactott* of crammesye satene, with ane fratt of gold on it, with xii diamantis, xiiii rubeis, xxv perle, estimat to i'l crownis."—"Item, ane *pac-lat* of blak velvot with goldsmyth werk sett with xxx perle. Item, ane *pac-lat* of dammas gold." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 26, 27.

Perhaps it should be read *Pallat*. V. **PAITLATTIS**.

* **To PAD**, *v. n.* To travel, properly on foot, S.O. Fareweel, ye wordiest pair o' shoon,
On you I've *paddet*, late an soon;
O'er mony an acre braid o' grun—
Ye hae me born.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 37.

Shall we trace this to A.S. *peithian* conculcare, pedibus obterere, from *paeth*, *path*, *semita*; or to Lat. *ped-o*, *are*, to go? *To pad the hoof*, is a cant phrase, signifying to travel on foot; Class. Dict. V. **PADDER**. **To PADDER**, *v. a.* To tread, to beat with frequent walking, Galloway.

"*Paddert*, padded. A road through the snow is *paddert*, when it has been often trod." Gall. Encycl.

Less valid, some

Though not less dextrous, on the *padder'd* green,
Frae doon to doon, shot forth the penny-stane.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 87.

From Teut. *pad* vestigium, whence as would seem *pad* a foot-path, *semita*, *via trita*. Perhaps the radical use of the term is to be found in *pad*, *palma* *pedis*. Kilian mentions *radus calco*, as synon. Germ. *padd-en*, pedibus calcare. These terms are all obviously allied to Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, the foot.

PADDIST, *s.* A foot-pad, one who robs on foot.

"A *paddist*, or high-way-man, attempting to spoil a preacher, ordering him to stand, and asking what he was, was answer'd, 'I am the servant of the Lord Jesus'; the *paddist* trembling at the answer, said again, 'What are you?' and had the same answer, and so a third; the robber, as amas'd, forgot both blood-guiltiness, and covetousness, and called to his unjustly detained captive, 'For the sake of Jesus depart in peace'; and ruminating to himself whose servant he had been, in this debauch'd trade of life, being cogitabund, cryed out, 'Jesus, Jesus, Jesus, blessed be the name of Jesus, who hath kepted me from sin; and forsaking that course of life walked after in the path of virtue.' Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 85.

This is merely a diminutive from E. *pad*, one who robs on foot. This, I suspect, originally denoted a highwayman of whatever description, from A.S. *paad*, *semita*, *q.* one who obstructs the *path* of the traveller; whence also the E. *v. pad*, to travel gently.

PADDIT, *part. pa.* Beaten, formed and hardened into a foot-path by treading, Loth. V.

PAD, and **PAID**, *s.*

PADDOCK, *s.* A low sledge for removing stones, &c., Aberd. V. **PODDOCK**.

PADDOCK-PIPES, *s. pl.* Marsh Horse-tail, S.] *Add*;

"*Aquisetum*, a *paddock-pipe*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 18.

His turban was the doudlar's plet,
Around wi' *paddock-pipes* beset,
And dangling bog-bean leaves.

Marie, A. Scott's Poems, p. 100.

PADDOCK-STOOL, *s.* Agarics in general.] *Add*;

"Fungus, a *paddock-stool*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 18.

PADDOCKSTANE, *s.* The toadstone, or stone vulgarly supposed to grow in the head of a toad; accounted very precious, on account of the virtues ascribed to it—both medical and magical.

"Item, a ring with a *paddockstane*, with a char-nale." Inventories, p. 10.

Teut. *padden-steen*, lapis qui in bufonis capite invenitur; Kilian. In Germ. it is called *krottenstein*, from *krote* bufo; in Sw. *grodstein*, from *groda* id.

PADIDAY, *s.* The day dedicated to Palladius, a Scottish saint, S.B. "Pasch & *Padiday* nixt thairefter;" Aberd. Reg.

"There is a wall at the corner of the minister's garden, which goes by the name of *Paldy wells*." P. Forden, Stat. Acc. iv. 499.

The name S.B., if I mistake not, is always pron. *Padie*, *q.* *Paudie*. A market held at Brechin is called from this festival *Paddy Fair*. V. Hist. Cul-dees, pp. 7-9. 97.

PADJELL, *s.* "An old pedestrian; one who has often beat at foot-races;" Gall. Encc.

PADLE, **PADDLE**, *s.* The Lump-fish, Frith of Forth, Shetl.

"*Cyclopterus Lumpus*. Lump-fish; Lump-sucker; *Padle*.—The male (called by our fishermen *Cock-padle*), is for the table, at that season [in the spring months] much preferable to the female, (which is named the *Hush*, *Hen-padle*, and in Fife the *Bagaty*)." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23.

"*Cyclopterus Lumpus*, (Linn. Syst.) *Padle*, Lump-fish." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 304. V. **COCK-PADLE**.

PAFFLE, *s.* A small possession, &c.] *Add*;
Poffle, Lanarks.

It seems doubtful, whether this has any affinity to O.E. *picle*, *pightel*, *pingle*, a small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge; Phillips.

* **To PAY**, *v. a.* To satisfy.] *Add*;

2. To beat, to drub; as, "I gae him a weel *paid* skin," S.

3. To defeat, to overcome; as "He's fully *paid*," Roxb.

PAID, *part. pa.* *Ill paid*, sorry; as, "I'm verra *ill paid* for ye," I am very sorry for you; Aberd.

As Fr. *pay-er* signifies to satisfy, to content, *ill paid* seems merely an oblique use of the verb, *q.* "ill satisfied," or "discontented on your account."

To PAIDLE, *v. n.* 1. To walk with short quick steps, like a child, Roxb.

2. To move backwards and forwards with short

steps; or to work with the feet in water, mortar, or any liquid substance, S.
It occurs in that beautiful passage, which must thrill through every Scottish heart:

We twa hae *paidlet* i' the burn,
Frae mornin sun till dine;
But seas between us braid hae roar'd,
Sin auld lang syne.

Auld Lang Syne, Burns, iv. 123.

Fr. *patouiller*, whence E. *paddle*, to stir with the feet.
PAIDLE, s. A hoe, Roxb. V. PATTLE.

The gardener wi' his *paidle*. O. Scottish Song.
To PAIDLE, v. a. To hoe, *ibid*.

Fr. *patouiller*, to stir up and down.

PAIGHLED, *part. pa.* Overcome with fatigue, Ang.

Perhaps q. wearied with carrying a load; Isl. *piack-ur* fasciculus.

To PAIK, v. a. To chastise, &c.] *Add*;

Wolff, vo. *Arts*, gives Dan. *arts-pauker* as signifying "a whip-arise, a whipster."

PAIK, s. Fault, trick.] *Add*;

Ane vther London *paik* he playit,
Sending some letters, as he said,
With Patrick Quhyt, as he declairis,
Bearing the wecht of grit affairis,
To come in Scotland to the King.
The man mensueris he saw sic thing.
Suppose the teale be fals and feinyeit,
Yet to the Kingis Grace he has pleinyeit.
Havand the court at his command,
He gart the pure man leave the land.
For all the fyve bairnes and the wyffe,
The Metropolitane of Fyiffe
Is enterit on his house and geir, &c.

Legend St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 335.

In the last passage it evidently signifies *trick*. A.S. *paec-an* decipere; whence there has probably been a s. of the form of *paecce*. V. PAUKY.

PAIL, s. Expl. as signifying a hearse, Upp. Lanarks.

This must be from O.Fr. *paile*, drap mortuaire, from Lat. *pall-ium*, used in an oblique sense, the *mort-cloth* being put for that which it covers.

PAILE, PALE, s. Apparently, a canopy.

"Item, ane grete *paile* of claith of gold, lynit with small canves."—"Item, thre *palis* of claith of gold and claith of silvir, twa with hale heidis, and ane with the heid wantand the tane syde." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 50.

Fr. *poille*, "the square canopy that's borne over the sacrament, or a sovereign prince, in solemn processions, or passages of state." Cotgr. L.B. *palla*, *pala*, aulaeum, hangings or a curtain of state; O.Fr. *paille*, *id.* V. PALL.

PAYMENT, s. Pavement, Aberd. Reg. V. PAITHMENT.

PAINS, s. *pl.* The common designation for the chronic rheumatism, S.

"It would appear from the Statistical Accounts, that chronic rheumatism (*the pains*, as it is provincially designed) is frequent among old people in the lower classes." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 11.

—"The poorer sort of people, particularly such

as are advanced in life,—in consequence of their miserable mode of living, and still more of the coldness and dampness of their houses, owing partly to the scarcity and high price of fuel, have too much reason to complain of what they call *the pains*, or *the pains within them*." Stat. Acc. Jedb. i. 2, 3.

PAINTRE, s. A pantry. "Ane *payntré* & eisement;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1563, V. 25.

PAINTRIE, s. Painting.

"Of rownd globules and *paintrie*.—Twa *paintit* broddis, the ane of the muses, and the uther of crottesque or conceptis [grotesque or conceits]." Inventories, A. 1560, p. 130.

"Ane Turk buik of *paintrie*." Inventory of Buikis, as delivered by the Regent Mortoun to James VI. A. 1578.

Formed, perhaps, from Fr. *peinture*, the act of painting.

PAIP, s. A cherry-stone, &c. used in a game of children.] *Add*;

A similar game is in Gloucesters. called *Cob-nut*; only nuts are used instead of cherry-stones. V. GROSE in vo.

PAIP, s. The Pope.

"Item, the hatt that come fra the *paip*, of gray velvett, with the haly gaist sett all with orient perle." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49. V. PAPE.

* PAIR, s. "Two things suiting one another;" Johns.

This word is used in S. often in regard to a single article, especially if complete in itself. "A *pair* o' *Carriúkes*," a catechism; "a *pair* o' *Proverbs*," a copy of the Proverbs, used as a school-book; "a *pair* o' *pullisees*," a complete tackle of pullies, &c.

To PAIS, PASE, v. a. To poise, to weigh.] *Add*;

"I *peyse*, I waye; Je *poise*.—Tell nat me, if I *peyse* a thing in my hande I can tell what it wayeth." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 317, a.

"*Peysen* or *weyen*. Pondero." Prompt. Parv.

PAIS, PAISS, s. Weight,

"And quha that sellis of less *paiss* thane xxij vnce," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, &c. V. 16.

PAYS-EGGS, s. Eggs dyed of various colours, &c.] *Add*;

It confirms the idea thrown out above, as to the heathen origin of this custom, that the learned traveller Chardin mentions the revival of this custom among the Mohammedans in Persia, on the first day of the solar year, which with them falls in March, or when the sun enters the sign of Aries. "With the greatest joy," he says, "an old custom is revived of presenting one another with painted and gilded eggs, some of them being so curiously done as to cost three ducats (seven or eight and twenty shillings) a piece. 'This it seems was a very ancient custom in Persia, an egg being expressive of the origin and beginning of things.'" Harmer's Observ. i. 18.

PAYSYAD, s. A contemptuous designation, &c.] *Add*;

It is worthy of observation, that, according to Varro, the name *Venus*, even in the time of the kings of Rome, was unknown either as a Latin, or as a Greek term. Hence it has been inferred, with great probability, that it had an oriental origin. It is well

known, that B and V, being letters of the same organ, are frequently interchanged. Now, in 2 Kings xvii. 30. we read that "the men of Babylon made *Succoth-benoth*." There is every reason to think, that this should be translated, "the tabernacles of *Benoth*," as being the proper name of some deity. By this name Olympiodorus supposes that Venus is meant. Comment. in Jerem. vii. 18. These tabernacles having been erected by Babylonians, as would seem, to their principal goddess, we may suppose that it was she, who by Abydenus, is called *Queen Beelith*. Ap. Euseb. Prep. Lib. ix.] p. 456. Now, we learn from Eusebius, that she was the same with the *Astarte* of the Syrians.

It is asserted, that the word *Benoth* was anciently pronounced *Benós*; and this is the pronunciation of some of the modern Jews. Now, we are informed by Suidas, that *Bene* is the name of a goddess.

It is a strong confirmation of this hypothesis, that, as the Phenicians had borrowed the phrase *Succoth-Benoth* from the Babylonians, when they planted colonies in Africa, they gave to one, distant from Carthage about an hundred and twenty miles, the name of *Sicca Venera*. Here the same impure mode of worship obtained as at Babylon. There was at Sicca a temple of Venus, where women prostituted themselves for hire. V. Sched. De Dis German. p. 122, 123. Vitring. in Esai. xlv. 1.

PAISE. NOBLE OF PAISE. V. PACE.

PAIT, *part. pa.* Paid.

—"And sa mony termes as he may prufe he pundit fore, he to be *pail* tharof of the said oxin." Act. Audit. A. 1477, p. 11.

"William Maxwell allegiit that he occupiit a parte of the said mylne, & *pait* his males tharfore," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 374.

PAIT, PATE, PATIE, abbreviations of the name *Patrick*, S. "*Pait* Newall." Acts Ja. VI. 1585, p. 390, Ed. 1814.

PAITCLAYTH, PETCLAYTH, s. "Four *paitclaythis*;" Aberd. Reg. V. 25; "Gwnes, collaris, *Petclaythis*, curschis, & slewis [sleeves]." Ibid. V. 24; apparently the same with *Paitlatis*.

This, I suspect, gives the original form of *Paitlat*. It must have denoted some dress, perhaps of an ornamental kind for the breast; as awkwardly formed from Lat. *pect-us*, or Fr. *poict-rine*, the breast, and S. *claiith*, cloth.

PAITHMENT, s. The ground, the soil.] *Add*;
2. Used for *pavement*, S.B.; pron. q. *paidment*.

Paithment must, I apprehend, be the true reading of the word in Aberd. Reg. where it is *paichment* in the extract before me.

"And gif it sall happin ws to gif ony fee for the lyfting & raising of the *paichment* of our kirk," &c. A. 1588, V. 16.

In another place it is "the *paithment* of the kirk;" Ibid. V. 17.

PAITLATTIS, s. *pl.*] *Add*;

"Ane *paitlett* of blak stemming lynit with taffetie. Ane body is of ane gowneof blak velvot with syde slevis of yellow satine." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 229.

Elsewhere it is conjoined with parts of head-dress.

"Twa cornettis, and ane *paitlet* of quhite satine." Ibid. p. 231. V. PAITCLAYTH.

PAITLICH, *adj.*

They sair bemane some *paillich* gown,
(Some yellow dippit stain'd wi' brown)

Which they brought claiith-like frae the town.

The Har'et Rig, st. 86.

Dippet, perhaps errat. for *Tippet*. Isl. *paita* signifies indusium.

PAY-WAY, *adj.* Valedictory; q. what is given for bearing one's expenses on the road, Ayrs.

"Lies were told of a respectit and pious officer of the town's power, if he did not find the causey owre wide when he was going home, after partaking of Captain Hepburn's *pay-way* supper." R. Gilhaize, ii. 131.

PAKE, s. A contumelious designation bestowed on the females of domesticated animals, whether fowls or quadrupeds, and also on women; but always exclusively of males. It is invariably conjoined with an *adj.*; as, a cow is called an "auld *pake*;" a niggardly woman, a "hard *pake*," &c.; Upp. Lanarks, Roxb.; synonym. *Hide*. Perhaps from A.S. *paeca*, "a deceiver, a cosener," Sommer; from *paec-an* decipere.

PAKKALD, s. A packet. V. PACKALD.

To PALE, PEAL, or PELL, a *Candle*, on seeing a *dead-candle*, to demand a view of the person's face whose death this fatal *candle* portends; a phrase sanctioned in the silly code of vulgar superstition, Aberd.

This is done by addressing the *candle* in these words; *I pell thee for a mament*; upon which the image of the fated person's face appears for an instant. If the words, *for a mament*, be omitted, the person who *pells the candle* is deprived of all ability to move *till the cock craws*, while the image grins in his face all the time.

Perhaps q. to *appeal the candle*. Fr. *appel-er*, Lat. *appell-are*, to call, to talk with. The term may here signify to arrest, to prevent from disappearing. I find that *pel* was used in O.E. as synonym. with *appeal*; as it appears in the form of the infinitive. "*Pelyn* or apelyn. Appello." Prompt. Parv.

To PALE (a cheese), v. a. 1. To make an incision, &c.] *Add*;

2. To tap for the dropsy, S.B.

L.B. *pala*, fossorium instrumentum quo solum vertitur, nostris *paele*, vel *pele*; Du Cange.

PALEY-LAMB, s. A very small or feeble lamb, Tweedd. V. PAULIE.

PALYARD, s. A lecher, a knave.] *Add*;

This word is used by Tyrie, when quoting 2 Tim. iii. where *incontinent* occurs in our version.

"Considerd, and acknowlege that in the laet days thair sall cum perrolvs tymes, in the quhilkis salbe men, luffars of thair awin selues, couatous, presumptious, proud, blasphemours, inobedient to thair parents, onthankfull, onhalie, without mutual affection, trucebreakers, fals accusars, *palliards*, rude and onmeik despysars of the gude, tratours, hodie, vantar, luffars of thame selues mair than of God," &c. Refutation, Fol. 57, b.

It is *pollart*, Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 313.
Freir Johnstoun, and Maquhane about him,
Tua *pallartis* that the Pope professis.
PALYEESIS, PALLEISSIS, PALLIES, PALIZES,
s. pl.

"Of mattis, *palleissis* and bousters. Item, ten *pallies* ane and uther." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 152.

"Tymmer beddis; and uther tymmer werk, mattis and *palyeesis*, coddiss and bowstaris, schetis and uther lynnyng clathis."—"Aucht mattis coverit with fustiane, having thair *palyeesis* about everie ane of thame." Ibid. A. 1578, p. 214.

"A holster and *palizes*." Hope's Min. Pract. p. 540.

Apparently, straw mattresses. Fr. *paillasse*, *pail-lace*, a straw-bed.

To *PALL*, *v. n.* To strike with the fore feet; applied to a horse; synon. *to kaim*; Selkirks.

This, I suspect, is merely a provincial modification of the E. *v. to paw*.

PALLACH, *s.* 1. A porpoise.] *Add*, as sense 3. A young or small crab, Mearns.; *Pulloch*, Angus. V. Poo, and PALLAWA, id.

PALLALL, PALLALLS, *s.* A game of children, &c.] *Add*;

From the account of *Franc. de carreau*, one of the games enumerated by Rabelais, it, in part at least, resembles our *Pallall*. "A certain play with a piece of money at a square crossed;" Cotgr. In Dict. Trev., it is said, that this money is used *en guise de palet*, or after the manner of a quoit. "He who puts it on the lines gains some advantage." Vo. *Carreau*. This certainly constitutes a part of our game, as described above. For the bit of tile, slate, or crockery that is used, is thrown as a quoit. In France, I am informed, the same game is denominated *Petit pallet*, q. little quoit.

Dr. Johnson calls this game SCOTCH HOPPERS; defining it, "A play in which boys hop over lines or scotches in the ground." In S., however, it is played both by boys and girls. As this game is called *Hop-Scotch*, by some it is supposed to allude to the Scots being frequently forced to hop over or repass the Border; especially as the game is regulated by certain lines, or boundaries, of which, if one be touched, the game is lost.

But the ingenuity displayed in this deduction rather savours of the ancient Border hostility; and such an etymon will not be much relished by Scottish feeling. It is more likely, indeed, that it received this name in E. as being originally a Scottish game. V. BEDS.

PALLAWA, *s.* 1. A species of sea-crab, Coast of Fife; *Cavie*, *Pillan*, synon. V. KEAVIE.

2. Used by the fishermen of Buckhaven as a contemptuous term, denoting a dastardly fellow. "Will I be slairtit be sic a *Pallawa*?" Shall I be outdone by such a poltroon?

PALMANDER, *s.* Pomander.

"Item ane pair of bedis of *palmander*." Inventories, p. 26. Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, id.

To *PALMER*, *v. n.* To go about from place to place in a feeble manner; pron. *pawmer*, S.

"At that time o' day—I would have thought as little about ony auld *palmering* body that was coming

down the edge of Kinblythemont, as ony o' thae stalwart young chieles does e'nnow about auld Edie Ochiltree." Antiquary, ii. 340. V. PAWMER.

PALMS, *s. pl.* The blossoms of the female willow, Teviotd.

PALSONDAY, *s.*

"That the Sessioun sit still quhill *Palsunday* of the schiris of Fif, Louthiane, & Berwik, & Renfrew, that it was last left at; and thareftir to be continevit quhile the Tyisday eftir Trinite Sondag." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 248.

A similar doubt occurs here as concerning *Palsone Evin*. It may either mean *Palmsunday*, or *Pasch-sunday*, i. e. Easter, sometimes written *Pas*. V. PAYS.

PALSONE EVIN, apparently signifying *Passion Even*; if not a corr. abbrev. of *Palm Sondag*.

—"And als apone the costis, sca'is [scathis], dampnage & expensis sustenit be the said Johnne tharthrow, that is to say sen *Palsone evin* last bipast." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 113.

PAME HAMER, a kind of hammer.

"Ane *pame hamer*, ane hand hamer." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 259.

Did not the second phrase seem distinctive, this might appear to denote a small hammer, q. one for the *palm* or hand.

PAMPHE, *s.* A vulgar name given at cards to the knave of clubs, Aberd.; elsewhere *Pam-mie*, S. *Pam*, E.

Johns. views *pam* as "probably from *palm* victory, as *trump* from *triumph*."

PAMPLETTE, PAMPLETE, PAMPHELET, *s.*

Expl. "a plump young woman; a diminutive from Teut. *pampoele*, mulier crassa;" Gl. Sibb.

This refers to the language of Dunbar;

Sum of your men sic curage had,—

Thai brak up durris, and raf up lokkis,

To get ane *pamprette* on ane pled, &c.

Mait. MS. Chron. S.P. I. 324.

Sibb. corrects *pamprette* as misprinted for *pamplette*. V. Gl. It seems very doubtful if he has hit on the meaning of the term. From the nature of the subject, perhaps it is a metaph. use of Fr. *pampillette*, a spangle.

To *PAN*, *v. n.* To agree, to correspond with.] *Add*;

A. Bar. *to pan*, to close, joyn together, agree. Prov. *Weal and Women cannot pan, but Wo and Women can*. "It seems to come from *Pan* in buildings, which in our stone houses is that piece of wood that lies upon the top of the stone-wall, and must close with it, to which the bottom [ends] of the spars are fastened." Ray's Coll. p. 54.

PAN, *s.* A term used to denote "the great timbers of a cottage laid across the *couples* parallel to the walls, to support the laths or *kebbers* laid above the *pans* and parallel to the *couples*;" S.B., Gl. Surv. Moray; used also South of S. "On these [the siles] rested cross-beams called ribs or *pans*, and the one on the top was termed a roof-tree." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 114.

The use of *Pan*, A. Bar. is evidently the same. V. the preceding v.

This word has been undoubtedly imported from the north of Europe. For it retains the same sense

in the language of Finland. *Paann*, scandula, a lath, a shingle. Hence, as would seem, Sw. *takpanna*, tegula, our *pan-tile*, i. e. a tile laid for *thack* in place of a shingle. Some derive the word from Su.G. *paen-a* to extend; whence *paentri oertug*, silver drawn out into lamina.

PANASH, *s.* A plume, &c.] *Add*;

"They alwayes carried a fair *Pannache*, or plume of feathers, of the colour of their muffle, bravely adorned and tricked out with glistering spangles of gold." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. i. p. 245.

To PAND, *v. a.* To pledge, to pawn. *Pandit*, laid in pledge, *S.*

Teut. *pand-en*, Germ. *verpfand-en*, Isl. *pant-a*, id. PAND, *s.* A narrow curtain fixed to the roof, or to the lower part, of a bed; *S.* *pawn*.

"Item, ane claith of stait of blak velvos, furnist with ruif and taill, with thre *pandis* quhair of thair is ane without frenyeis, and the taill is to the lenth of an elne." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

"Where's the—beds of state, *pands* and testers, napery and broidered work?" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 296. V. PAWN.

To PANDER, *v. n.* 1. To go from one place to another in an idle or careless way, Perth., Ettr. For.; apparently corr. from *Pawmer*, *v. q. v.*

2. To trifle at one's work, Loth.

PANDIE, PANDY, *s.* 1. A stroke on the hand, given as a punishment to a school-boy, S.B.; the same with *Pawmie*, *q. v.*

As *Pawmie* is evidently French; it would seem that the pedagogues of the north had issued the appalling mandate to the young culprit, to *spread out* his hand by the use of the Lat. word *Pande*, *pande manum*.

2. Used metaph. for severe censure.

But if for little rompish laits
I hear that thou a *pandy* gets,
Wi' patience thou maun bear the brunt,
And e'en put up wi' mony a dunt.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 12.

PANDIT, *part. ps.* Furnished with under-curtains.

"Ane bed of claith of gold and silvir, double *pandit*, and in figure of pottis full of flouris, with broderie werk of lang roundis callit ovaill, quhairin the historeis ar contenit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 210. V. PAND.

PANDROUS, *s.* A pimp; E. *pandar*.

"He may be repellit fra passing on an assise,—that is ane *pandrous* (i. e. *leno*;) or juglar, (i. e. *joeculator*;) or commoun drunkardis in tavernis; or ony commoun player at cairtis or dyce, for gain and profit." Balfour's *Pract.* p. 378-9.

PANE, *s.* A fine, mulct, or punishment; E. *pain*.

"And the same to inbring and mak compt of to our souerane lordis vse as a *pane* without ony money to be deliuerit tharfor." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

PANE, *s.* Stuff, cloth.] *Add*;—fur.

He geif him robe of palle
And *pane* of rich skinne

Ful sket.

Sir Tristrem, p. 85.

And with a mantil scho me cled;

It was of purpur, fair and fine,

And the *pane* of riche ermyne.

Ywaine and Gawin, *Rita. Met. Rom.* i. 9.

Ritson gives this word as not understood. It is Fr. *panne*, *pane*, *penne*, a skin, also fur. L.B. *pannus*, *pann-a*, *penn-a*, C.B. *pan*, pellitium.

PANG-FOU, *adj.* Crammed, as full as one can hold, S.A.

PANYELL CRELIS, baskets for a horse's back.

"That William Reoche &c. sall—pay to John the Ross—x merkis for certane *panyell crelis*—spulyeit & takin be the said persons," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 280.

At first this might seem a corr. of E. *pannier*. But it is undoubtedly the same with the term given by Junius, *Pannel* for a horse, dorsuale. Teut. *panneel* is expl. by Kilian as synon. with *rug-deckel* and *rug-pleed*, "a cloth for the back;" Dorsuale, stratum, instratum; & sella aurigae. Fr. *panneau*, from *panne*, a skin, because used for this purpose.

PAN-JOTRALS, *s. pl.* 1. A dish made of various kinds of animal food, a sort of fricassee, a gallimaufrie, Upp. Lanarks.

2. The slabbery offals of the shambles; nearly synon. with *Harrigals*, Roxb.

All that can be conjectured from the name, is that the dish referred to is prepared in a *pan*.

PANNASIS, *s. pl.*

"The Admiral—sall uptake and reassave—the ankeris and *pannassis* quhilkis sall be brocht agane at the returning of the saidis shippis fra the sea, to the fyne, to serve his Hienes in the uther effairis of his weiris." Sea Lawis, Balfour's *Pract.* p. 634.

Can this be a corr. of E. *pennant*? It is defined "a rope to hoise up a boat, or any heavy merchandise aboard a ship;" Phillips.

PANNEL, *s.* One brought to the bar of a court for trial.] *Add*;

2. The bar of a court.

"This precept set forth that the prisoner was presently entered in *pannel*, to stand trial for the murder of Henry." Arnot's *Trials*, 8vo. p. 12.

"Mr. John was demitted, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, and—at last brought to the *pannel*, and by an assise of his peers condemned to die." Guthry's *Mem.* p. 12.

PANNIS, *s. pl.*

"A hundreth pundis of *pannis* of the middill bend, & hundreth pund of alme [alum], sex full of caldronis," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

—"xxth pundis of *pannis*," *ibid.*

PANS, *s. pl.* A term used to denote a certain description of ecclesiastical lands; evidently a local phraseology.

"The *pans* at Elgin are the glebe lands which belonged to the canons of the cathedral." Gl. Surv. Moray.

L.B. *pannus* denotes a portion, a segment. But I have met with no example of its being used to denote a portion of land.

PANSIS, *s. pl.*

—All thair plas pure *pansis*

Coud nocht the fete of ony dansis,

Bot such thing as affeiris

To hirdis and their maneris.

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 390.

"Flat poor thoughts;" Fr. *pensée*, thought, imagination.

PANT, *s.* The mouth of a town-well or fountain, South of S.

Then to the *pant*, and oped the spout;
Hey-dash, the claret wine sprung out.

*Joco-Serious Dial. between a Northumb.
Gent. and his Tenant*, 4to. 1686.

Pant is used as denoting a well, Aberd. Reg.

PANTAR, *s.* V. PUNSS.

PANTOUN, *s.* A slipper.] *Add*;

—"Twa pare of *pantounis*, and ane stik of red say." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 158.

PANTON-HEEL-MAKER, *s.* One who makes *heels* for slippers; formerly the designation of a trade in Edinburgh.

—"In name and behall of the wrichtis, couperis, glasin wrichtis, *panton heil makeris*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 541.

PANTOUR, *s.*

"Apud Halirudhous *xxiii*° Maii 1573. Thomas Bynning *pantour*, being sworne, deponis that he saw in the lord Torphechins hous ane ruffe of ane reid bed grantit be the lordis self," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 190.

It seems to denote an officer who has the charge of a pantry, of bread, cold meat, &c. Fr. *panetier*, E. *panter*. L.B. *panetar-ius* properly signified a baker, qui panem conficit, pistor, Du Cange; from *panis* bread.

PANT-WELL, *s.* A well that is covered or built up. Some of this description were arched, as the old *Pant-well* at Selkirk.

Some render it, q. *pent* or *penn'd well*. But if not from S. *pend* an arch, I would prefer Teut. *pand* peristylum, a place inclosed with pillars and a portico; or Belg. *pand*, a magazine. V. PANT.

PAN VELVET, rough velvet.

"Item, ordanis—every ane of thame to have and mak ane gown of fyne blak velvet, syde to thair fute, lynit with *pan velvet*." Regist. Counc. Edin. 1561; Keith's Hist. p. 189.

Fr. *panne* properly means stuff; originally, a skin. *Panne de soye*, "stuffe (made of silke); and particularly, shag, plush, or *unshorne velvet*;" Cotgr.

In the account of the impost laid on merchandise for carrying on the war against Charles I. *pan velvet* seems synon. with *plush*. "On every ell of plush or *pan velvet*, 20s." Spalding, ii. 141. V. also Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 147.

PANWOOD, *s.* Fuel used in or about salt-pans; also expl. "the dust of coals mixed with earth," West. Loth.; *Coal-gum*, Clydes.

"Togidder with the sole power—of digging & winning of coals and *panwood* for serving the saids salt-pannes." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VIII. 139.

"It is usual to divide the coal into three kinds; 1. great coal; 2. chows; 3. culm or *panwood*. The price of the great coal is 10s. per ton; chows 7s. 6d.; culm 4s." Agr. Surv. W. Loth. p. 10.

"The small-coal used for boiling salt, is called *panwood* to this day." Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 480.

"No fewer than four kinds of coal are produced in every colliery, viz.; Great Coal, Chews, Lime-coal,

and *Panwood* or *Dross*, all of them from the same mass." Bald's Coal-Trade of S. p. 52.

This term has evidently originated from this refuse being primarily used in the salt-pans, q. "the fuel of the *Pans*."

PAP OF THE HASS, the uvula.] *Add*;

"I hae a craw to pluck wi' you Leddies, ye n'er cum to spier for my Jane, and she got sic a load o' cauld at that ball, the *pap* o' her *hass* down, an' a' defaite thegither." Saxon and Gael, i. 96.

The disease itself had been thus denominated by our ancestors. For Wedderburn, in his department, De Morbis, mentions this as a disease.

"Uvula, the *pape* in the craig." Vocab. p. 19.

Papo is the name given in Portugal to a *goitre*, or wen on the throat. Nemnich Lex. Noesol. vo. *Bronchocoele*.

PAP, *s.* A piece of whalebone, about eighteen inches long, which connects the ball of lead, used in fishing, with the lines to which the hooks are attached, Shetl.

To PAP, PAPE, *v. n.* 1. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion, like E. *pop*, S.

"It being near the frontiers of the state of Milan,—it is usual for rogues, when they have done a mischief, to *pape* into the next state, where the laws of the other state cannot reach them." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 238.

2. To *gang pappin about*, to go from place to place with a sort of elastic motion, S.

3. "To let any thing fall gently, is to let it *pap*;" Gall. Encycl.

To PAP, PAWF, *v. a.* To beat, to thwack, Aberd.

PAP, PAWF, *s.* A blow, a thwack, ibid.

PAP-BAIRN, *s.* A sucking child, Ang. To one who acts quite in a childish manner, it is frequently said; "Ye're behaving yoursel juiist like a *pap-bairn*."

Although a different term is used, the composition of the Isl. word is perfectly analogous; *brist-bairn*, infans lactens. This is expressed by a circumlocution, S.; "a *bairn* at the breast."

PAPELARDE, *s.* "Hypocrite. Fr. *papelard*;" Gl. Sibb.

PAPERIE, *s.* Popery, S.; now rather obsolete.

"It was na for luve o' *Paperie*—na na! nane could ever say that o' the trades o' Glasgow." Rob Roy, ii. 128.

PAPISH, *s.* The vulgar designation of a Papist or Roman-catholic, S.

"The *Papishes* in these daies do glory, saying, that the Roman church is the mother church, judge of all churches, and can be judged of none. But behold in this Synod [Constantinople, A. 682] a bishop of Rome is condemned in two particulars." Petrie's Church-Hist. p. 66.

PAPIST-STROKE, *s.* A cross; a ludicrous phrase used by young people, Aberd.

To PAPLE, PAPPLE, *v. n.* To bubble, or boil, &c.] *Add*;

But O the blessings of an English pot,
When *papling*, that's sweet music in mine ear;
But on the table, O the charming cheer.

Englishman's Grace over his Pock-pudding,
Edin. 1705.

3. Used to denote the effect of heat, when any fat substance is toasted before the fire, Renfr.

PAPPANT, *adj.* 1. Rich.] *Add*;

Peppint, Banffs., is used in sense 2.; being applied to those who exercise great care about themselves or others, for warding off any thing that might be hurtful. The *v.* is also in use; to *Peppin*, to cocker, to treat as a pet; synon. *Pettle*.

PAPPIN, PORFIN, *s.* A sort of *batter* or paste, generally made of flour and water, used by weavers for dressing their linen warp, or their webs, to make them have a close and thick appearance, Teviotd.

Denominated perhaps from its resemblance to the *pap* made for children; Fr. *papin*.

PAPPLE, PAPLE, *s.* The corn cockle, *Agrostemma githago*, Linn., S. V. POPPILL.

PAR, *s.* The samlet, S.] *Add*;

As this is called *Branling* in Yorkshire, although I can find no synonyme in A.S., it seems evidently a dimin. from Isl. *branda*, *trutta minima*, or as expl. in Dan. *en liden forelle*, "a little trout." In the same language *brand-kod* signifies the fry of trouts; *fectura truttarum*; Halderson.

PARA-DOG, *s.* V. PIRRIE-DOG.

PARAFLE, PARAFFLE, *s.* Ostentatious display, South of S.

"I wonder—whether it is to these grand *parafle* o' ceremonies that holy writ says 'is an abomination unto me.' Antiquary, ii. 153. V. next word

PARAFLING, *s.* Trifling, evasion; as, "Nane o' your *parafling*, haud up your hand and swear, or I'll send you to prison;"—said to a witness by a Buchan Baillie of Aberdeen.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *paraf-er*, *paraph-er*, to flourish in writing; q. "None of your flourishing circumlocution." Or, is it q. *parabbling*, speaking enigmatically?

PARATITLES, *s. pl.*

"Any one who has read the *Paratitles* on that place will find, that the law uses a most rational distinction, *videlicet*, if the alienation be *ex causa onerosa*, then it cannot be questioned, unless the receiver was also *particeps fraudis*." Fountainh. 3. Suppl. Dec. p. 16.

To PARBREKE, *v. n.* To puke.] *Add*;

O.E. "*parbrekyng*, [Fr.] uomissement;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 52, b. "I cast my gorge as a haulke doth, or a man that *parbraketh*; Je desgorge,—Je vomis." Ibid. F. 183; as, "I *parbrake*, Je vomis;" F. 312, b.

To PARE AND BURN, to take off the sward of ground, especially when it is moorish or heathy, with a turf-spade, or rather with what is called a Denahiring plough; and after these turfs are dried, to burn them on the soil for manure, S.

"The whole field may be—*pared and burnt*; and a competent quantity of lime being added to the ashes, and being plowed two or three years for corns, whereof it will yield great crops, in may be laid down

with grass-seeds, and turned again into meadow with success; so to ly, unless it turn sour and foggy." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 17, 18.

PARÉGALLY, *adv.* This term has been expl. to me as signifying "particularly," Ayrs. If the signification be given accurately, it is a deviation from that of the *adj.*, which means completely equal. V. PARÉGALE.

PARISCHE, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the city of Paris. *Parische work*, Parisian workmanship; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

2. Applied to a particular colour, which had been introduced from Paris. "Ane gounne of *Parische* broune bagarit with weluot." Ibid.

PARK, *s.* Improperly used for a wood.] *Add*;
It seems to be used in this sense in the following Act.

—"Quhatsumeir persone or personis—salhappin to cut ony tymmer or grene woid within his hienes woddis or *parkis*,—thair hail guidis and geir salbe escheit." Ja. VI. 1553, Ed. 1814, p. 67.

The term has been originally used in this sense, as denoting a plantation of trees *inclosed* or fenced.

PARLEYVOO, *s.* A term formed in ridicule of the French mode of address, S.; Fr. *parlez vous*.

"But the bodies hae a civil way with them for a' that, and it's no possible to be angry at their *parleyvoos*." The Steam-Boat, p. 290.

PARLIAMENT, *s.* Part of a robe of state.

"Item, ane gowne of freis claith of gold, bordourit with perle of gold lynit with crammasay satyne, the hude and *parliament* of the samyn, all set with fyne orient perle to the noumer of xlix^v, furnist with buttonis of gold, and every buttoun contenand thre orient perle." Inventories. A. 1539, p. 32.

This, from its connexion with *hude*, seems to have been a cape, or perhaps a covering for the shoulders, worn by the nobles on their robes when they appeared in *parliament*. We have no vestige of it, as far as I have observed, any where else.

PARLIAMENT-CAKE, *s.* A thin species of gingerbread, supposed to have had its name from its being used by the members of the Scottish *Parliament* during their sederunts, S.

"They—did business on a larger scale, having a general huxtry, with *parliament-cakes*, and candles, and pin-cushions, as well as other groceries, in their window." Annals of the Parish, p. 182.

PAROCHRIE, *s.* Parish.

"That euerie *parochie* kirk, and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent *parochrie*,—sall haue thair awin pastoure with a sufficient and resonable stipend." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 211.

Formed after the A.S. and Teut. mode, like *bishoprie*, S. *bishoprie*; from *paroch*, and A.S. *rice*, jurisdiction, dominium.

PARPALL-WALL, *s.* A partition-wall.

"The counsellors, in respect they were straitned in room, both for a court and prison, and an high school, and considering that there would be room enough in St. Geils for these, by and attour sufficient room for preaching the Word, and administrat-

ing the Sacraments, did therefore give order to the Dean of Guild to big within the said church *par-pall-walls* of stone for that effect." Acts Council Edin. A. 1558.

Corr. from *Parpane*, q. v., or from L.B. *parpagli-ones*, *velae utiles*, cum fortuna imminet seu tempestas. Ital. *parpaglioni*. V. Du Cange.

PARPANE, PERPEN, *s.* A wall in general, or a partition.] *Add*;

2. The parapet of a bridge is called a *parpane*, or *parpane-wa'*, Aberd.

To PARRACH (gutt.), *v. a.* To crowd together in a confused manner, Ang. Thus sheep are said to be *parrach'd* in a fold, when too much crowded. It is applied to machinery when in the same state. V. PARROCK, *s.* 2.

PARRY. "Whan ane says *Parry*, aw says *Parry*;" a prov. phrase, Aberd., signifying, that when any thing is said by a person of consequence, it is immediately echoed by every one.

Qu. Fr. *paroit*, it appears, it is evident?

PARRIDGE, PARRITCH, *s.* Porridge made of meal, S.

Dr. Johns. says, "More properly *porrage*; *porrata*, Low Latin, from *porra*, a leek." But he had not observed that L.B. *porrect-a* has still more resemblance, *Jusculum ex porris confectum*; Du Cange.

Isl. *porri*, and Teut. *poer-look*, signify a leek. As *kale*, or broth, has been denominated both in S. and in Welch from what was anciently its principal constituent, i. e. cole-wort; it would appear that the term *porridge* had been originally appropriated to a similar mess of *leeks*.

To COOK THE PARRIDGE, metaph. to manage any piece of business, S.

"But wha *cookit* the *parridge* for him?" exclaimed the Baillie, "I wad like to ken that;—wha, but your honour's to command, Duncan Macwheeble?" Waverley, iii. 354. V. PORRIDGE.

PARRITCH-HEAL, *adj.* In such health as to be able to take one's ordinary food, Fife; synon. *Spune-hale*.

PARRITCH-TIME, *s.* The hour of breakfast; *porridge* being the standing dish taken at this meal, S.

"I had a sair heart o' my ain when I passed the Mains—this morning about *parritch-time*, and saw the reek coming out at my ain lum-head, and kenn'd there was some ither body than my auld mither sitting by the ingle-side." Tales of my Landl. iii. 14. To PARRIRE, *v. n.* To present one's self; or perhaps to obey.

—"Sittit [cited] by proclamatione—I thocht fitt to *parrire* and answyre the sittatione by my appearing heir at this tyme." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 446.

O. Fr. *parr-er* *paroitre*, or Lat. *parere*, to obey.

PARROCK, PARROK, *s.* A very straight inclosure in which a ewe is confined, when it is meant that she should take with her own lamb, or with that of another when her own is dead, Roxb. When the latter is the case, the live lamb has

the skin of the dead one sewed on it, which, when fairly heated, emits such a smell as to make the ewe view this as her own lamb.

"*Parrok*, a very small inclosure;" Gl. Sibb.

A.S. *pearroc*, *pearruc*, septum, circus, clathrum, "a park, a pound, a barre or lattice;" Somner. Hence, he adds, L.B. *parc-us*, *eopae sensu*. "*Parrok* or *caban*. Preteriolum. Capana." Prompt. Parv.

Serenius observes, that *park* is a most ancient word, common to all the languages and dialects of the north. Su.G. *park*, locus muro et limitibus circumseptus; Isl. id., Germ. *pferch*. C.B. and Fr. *parc*, Ital. *parco*. Wachter views Germ. *berg-en*, Alem. *perg-an*, arcere, munire, as the origin.

To PARROCK a ewe and lamb, to confine a strange lamb with a ewe which is not its dam, that the lamb may suck, Roxb.

This was also an O.E. v. "*Parrokyn* or *closen* in streightly. Intrudo. Obtrudo." Prompt. Parv.

PARROCK, *s.* "A collection of things huddled together, a group;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

Shall we view this as a corruption of Lat. *farrago*, which the clergy about the cathedral of Elgin might introduce; or as an oblique sense of *Parrock*, as denoting an inclosure?

PARSELLIT, *part. pa.* "Expl. striped;" Gl. Sibb.

PARSLIE BREAK-STONE, Parsley-Piert, *Aphanes arvensis*, Linn.

This is merely a translation of the E. name. For *Piert* must be viewed as an abbreviation of Fr. *percepierre*, "a generall name for most stone-breaking herbs," Cotgr.; and *Aphanes* is expl. *Percepier* Anglorum, Linn. Flor. Suec. N. 143.

* PART, *s.* 1. Often denoting place; as, *the ill part*, hell, *the gweed part*, heaven, Aberd. It is generally used for place throughout S. This sense it admits in E. only in the-pl.

2. What becomes or is incumbent on one. It is used in this sense in various forms; as, "It's *weel* my *part*," it well becomes me; "It's *ill* his *part*," it is inconsistent with his duty; "It's *gude* your *part*," it is incumbent on you, S.

Excuse me, Sir, the wish is leel,

And *guid* my *part*.

Shirref's Poems, p. 338.

PARTAN, *s.* The Common sea Crab, S.] *Add*;
This name extends to Shetl.

"Cancer Pagurus, (Linn. Syst.) *Partia*, common crab." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 317.

PARTAN-HANDIT, *adj.* Close-fisted, griping, taking hold like a crab, Aysr.; *Grippie*, S.

To PARTY, *v. a.* To take part with.

—"This house of Abernethie were friends and followers of the Cummins, and did assist and *party* them in all their enterprises." Hume's Hist. Doug. 16. To PARTY WITH, the same with the preceding.

"The Earl of Huntly—had, it seems, an unfixed resolution what side to *party with*, as may appear in his former, and will still more appear by his present and after conduct." Keith's Hist. p. 121.

PARTICLE, PARTICKLE, PERTICKLE, PARTI-cule, *s.* 1. A little chop, or piece of animal food.

"Item to my Ladie and hir servandis daylie the kiching, on ane flesche day, ij *particles* beef.—The kiching for the maisteres nutrix, &c. ane *particle* of beef." Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

L.B. *particul-a*, frustum, offula, Du Cange. Aelfr. in his Gloss. uses this term as equivalent to offella, vo. *Spices sned*.

2. Applied to a small portion of land; synon., or nearly so, with S. *Pendicle*.

"Our souerane lord—hes annex the landis and barony of Estwemis, toure and fortalice of the samin, and thar pertinentis, aduocatiounis and donatiounis of kirkis, tenentis, tenandrijs, *particulis*, pendiculis, annexis, connexis, and pertinentis tharof." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 376. *Partis*, Ed. 1566.

3. Apparently used in the sense of article.

"Because I perceave John Knox dois not meit the heid of my *partickle* quhair I do mark the conference, betuix the phrases of the scriptures alledged be vs baith,—I will trauell na further thairin." Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, E. iij. b.

"Of the former *partickle* I mark twa heidis in special," &c. Ibid. E. iij. b.

L.B. *particula*, charta articulis seu per partes distincta; Du Cange. Kennedy, although he had borrowed the term from the monkish writers, evidently uses it in a more restricted sense.

PARTISIE, PAIRTISAY, *adj.* Applied to what is proper to, or done by, more individuals than one; as, "a *partisie* wab," a web wrought for several owners, each of whom contributes his share of the materials, and for the expense; "*partisay* wark," work done by a number of persons; "a *pairtisie* wa," a wall built at the expense of two proprietors between their respective houses or lands, S.B.

Lat. *partitio*, a division.

TO PARTLE, *v. n.* To trifle at work, Ayrs.

"*Partle*, to work idly,—to trouble;" Gl. Picken.

PARTLYK, PARTLYIK, *adv.* In equal shares or parts.

"And suld haff pait thair part *partlyk* and he had tynt."—"Thair part *partlyk* of thre crovnis." Aberd. Reg. V. 16. A. 1538. *Partlyik*, V. 15.

PARUT, *s.* Synon. with *Parure*.

"5 amites with thair *paruts* of cloath of gold.—3 albs, 3 *paruts*, and 3 amites of white velvet and cloath of gold." Hay's Scotia Sacra, MS. p. 189.

L.B. *parat-us*, whence this may have been corrupted, was used in common with *parura* and *paratura*, for embroidery or ornamental borders.

PASMENTAR, *s.* This term seems to be used as equivalent to *upholsterer* in modern language.

"I send to Servois wife and to his commeis the *pasmentar* in the abbay and causit thame graith me ane chalmir thair—put up the treis of the beddis," &c. Inventories, A. 1573, p. 187.

Fr. *passemantier* properly signifies a lace-maker, a silk-weaver.

PASMOND, *s.* The same with *Pasment*.

"Item, ane hat of velvott with ane *pasmond* of silver, with ane chene of gold about it, and ane tergat upoun the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 70.

PASPER, *s.* Sampire, Galloway.

"*Pasper*, samphire, when taken and eaten green from the *heuchs*, makes persons as hungry as a hawk." Gall. Encycl.

"Many kill themselves clambering on these for birds' eggs and *pasper*." Ibid.

PASPEY, *s.* A particular kind of dance, Strathmore.

Fr. *passe-pied*, "a caper, or loftie tricke in dauncing; also, a kind of dance, peculiar to the youth of *La haute Bretagne*;" Cotgr. *Pedum decussatus*; Dict. Trev.; q. a cutting across with the feet.

* To PASS, *v. a.* 1. Not to exact a task that has been imposed, S.

2. To forgive, not to punish, S.; like E. *to pass by*.

PASS-GILT, *s.* Expl. "current money," Gl.

"His prayers, his other services done to God, his alms-deeds, &c. are *pass-gilt* before God, since they came not from a right principle in his heart, and were not performed in a right way, nor upon a right account, nor for a right end; his sacrifices have been an abomination." Guthrie's Trial, p. 182.

If this is the proper meaning of the term, as would seem to be indeed the case, the negative particle must have been omitted, or thrown out by some ignorant typographer. It ought to have been "*not pass-gilt*;" as apparently signifying money that *passes*. But Teut. *pas-gheld* is used to denote inferior coin which is made to have currency above its value; *Minutae pecuniae, quibus majoris pretii numus exaequatur*; Kilian. The origin of the first syllable must be *pass-en* aequare, aequaliter componere. V. GILR. *PASSIONALE, s.* A state of suffering, a kind of martyrdom.

Quhat is the warld without plesance or play
Bot *passionale*? Than lat ws mak sum sport.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem.

L.B. *passionale*, martyrology. This name is given to the necrology of the church of Paris. V. Du Cange.

PASSIS, *pl.* A term occurring in the amplifications of our old acts, apparently equivalent to E. *passages*.

"Confirmis the saidis infestmentis & giftes, and ilkane of thame respectiue, in all & sindrye pointis, *passis*, priuilegiis, claussis & conditionis contenit thairin." Acts Mary 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 549.

"Quhilk infestment, in all and sindrye *passis*, articles, contentis, and claussis thairof, our said souerane—ratifiis," &c. Ibid.

"Dispensis for ever, in all—heades, articles, claussis, obleisments, pointes, *passis*, circumstances and conditiones of the samyn." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 152.

L.B. *pass-us* locus, auctoritas, Gall. *passage*. Venit ad quemdam *passum* Scripturae. Vit. S. Thom. Aquin. ap. Du Cange.

TO PASSIVERE, *v. a.* To exceed, W. Loth.; probably corr. from *pass-over*.

PASTISAR, *s.* A pastry-cook. V. PATTICEAR.

PASVOLAND, *s.* A small species of artillery.]
Add;

"Item, ane *pasvoland* of brace [brass] upone ane traist." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 172.

"Item, ane litle *pasvoland* of brace mountit upone stok quheillis." Ibid. A. 1566, p. 168.

Fr. *passee-volant*, "the artillery called a base;" Cotgr.
PAT, *pret.* of the *v.* to put.] *Add*;

"So the governour *pat* the realme to guid ordour and peace, and so departed to France." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 304.

"Heirwith the messengers returning to the Catteynes camp, *pat* them all in such a fray, that it was not possible for Earle George to retein or stay there, although he did watch in person all that night." *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* p. 242.

PAT, PATT, *s.* A pot, S.

My daddy left me gear enough,—

An auld *pat*, that wants the lug,

A spurtle and a sown mug.

Willie Winkie's Testament, Herd's Coll. ii. 143.

PAT-LUCK, *s.* To tak *pat-luck*, to take dinner with another upon chance, without preparation, sometimes without previous invitation, S.; i. e. the *chance of the pot*.

"If you and the young folks, and my Liddy Mary, wad come in a canny way and tak *pat-luck* wi' Jean and me, I sall promise ye nae grit things; for it's no a hunger an' a burst in my house, I gie nae dinner ae day but what I can gie ilka day in the year." *Saxon and Gael.* i. 55.

"I hope we will be better acquaint yet, ye'll just tak *pat-luck* wi' her an' me the morn." *Ibid.* i. 193.

PATE, PATIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Patrick*, S.

PATELET, *s.* A kind of ruff, part of a woman's dress, anciently worn in S.

"Of the dress of a lady, Henryson gives an idea by mentioning—an upper gown or robe purfled and furred,—a hat, tippet, *patelet*, perhaps small ruff," &c. *Pink. Hist.* ii. 435. V. PATILATTIS.

Hir hat suld be of fair having,

And hir tepat of trewth,

Hir *patelet* of gude pansing,

Hir hals-ribbane of rewth.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 104.

PATENE, *s.* The cover of a chalice.

"The Alter Grayth quhilk wes quene Magdalenis, quhome god assolye.—Item, ane challeis and ane *patene* gilt." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 58.

E. *patine*, Fr. *patene*, *patine*, id. from Lat. *patin-a*.

*PATENT, *adj.* Ready, willing, disposed to listen.

"He would give a *patent* ear hereafter to their grievances.—A promise by public proclamation to give a *patent* ear to all his subjects complaints." *Spalding*, i. 302.

PATENTER, *s.* A patentee.

"The saidis *patenters* be the foirsaid act obleist them, thair aires, &c. not to—seik any greater dewetie," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 585.

To PATER (pron. like E. *pate*), *v. n.* To talk incessantly, to be tiresomely loquacious, Roxb.

Originally the same with *Patter*, q. v. Hence,

PATER, *s.* A loquacious person, generally applied to a female, *ibid.*

PATES, *s. pl.* "The steps at the corner of the roofs in houses for the easier climbing to the top," *Ayrs, Renfr. Corbie-steps* synon.

The garse, like beards o' eldren gaits,

Hang wavan, shaggy, frae the *pates*,

An' scatter'd chick-weed, rais'd in taita,

Grew here an' there.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 181.

This, although it must be originally the same word with *Peat-stone*, differs in sense, as the latter is used in Angus at least.

PATHLINS, *adv.* By a steep declivity, S.B.

—On a high brae head she lands at last,

That down to a how burnie *pathlins* past.

Ross's Helenore, p. 61.

It is *pillens* in First Edit. V. PETH.

PATIENT OF DEATH.] *Add*;

—He streek't himself i' the *patients* o' dead,

Wi' mony a waesome main.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

PATRELL, *s.* The poitrell, &c.] *Add*;

O.E. "*paytrell* for a horse;" *Palagr. B.* iii. F. 52, a.

PATRICK, *s.* A partridge, Tetrao perdrix, Linn.; pron. *patrick*, S.

"For my part, I never wish to see a kilt in the country again, nor a red coat, nor a gun, for that matter, unless it were to shoot a *patrick*." *Waverley*, iii. 273, 274.

—Ae night lately in my fun,

I gaed a roving wi' the gun

An' brought a *patrick* to the grun'.—

Burns, iii. 259.

"*Patrick*, a partridge;" *GL. ibid.*

Patrick or *Patrick* is the general pronunciation, S., though our old writers use *Partrik*, q. v.

PATROCYNIE, *s.* Patronage; Lat. *patrocini-um*.

"But my lorde shall haue libertie of me, to alledge in suche cases what pleaseth him, so long as his allegation shall not preiudge the veritie, nor giue *patrocynie* to a lie, in maters of religion." *Reasoning betuix Croaraguell and J. Knox*, C. i. a.

—"This part of my misreported paines, I humbly present vnto your Maiestie;—as not only to the most glorious *patrocinie*, but therewith also the most learned censure." *Bp. Forbes on the Revel.*, Dedic.

PATRONATE, *s.* The right of presenting to a benefice.

"In the competition between the College of Glasgow, &c. about the vacant stipend, the Lords found the Bishops presenting, as patron, made it a *patronate*, but not a patrimonial mensal kirk," &c. *Fountainh.* 4 Suppl. Dec. p. 143.

L.B. *Patronatus*, jus patronatus.

PATRON-CALL, *s.* The patronage of a church, the right of presentation, *Aberd.*

PATRONTASHE, *s.* A military girdle.

"As also in respect that at the said tyme money was given by neighbours and inhabitants of this city for buying baggenots and *patrontashes* to their captaines of every company or other officers, The estates doe ordain and require the respective captains to make furth comeing the said baggenotts or *patrontashes* and other armes, or otherwayes to refund the pryce therof to the Coll. or Lev. Coll. or major." *Act anent the Militia Men in the Towne of Edinburgh* 1689. *Act. Parl.* IX, 30.

"Round the waist they (Italian Banditti) wore an ammunition belt called here a *padrocina*, made of stout leather, having slips for cartridges." *Maria Graham's Three Months near Rome*, 1820.

To **PATTER**, *v. n.* To repeat in a muttering way.] *Add*;

O.E. "I *patter* with the lypes, as one doth that maketh as though he prayed, and dothe nat; Je *papelarde*. He dothe nat praye, he dothe but *patter* to begyle the worlde with." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 316, b.*

2. To carry on earnest conversation in a low tone; to be engaged in a whispering conversation, *Aber.*

To **PATTER**, *v. n.* To move with quick successive steps; especially referring to the sound, *S. V. PADDER.*

PATTICEAR, **PASTISAR**, *s.* A pastry-cook.

"It is not leasum to any Fleshour to be ane *Patticear*, under the pane of ane *amerciament*; and sik-lyke ane *Patticear* may not be ane baker of bread to sell." *Leg. Burg. Balfour's Practicks, p. 72.*

"Ane *pastisar*, callit Patrick Rannald." *Chalmers's Mary, i. 177.*

Fr. patissier, pasticier, pastissier, "a pasterer or pie-maker; also a maker of past-meates;" *Cotgr. from pastin paste.*

PAVADE, *s.* Expl. a dagger, *Teviotdale*; and said to be an old word. But I have met with no *synon. term.*

PAVASIES, *s. pl.* "A sort of artillery mounted on a car of two wheels, and armed with two large swords before;" *Pink. Hist. ii. 223.*

To **PAUGE**, *v. n.* 1. To prance; *synon. with Pauce, Fife.*

2. To pace about in an artful and designing way, till a proper opportunity occur for fulfilling any plan, *ibid.*

3. To tamper with, to venture on what is hazardous in a fool-hardy manner, *ibid.*

Used in a proverbial mode of expression;—"He's neither to play nor *pauge wi*," not to be tampered with in any way whatsoever.

Perhaps the latter part of *Rampage* is formed from this word, as used in sense 1.; and the first from *ramaries*; *q. to prance* like a furious *ram*.

PAVIE, *s.* The same with *Pavis*, *pavis*. *Balfour* uses *paveis* as the *pl.*

"The Admiral—may alsua put pulderis, *paveis*, and speiris, for sic quantitie as sall be requirit, viz.—ane *pavie* and a fyre speir for thre tunnis," &c. *Sea Lawis, Pract. p. 631.*

PAUYOT, *s.*

Ane *pauyot* preuille brocht him his palfray;
The king thocht lang of this lyfe and lap on in
by [hy]. *Rauf Coilyear, B. ij. a.*

Hisp. paviota denotes the bird in *Lat.* called *halcyon*; but there surely can be no affinity of idea.

PAUKY, *adj.* 2. As applied to the eye—want-
ton.] *Add*;

This is perhaps the proper meaning in the following passage.

The Howdie lifts frae the beuk her ee.
Says, Blessings light on his *pawkie* ee!
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 78.

PAWKERY, *s.* Cunning, slyness, *S.*

"Nethynge—was ferder fra myne heid thane onye
sikkan wylld sneckdrawinge and *pawkerye*." *Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.*

PAWKILY, *adv.* Silly, artfully.

"I'm thinking," said he,—looking *pawkily* and peeringly round the table, 'that I have seen you before.'" *Sir A. Wylie, i. 85.*

PAUL, *s.* A hold; a leaning-place; *S.B.*

Isl. pall-r, Su.G. pall, scamnum, a bench; also, a stage or frame supporting something else.

PAULIE, **PAILIE**, *adj.* 1. Impotent or feeble, applied to any bodily member, *S.*

2. Small in size, applied to lambs, *Roxb.*

3. Insipid, inanimate; applied to the mind, *Lanarks. A pailie creature*, a silly insipid person.

4. Lamé, dislocated, or distorted, *S.*

A lamb that is lame is sometimes called *Pawlie*, *Loth., Roxb.* A *pawlie* hand is one that has been dislocated and not properly set.

PAULIE—(or) **PAILIE-FOOTIT**, *adj.* 1. Flat-footed, *Strathmore.*

2. Splay-footed, or having the foot turned in, *Loth.*

I know not the origin, unless the term be allied to *C.B. pall*, loss of power, energy, &c. *palu*, to be deficient; *Owen. Palhy* to benum or to be benumbed; *Lhuyd. C.B. pnyllig*, slow; *W. Richards.*

PAULIE, **PAWLIE**, *s.* 1. A slow, inactive, inanimate person, *Lanarks., Mearns.*

2. An unhealthy sheep, *South of S.*

"There was Geordie Skin-him-alive the flesher, him that took away the crocks, and the *paulies*, and my brockit-lamb." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 158.*

"I yeance coft thei crocks an' thei *paulies*, an' tou guidit me like a gentleman." *Wint. Tales, i. 269.*

3. A term applied to the smallest lambs in a flock, *Roxb.*

PAULIE-MERCHANT, *s.* One who hawks through the country, purchasing lambs of this description, *ibid.*

To **PAUT**, *v. n.* 1. To paw, to strike the ground with the foot, &c.] *Add*;

2. To push out the feet alternately, when one is lying in bed or otherwise, *Dumfr.*

3. To strike with the foot, to kick, *S.*

"*Paut*, to kick; as, to *paut* off the bed-clothes, *Yorke.*" *Grose.*

Hisp. pate-ar, to kick; from *pata*, a foot.

4. Also expl. "to move the hand as a person groping in the dark," *Ettr. For.*

To **PAUT**, *v. a.* To *paut* one's foot at a person, to stamp with the foot in a menacing manner, *Aberd.* This is a very common way of expressing anger, and is viewed as a token of great disrespect.

PAUT, *s.* 1. A stroke on the ground with the foot, *S.*] *Add*;

2. A stroke with the foot at any object, a kick, *S.*; *synon. Funk.*

PAW, **PAUW**, **PAWAW**, *s.* 1. The slightest motion; as, "He ne'er played *pauw*," he did not so much as stir, *Ettr. For.*

His neck in twa I wat they hae wrung,
Wi' hand or foot he ne'er play'd *paw*.

Jack o' the Side, Poetical Mus. p. 148.

"*N'er play'd paw, never mov'd hand or foot.*" Gl. *ibid.*
 "Did ye never think that they wad be revisited on your heads some day when ye couldna *play paw* to help yoursel's?" Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.
 2. Transferred to one who cannot take his meat, or who does so with great difficulty, who is unable to make the slightest exertion, *ibid.* Ettr. For.
 3. To *Play* one's *Paws*, to act that part which belongs to one, whether becoming or ridiculous.
 Return hameward, my heart, again.—
 And [At?] hame with me then tarry still,
 And see wha can best *play* their *paws*,
 And let the filly sling her fill,
 For fint a crum of thee she fa's.

Herd's Coll. ii. 44.

The phrase seems to have been borrowed from the tricks of jugglers, or from the feats of rope-dancers, &c.; q. to go through one's different steps or motions. V. PAVIE.

PAWCHLE, *s.* 1. One who is old and frail, Gall. 2. One low in stature and weak in intellects, *ibid.*

"*Pawchle*, a frail old body;—also a person of low stature, rather silly;" Gall. Encycl.

PAWKIE, *s.* A sort of woollen glove or mitten, having a thumb without separate fingers, Ettr. For. *Doddie Mitten* synonym. S.B.

To PAWL, *v. n.* To make an ineffective attempt to catch, Roxb. The prep. *at* is often added. To *Glaum*, synonym.

—"The corpse again sat up in the bed, *pawled* wi' its hands, and stared round wi' its dead face." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 148.

This *v.* seems allied to C.B. *palv-u* to paw, to grope gently with the hand.

PAWMIE, PANDIE, *s.* A stroke on the hand, &c.] *Add*;

Fr. *paumée*, "a clap, stroke, or blow with the hand;" Cotgr.

I find that L.B. *palma* is used in a similar sense. *Alapa palmis inflicta.* Hence *palm-are*, *de-palm-are*, and *palm-izare*, *alapam infligere.* Baronius, A. 1053, says that the hands of penitents were beaten with a ferula. V. Du Cange, vo. *Palmata*, which he explains in the same sense with our *Pawmie*. Whether it was first used in the monastic cell, or in the school, he does not say.

To PAWMIE, *v. a.* To strike the palm with a ferula, S.

To PAWVIS, *v. n.* To "dally with a girl;" Gl. Surv. Ayr. p. 698. V. PAVIE.

PEAK, *s.* An old word for lace, Roxb.; perhaps that which was used for the *peak* of a cap.

To PEAL, PEEL, *v. a.* To equal, to match. V. PEEL, PEIL, *v.*

PEANER, *s.* "A cold-looking, naked, trembling being—small of size;" Gall. Encycl.

PEANERFLEE, *s.* One who has the appearance of lightness and activity, Gall.; perhaps from the preceding term conjoined with *Flee*, a fly. It is oddly defined in these words:

"*Peanerflee*, a light looking craw o' a body;" Gall. Encycl.

PEANIE, *s.* A female turkey, pea-hen, Gall.

"*Peanies*, female turkies;" Gall. Encycl.

—She is yellow,

And yawps like a *peany*.

Ibid. p. 343.

Qu. if q. *pea-hennie*? V. POLLIE-COCK.

PEANT, *adj.* A term denoting a particular kind of silk.

"Item, a stand of *peant* silk with the like pertinents conform." Inventar of Vestments, A. 1559. Hay's Scotia Sacra; MS. p. 189.

PEARA. *Peara parabit, peara-bo.*

This is sent to me as a line of an old song in Roxb. I suspect that it is merely the *o'erturn*; but insert it, as it may chance to be understood, at least as to its reference, by some of my readers.

Dan. *paraab-er* signifies, to invoke, to implore. It may be the remnant of an old Dan. Northumbrian song; being sent from the Cheviot.

PEARIE, PEERY, *s.* A pegtop.] *Add*; *Pear*, Aber.

"I can use a little wee bit freedom wi' Mr. Daniel Taffril—mony's the *peery* and the tap I wrought for him langsyne, for I was a worker in wood as weel as a tinkler." Antiquary, ii. 129.

Auld Saunders begoud for to wink,

Syne coup'd as sound as a *peerie*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 21.

This is also written, but improperly, *Pirie*.

—"Dosing of taps, and *piries*, and *pirie-cords*, form the prevailing recreation." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 34.

PEARL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking. To *cast up a pearl*, to cast up a stitch on the right side in place of the wrong, S.; *Purl*, Teviotd.

In Fr. this word is used in working gauze. On appelle *Perles* en termes de fabrique de gaze, de petits globes d'émail, percés par le milieu avec une petite queue ouverte, &c. Dict. Trev.

PEARL BARLEY, the name given to the finest kind of barley.

"When the husks are taken off for making broth, the grain is moistened, and beaten with a large wooden mallet, or pestle, in a stone mortar. This is called *knocked bear*, to distinguish it from the *pearl barley*, which is done in the mill." Jamieson's Notes to Burt's Letters, i. 89, 90.

The ingenious editor understands the term differently from the general use of it in S. For *Pearl barley* is distinguished from common barley, although both kinds are prepared at the same mill; and seems to have received its name from its pure and *pearly* appearance.

PEARLED, *part. adj.* Having a border of lace.

"He had on his head a white *pearled* mutch; he had no coat, but a pair of black breeks, white socks, and a pair of mools on his feet." Spalding, ii. 218.

PEARLIN, *s.* A species of lace made of thread.]

Add;—or of silk, S.; properly, a coarse sort of bone-lace.

"On everie elne of imported *pearline* of threid or silke betuix three and six punds—00 12 00." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 76.

Sae put on your *pearlins*, Marion,

And kirtle o' th' cramesie.

Old Song, Gang to the Ewe-buchls.

It is perhaps originally the same with *E. purl*, "a kind of edging for bone-lace;" Phillips. Minshew strangely thinks that it is contr. from *purple*. Fr. *perlé*, rough, not smooth; *fil perlé*, hard-twisted thread; Cotgr. V. PEARL, *s.*

PEARL SHELL, the Pearl Muscle, S.B.

"Mytellus Margaritifera, Pearl Muscle, vulgarly called *Pearl shell*." Arbuthnot's Peterh., Fishes, p. 32.

PEASE-BRUIZLE, *s.* The same with *Pease-kill* in sense 1. *Bruizle* is here used as merely a variety of *Birsle*, *Brissle*; the term in the north of E. being *Brusle*, as *brusled pease*, Grose.

PEASE-KILL, *s.* 1. A quantity of *pease* in the state in which they are brought from the field, as not only in the pods, but adhering to the straw, so broiled as to be fit for eating. They are then gathered out from the ashes; Border. The allusion is obviously to roasting or drying grain in a *kiln*.

2. Used figuratively for a scramble, where there is great confusion, Roxb.

3. To *mak a pease-kill* of any thing, to dissipate it with the greatest lavishness. When a man's affairs go wrong, and interested persons get the management of his property, it is commonly said, "They're *makin' a bonny pease-kill o't*," in allusion to the rapidity with which this treat is consumed by young people.

Thus a law-suit is said to be "a *pease-kill* for the lawyers," Roxb.

PEASE-MUM, To *play pease-mum*, to mutter, Dumfr.

Mum itself signifies a mutter. Teut. *pays* is peace.

PEASSIS, *s. pl.* The weights of a clock.

"To wend [wind] the *peassis* thair of," viz. of the clock; Aberd. Reg. V. PACE, *s.*

PEASY-WHIN, *s.* The Greenstone, S.

—"In many parts of the district, a granite, called *peasy-whin*, is found in large blocks near the surface of the moors." Surv. Banffs. p. 57. V. PEYSIE-WHIN.

PEA-TREE, *s.* The Laburnum, a species of the *Cytisus*, Loth.; denominated from the resemblance of its blossoms and pods to those of the *pea*.

PEAT, *s.* Applied as a contemptuous designation, suggesting the idea of pride in the person to whom it is addressed, S.

"Chuse, you proud *peat*," said the page, drawing off in huge disdain at the calm and unembarrassed ridicule with which this wild proposal was received." The Abbot, i. 239.

Perhaps in allusion to the spunginess of a *peat*, or its turgid state when soaked with moisture.

* PEAT, *s.* Vegetable fuel. The *heart* is said to grow as *grif's a peat*, when it is ready to burst with suppressed sorrow, Ang.

Then Nory with her finger in her ee

With *heart as great's a peat* begins to free

Hersell to them the best way that she mought.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 87. Gryt, First Edit.

The allusion seems to be to the swelling of a *peat* with rain.

PEAT OF SAPE, a bar of soap, S.; denominated from its resemblance to a *peat* cast for fuel.

PEAT CLAIG, *s.* "A place built with stones to hold peats;" Gall. Encycl.

The latter part of the word is probably from Gael. *clach* a stone, q. "peat-stones."

PEAT-CORN, *s.* Peat-dust, Dumfr.

PEAT-CREEL, *s.* A basket for carrying *peats* in, S.

My daddy left me gear enough,—

A muck-fork, and an auld *peat-creel*, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 143.

PEAT-MOSS, *s.* The place whence *peats* are dug, S.

"*Peat-mosses*, or turf bogs, are found in all the hilly country, and in various patches through the low lands." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 57.

PEAT-MOW, *s.* The dross or dust of *peats*, S.B.] Add;

This term is at least three centuries old.

—"Casting of *peimow* & dub [foul water] in hir hall dur." Aberd. Reg. A, 1538, V. 16.

This is the sense given of the term, Gl. Shirreffs. It is used differently, S.A.

2. A quantity of *peats* built or piled up under cover, Dumfr.

PEAT-POT, PEAT-PAT, *s.* The hole from which *peat* is dug, S.

Besides I hae, frae the great laird,

A *peat-pat* and a lang kail-yard.

Herd's Coll. ii. 74.

"Out of the *peat-pot* into the mire," S. Prov.; given as equivalent to the E. one, "Out of the frying pan into the fire." Kelly, p. 268.

PEAT-REEK, *s.* 1. The smoke of turf-fuel, S.

2. Transferred to the flavour communicated to aquavita, in consequence of its being distilled by means of turf-fuel, S.

3. "Highland whisky," S.

Wi' gude *peat-reek* my head was light.

Duff's Poems, p. 115.

PEAT-SPADE, *s.* The spade used in digging *peats*, S.

"The *peat-spade* is furnished with a triangular cutting mouth, as also with a cutting wing on the right side, both of well-tempered metal, to cut the half decayed wood found mixed with the moss; the wooden shaft terminates at the end near the iron, in an oblong square shape, on which the *peat* rests when lifted up." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 209.

PEAT-STANE, *s.* The corner stone at the top of the wall of a house, S.] Add;

"A son of the Laird of Durris, surnamed Fraser, built a part of Kincardine-Oneil's lodging; and his name and armorial-coat were upon one of the *peat-stones* thereof." Orem's Descr. Aberd.

PEAX, *s.* Peace; an old forensic term still used in *Retours*, S.

"Na wife can clame tierce of ony landis pertening to hir be deceis of hir husband, except the lands al-lanerlie, quhairin hir husband deceissit last vest and seasit as of fie, at the *peax* of our soverane Lord." A. 1536, Balfour's Practicks, p. 106.; i. e. in a state

of allegiance, as opposed to that of rebellion or outlawry.

The phrase may have been immediately borrowed from the Fr., as *paix* not only signifies peace, but *homme de paix*, "a vassal that ought to be at peace with his Lord; or ought (by the virtue of his homage) to keepe the peace made by his Lord; or one that hath sworne freindship, and fellowship with a greater than himselfe;" Cotgr. Lat. *pax*, id.

PECE, *s.* Each. V. PIECE.

PECES, *s. pl.*

"Quhyt werk.—Item, ane silver pane [pan] to heit meit with. Item, twa peces." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

"In the Court Cophous that servis the houshald—sex peces ungilt. Item, four small peces ungilt. Item, ane cover to the saidis small peces." Ibid. p. 74, 75.

L.B. *peces*, vas, calix, Gall. *pot.* Thomae filio meo xxiii discos argenteos, xii. saucers, ii. bacynas, & ii cavers, vi. *Peces* unde ii. cooperta, & iv. sine cooperculis de argento. Testam. Jode Nevill, A. 1396, ap. Madox. V. Du Cange.

To PECH, PEACH, PEGH (gutt.), *v. n.* To puff, to pant.] *Add*;

They wha had corns, or broken wind,
Begood to *pegh* and limp behind.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 33.

Hence homeward they
Post, *peghing*, wi' their spoil.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 6.

C.B. *puch-aw* has a sense nearly allied,—to sigh; also Isl. *pu-a* aspirare.

Perhaps Lancash. to *peigh*, to cough, is merely this *v.* used in an oblique sense.

To PECHLE, *v. n.* A derivative from *Pech*, *v.* It is always conjoined with *Hechle*; to *hechle* and *pechle*, to pant much in doing any work, Ettr. For.

PECHTS, PEAGHTS, PEHTS, *s. pl.* The name given by the vulgar to the Picts in S. They are denominated *Peghs*, S.O. Wyntown writes *Peychtis*.

Twa hundyr wynter, and na mare,
Or that the Madyn Mary bare
Jesus Cryst, a cumpany
Out of the kynryk of Sythy
Come of *Peychtis* in Irland, &c.

Cron. iiii. c. 19.

"The common denomination among the people of Scotland from the Pehts Wall in Northumberland to the Pehts houses in Ross-shire, and up to the Orkneys, is *Pehts*." Pinkerton's Enquiry, i. 367.

Much has been written on the origin of this name; which is still enveloped in the clouds of conjecture. One thing, however, seems certain;—that the *Nec falso nomine Picti*, of Claudian, urged by many writers as a decisive proof that the people were thus denominated because their bodies were painted, is a mere play of words, which, having struck the fancy of the poet, was too pretty a conceit for him to withhold; although there is no evidence that he was himself really persuaded that this was the origin of the name. Ere this etymon can be rationally received, it must be proved, that the Romans did not alter the term to

suit their own fancy; that the custom of painting their bodies was peculiar to the Picts in contradistinction from other barbarous nations of the north; that they either imposed on themselves a name, from a circumstance that would not strike them as singular, or consented to receive it in a late age from a band of invaders; and that the name itself, by a singular chance, had precisely the same meaning in their own language as in that of the Romans.

It is unquestionable, however, that they never received this name from those who had far more correspondence with them than the Romans ever had. The vulgar traditional designation of this people, making allowance for the difference of termination, may be viewed as the same with that given by the earliest A.S. writers. King Alfred, in his translation of Bede's history, about 880, calls them, in the nominative, sometimes *Peahle*, and at other times *Peohtas*, and their language *Peohta*. Hist. i. c. 1. It is probable, that Bede, as a classical scholar, not venturing to deviate from Roman authority, had written *Picti*. But it is a circumstance which merits particular attention, that his royal translator neither renders the name by any term in the A.S. signifying *painted*, nor adopts its Roman form; but resumes the established name of the people among his own countrymen. Wittichind, a Saxon of Germany, who wrote about 960, calls them *Pehiti*. Saxo Grammaticus denominates their country *Petia*, as distinguished from Scotia and the Hebrides. Lib. ix. The Icelandic writers use the name *Pets* for the people, and design the Pentland Firth *Petland Fiord*. V. Pinkerton, ubi sup. In the Saxon Chronicle, they are denominated *Peohtas*, *Pyhtas*, and *Pihtas*. The term used as an adj. is *Pyhtisc*.

In the Triads, or most ancient writings of the Welsh, they are called Gwyddelian *Fichti*; and are said to have come into Alban [Scotland] over the sea of Llychlyn [Denmark], "and also to be in Alban on the sea of *Llychlyn*." Davies's Celt. Research. p. 156.

To PECKLE, *v. n.* To peck at, Nithsd.

Come, byde wi' me, ye pair o' sweet birds,

Come down an' byde wi' me;

Ye sall *peckle* o' the bread and drink o' the wine,
An' gowd yere cage sall be.

Rem. of Nithsd. Song, p. 245. V. PICKLAND.

PECKMAN, *s.* One who carries smuggled spirits through the country, Perth.

Ye crockery wives an' *Peckmen** a';

I dread yere trafec's now but sma';

Ye'll hae few errands north awa';—

Yere coothie friend an' mine's awa'.

Duff's Poems, p. 65.

* "Men who carried whisky in a dish like a *peck* measure." N.

PEDDIR, PEDDER, *s.* A pedlar, &c.] *Add* ;—still used in Roxb., pronounced *Pethir*, sometimes *Pethirt*. *Add* to etymon ;

As, however, O.E. *peddar* signifies a basket-man, or one who carries a pannier, this may perhaps point out the origin. "*Peddar*. Calatharius. Piscarius.—*Pedde*. Calathus." Prompt. Parv.

PEDEE, *s.* A kind of foot-boy.

"That supernumeraries, women and *pedees* be

purged out of the army." Acts Cha. I. 1649, VI. 463.

"No allowance—is to be given to any officers or souldiers for the tenth man, or the *pediese* or boys and horse." Ibid. p. 233.

Apparently corr. from O.Fr. *pedisseque*, valet, la-quais, Lat. *pedisequus*.

PEDRALL, *s.* "A child beginning to walk;" Gall. Encycl.

Can this be viewed as a dimin. from *Peddir*, like *Gangrel* from *Ganger*, &c.?

To PEE, *v. n.* To make water, S.O.

To PEE, *v. a.* To wet by making water, S.O.

He never stealt though he was poor,
Nor ever *pee'd* his master's floor.

Favourite Cat, *Picken's Poems* 1788, p. 47.

To PEEVER, *v. n.* The same; a dimin. from *Pee*, more commonly used in regard to a child, S.O.

Thre observes that some from modesty substitute Su.G. *pink-a* for *piss-a*, mejere. Our words have most probably originated from a similar feeling.

PEEBLE, *s.* The vulgar generic name for agates, S.; apparently from E. *pebble*, or A.S. *paebol-stama*.

To PEEBLE, *v. a.* To pelt, properly with stones, Loth.

"But I ken, when we had a king, and a chancel-lor, and parliament-men o' our ain, we could aye *peeble* them wi' stanes when they were na gude bairns." Heart Mid. Loth. i. 100.

PEEGIRIN BLAST, a stormy blast; a heavy shower, Ayrs.

Teut. *picker-en*, *pungere*; as weather is said to be sharp, biting, &c.

To PEEL, PEAL, *v. a.* To equal, to match.] *Add*;

When Ardrose was a man,

He cou'd not be *peal'd*;

At the old sport he wan.—

But now he neither may nor can;

Alas! he is fail'd.

When Ardrose was a man,

He cou'd not be *peal'd*.

Poems on the Company of Archers, p. 62.

PEEL, PEIL, *s.* A match.] *Add*;

She fuish him John Gilpin, nae sang is its *peil*,

For a pattern to work by.—

Picken's Poems, ii. 131.

PEEL-A-FLEE, *s.* "A light person, and not heavily clothed;" Gall. Encycl.; from the idea of stripping a *fly* of its covering.

PEEL-AN'-EAT, a designation given to potatoes, when presented at table unpeeled, S.A. and Q.

"*Peelaneets*, Potatoes boiled, with their skins on. *Peelocks*, id.;" Gall. Encycl.

PEELED WILLOW-WAND. V. WILLOW-WAND.

PEELER, *s.* A portmanteau, Teviotd.; an old word.

PEELING, *s.* "Travelling in a windy-day, with light clothes on;" Gall. Encycl.

Isl. *pila*, and *fla* signify, *stragula tenuis*, *florum consutura*. But this term, I suspect, is, like *Peelaflee*, allied to the E. *v. to peel*.

PEEL-RINGE, PEEL-RANGE, *s.* 1. A scrub, a mean fellow who would do any thing to make money, a skin-flint, Fife; q. "take the bark off a *ringe* or *whisk* made of heath."

2. Expl. "A cauldrie dozent person," Roxb.

3. A tall meagre-looking fellow, *ibid*.

PEELRINGE, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre, Roxb.

2. Not able to endure cold, *ibid*.

PEEL-SHOT, *s.* The dysentery; a term used in regard to cattle, Fife. The same disease in horses is called a *Scourin*; *ibid*.

As our ancestors attributed most of the diseases of cattle to the influence of witchcraft, or to the revenge of the Fairies, when they were not treated with due respect; it might seem probable that the term were allied to Belg. *pylschutter*, one who shoots arrows, and equivalent to *elf-shot*; Teut. *pyl*, sagitta, an arrow, and *shot* jaculatio. Hence the flint-arrows, found in our fields, are still believed by the vulgar to be arrows shot at cattle by fairies. Teut. *shot*, *ghe-schot in de syde*, seems to convey a similar idea, as rendered by Kilian; Telum, lateris morbus; q. a shaft, or shot in the side. But it is unfavourable to this idea, that both these terms *Peel-shot* and *Elf-shot* are used in that county (Fife); the former denoting a lingering disease, the latter—sudden death, as if the heart were pierced by the stroke of a bullet.

From the resemblance of the terms one might suppose that this were the same with *Pilsoucht*, q. v. A quite different disease, however, is signified by it; and the latter part of the word varies considerably.

PEELWERSH, *adj.* Wan, sickly in appearance, West of S.

Composed perhaps of E. *pale*, or rather S. *peellie* meagre, and *wersh*. V. WARSCHE, sense 3.

PEEN, *s.* The sharp point of a mason's hammer, South of S.

Teut. *pinne* spiculum, cuspis, aculeus. Quintilian remarks that the Latins anciently denominated any thing sharp *pinn-a*. To this source must we trace E. *pin*.

To PEENGE, PINGE, *v. n.* 1. To complain, &c.] *Add*;

"O Becky, if that useless *peenging* thing of a lassie there,—that canna keep her neer-do-weel father within bounds—if she had been but a lad-bairn, they could nae hae sell'd the auld inheritance for that foolbody's debts." Guy Mannering, ii. 341.

2. To pretend poverty, S.] *Add*;

"I ne'er likit to be nippit or *pinging*, gie me routh-rie o' a' thing." Saxon and Gael, i. 121.

PEENGIE, PEENJIE, *adj.* Not able to endure cold, Roxb.

TOPEENJURE, *v. a.* To hamper, to confine, Ayrs.

O.Fr. *ponçoir* signifies a bolt.

PEEOY, PIOYE, *s.* A little quantity of moistened gunpowder, formed into a pyramidal shape, and kindled at the top, S.

"He was apt to puff and fiz, and go off with a pluff of anger like a *pioye*." The Provost, p. 191. Pron. q. *Peeyoy*.

PEEP, *s.* A feeble sound; To *play peep*, to utter such a sound; "He darna *play peep*," he dare not let his voice be heard, S.

PEEPER, *s.* A mirror, a looking-glass, Roxb. ; from the E. *v.*

PEEPERS, *s. pl.* A cant term for spectacles, Roxb.

PEEP-SMA', PIPE-SMA', *s.* A silly, useless, weak-minded person; one who is feeble both in body and in mind, Roxb.

I should suppose that *Peep* were the preferable orthography, from the common use of the phrase, as applied to those who are still complaining of poverty, "Ye're no sae pur, as ye *peep*," S. Should *pipe-sma'* be preferred; it might be traced to Su.G. *pip-a* tibiis canere, to pipe, and *smaa* parvus, *q.* a feeble piping.

PEEP-WEETIE, *adj.* Of a whining disposition, Ang.

This reduplicative term may have been originally *peepie-weepie*, from two words nearly synonymous; *peep* and *weep*, or Su.G. *pip-a*, to utter a shrill voice, and *hwip-a* to whoop. V. PEPE, *s.*

TO PEER, *v. n.* To appear; accounted a very old word, Roxb. V. PER, *v.*

PEERY, *adj.* Sharp-looking, disposed to examine very narrowly.

"We have been wasting our precious time here, till folks have grown very *peery*; and when we have no more goods or money to spend amongst them, the fellows will be for grabbing the ship." The Pirate, iii. 78.

This is a cant E. word. "*Peery*, inquisitive, suspicious." Grose's Class. Dict.

Evidently from E. *to Peer*, to examine narrowly. PEERIE, *adj.* Timid, fearful, Roxb.

O.Fr. *peur*, fear; *peureux*, fearful.

PEERIE, *adj.* Little, small.] *Add*;

This term is used in the same sense in Fife, and in E. Loth. We may undoubtedly view it as radically allied to Norw. *piril*, a small or little person; Hallager.

PEERIE-WEERIE, *adj.* Very little, Orkn. *Peerie-weerie-winkie*, id. Shetl.

TO PEERIE, *v. n.* "To purl," S.O., Gl. Picken.

PEERIE-WEERIE, *s.* 1. A slow-running stream, Ayrs.

2. A mysterious and hidden person, ibid.

PEERY-WEERY, *adj.* Expressive of the blinking motion of small eyes, Ayrs.

"He is an elderly man, of a composed appearance, with something, however, of a *peery-weery* twinkling about the een, which betrayed that he knew more than he let on." The Steam Boat, p. 295.

PEES, *interj.* A peculiar call made to calves, Upp. Clydes.

PEESKIE, *s.* A term used to denote short wool, stunted grass, &c., Ayrs.

PEESWEIP, *s.* A lapwing.] *Add*;

"Save at times the melancholious note of the *peese-weep*, neither the sound nor the voice of any thing living was heard there." R. Gilhaize, ii. 290.

In regard to this bird, an amusing account is given, by one of our Agricultural writers, of an old act of Parliament, which, I suppose, stands only on the widely-extended roll of popular tradition.

"In consequence of the inveteracy excited by the ambitious pretensions of Edward I. to the Scottish crown, an old Scottish parliament passed an act, ordering all the *pees-weeps* nests to be demolished, and their eggs to be broken; assigning as a reason, that these birds might not go south, and become a delicious repast to our unnatural enemies the English." Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 459. Hence,

PEESWEOPY, *adj.* Poor, pitiful, silly, whining, Loth. *A peesweopy creature, a whinging sort of person.*

PEESWEEP-LIKE, *adj.* Having sharp features, the appearance of feebleness, and a shrill voice; *q.* "resembling a lapwing." Thus one is denominated in contemptuous language, "*a pees-weep-like thing*," Fife.

TO PEEVER, *v. n.* To make water, S.O. V. under PEE, *v.*

TO PEEUK, *v. n.* To peep, to chirp, Moray; synonym. *Cheep*; merely a variety of *Peak*, *Peek*, *q. v.*

PEE-WYT, *s.* "The green plover or lapwing;" Gl. Sibb., South of S.

This is nearly the same with the E. name *Pewet*. V. PEESWEIP.

PEG, *s.* "The ball *shinie players* play with;" Gall. Enc.; apparently a peculiar use of the E. *s.*

PEGGIN'-AWL, *s.* A kind of *awl* used by shoemakers for entering the *pegs* or wooden pins driven into the heels of shoes, Teviotd.

TO PEGH, *v. n.* To puff, or breathe hard. V. PECH.

PEGHIN (gutt.), *s.* The stomach, Ettr. For. V. PECHAN.

TO PEGHLE, *v. n.* See under PECH, *v.*

PE GOVNE, some sort of gown for a man.

—"xiiij eln of quhite claithe price xxviii s. a *pe govne* & a dowblate price xx s." &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282. Qu. a *pea*-green night-gown?

PEGPIE, *s.* "The magpie;" Gall. Encycl.

PEG PUFF, "a young woman resembling an old one in her manners;" Gall. Enc.; evidently a cant term.

PEYAY, *interj.* "The call milk-maids make for calves to come to their mothers;" Gall. Enc.

This seems allied to *Pees*, *q. v.*

PEICE. The Fest of *Peice*, Pasch or Easter.

"That lettrez be directe—to warne all—that hes rasit ony signaturis &c. that thai cum and pass vnder the said selis ordourlie as efferis betuix this and the fest of *Peice* next to cum." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424. V. PAYS.

TO PEIFER, *v. n.* To be fretful, discontented, to whimper, Roxb. V. PYFER.

Lat. *pipire*, to cry as chickens do.

PEIK, LEAD-PEIK, *s.* A long piece of lead, used for ruling paper, Aberd.

PEIKMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-Man*.

"Ane bannak of fluir [flour] gevin be thame [the baxteris] to the *peikman* of the mylnis." Aberd. Reg.

PEIK'THANK, *adj.* Ungrateful, unthankful; generally conjoined with *Pennyworth*, as a reproachful appellation for a person, Aberd.; ap-

parently by an improper use of the *E. s. Pick-thank*.

PEIL, *s.* "Equal, match to match;" Gl. Picken, S.O. V. PEEL.

To PEILE, *v. a.* *To packe and peile.*] L. 33, for *Ibid.* r. Acts Ja. V. 1540. *Add*;

When I threw out the idea, that *Peil* might be the same with *E. pile*, I had not observed that this is favoured by the orthography of our term in that act of Parliament in which it first occurs.

—"That na persounis dwelland outwith Burrowis vse any merchandice:—And that nane pak nor *pile* in Leith, nor vthers placis without the Kingis Burrowis vnder the pane of the escheting of the gudis to the Kingis vse, that beis tappit, sauld, pakit, or *pilit* agane this statute." Acts Ja. IV. 1503. c. 119. Edit. 1566. It is *pele*, however, in Ed. 1814.

2. The phrase *packing and peiling* is now metaph. used to denote unfair means of carrying on trade in a corporation; as when one, who is a freeman, allows the use of his name in trade to another who has not this privilege, S.

"The Saddlers—were erected into an incorporation, by seal of cause, in 1536, with exclusive privileges.—James Dunlop and others, merchants in Glasgow, [1757], entered into copartnership, purposing upon their own stock and credit, to carry on the manufactory of saddles, principally for exportation. They assumed as partners three persons who were freemen of the incorporation; and they set up shop in their name. The incorporation brought an action against them, concluding that the *three saddlers* should be discharged to *pack and peel with unfreemen*, and the merchants prohibited to work in the business appropriated to the incorporation.—That they shall not *pack or peel with unfreemen*, nor cover unfreemen's goods." Faculty Decisions, Vol. II. p. 30, 31. (Edin. 1788.)

It must be admitted, however, that a reason may be urged for preferring the sense of *measuring*, which certainly deserves consideration. As the goods thus packed were generally, it would seem, for exportation, it might be necessary that they should be gauged or measured, to secure the duty imposed in this case. Belg. *peyler* denotes a gauger, or one who measures the quantity of goods; as *peyl-en* signifies to gauge.

PEIMANDER, *s.*

—"It will utterlie overthrow their own mayn claime from Henricus de Sancto Claro, and also their owne claime from Gulielmus de Sancto Claro, the king's *peimander*, by his marriage with the eldest daughter of one Malise, earl of Catteynes." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 438.

Expl. as synon. with "the king's pantrieman," L.B. *panelarius*.

"Where was William Sinclair, the king's *pantrier*, or pantrie-man, during this disposition or forfaltrie of Maliesius, and during the forfaltrie of the Earl of Rosse?" *Ibid.* p. 440.

It seems, however, to be corr. from L.B. *pimentarius*, *pimentar-ius*, a confectioner.

PEIR, *s.* Equal. *Bot peir*, matchless, unparalleled; literally, without equal.

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Bot paine thair is na vther way
To cum to gloir, and put away
Eternal hellis paine, *bot peir*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 29.

This, in the following stanza, is denominated *peir-les paine*.

PEIRLING, PEARLING, *s.* Pearl-fishing.

"Anent the article against the patent—to James Bannatyne for the *peirling*, &c.—The article against Mr. Mellwillis patent of *pearling*."—Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 259, 261.

To PEIS, PEISS, PESE, *v. a.* To assuage, to appease.] *Add*;

O.E.—*Pease*. "I *pease*, I styll one; Je rapaise." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 316. "*Peesyn*, or styllyn. Pacifico. Placo." Prompt. Parv.

PEYSLE, PEYZLE, *s.* Any small tool used by a rustic, Roxb.

Isl. *pias-a* adniti, moliri; q. the instrument with which he attempts to do any work, however unfit for it.

PEISLED, PYSLIT, *part. adj.* Snug, in easy circumstances; as, "Robin Tod's a bien, fou, weel-*peislet* bodie;" Teviotd.

PEYSTER, *s.* A miser who feeds voraciously, West of S. Fr. *paist-re* to feed; or V. PEYZART.

PEYVEE, *s.* "Nonsensical bustle, a ceremonious fluster;" Gall. Enc. V. PAVIE.

PEYZART, PEYSART, *adj.* Parsimonious, niggardly, Roxb.

Isl. *pias-a* niti, adniti, *pias* nixus, and *art* nature; q. "one who is of a striving nature, who still struggles to make money."

PEYZART, PEYSERT, *s.* A niggard, a miser, *ibid.*

PEKLE-PES, *s.* The name given to a hen, from *picking pease*.

Her best brod hen callit Lady *Pekle pes*.

Cockelbie Som, v. 816. V. PICKLE, v.

PELE, &c. *s.* A place of strength.] *Add*;

It seems highly probable that the origin is Lat. *Phalae*, oval towers; from *Falae*, *Phalae*, the pillars erected in the Roman Circus. V. FYELL, PHIOLL. The term *Pala* occurs in this sense in the Acts of the Synod of Frankfort, so early as the year 794.

In Alem. this had the form of *Pal* and *Pfal*. Schilter defines *Phala*, castellum ligneum. *Phalz*, in the Book of the Monastery of Ebersheim, denotes the place of judgment. The small palace of Julius Cæsar, erected near Treves, was called *Pfalzlin*. V. Schilter, vo. *Pal*.

PELEY-WERSH, *adj.* Sickly, Strathmore; evidently the same with *Peelie*, only with the addition of *Wersh*, as descriptive of that insipid sort of look which often distinguishes a sickly person. V. WARSHE.

PELL, *s.* Buttermilk very much soured, Ettr. For.

This term occurs in the proverbial phrase, *As bitter's pell*, S.; sometimes, *As salt's pell*. For the sense attached to the expression is by no means definite. Shall we view this as a corr. of Fr. *fiel* or Lat. *fel*, gall; q. as bitter as gall?

C c

To PELL a *dead-candle*. V. PALE, *v*.
PELL-CLAY, *s*. Pure and very tough clay ;
sometimes called *Ball-clay*, Lanarks.

Fr. *pel*, "lome, dawbing, or plaister for the walls
of a house ;" Cotgr. Perhaps from C.B., as *paeledu*
signifies to plaister. *Pell clay* may be the same as
ball clay, from C.B. *pell* a ball. V. BALL-CLAY.

PELLET, *s*. The skin of a sheep without the
wool, Roxb.

Teut. *pell*, Lat. *pell-is*, a skin ; L.B. *pell-is*, *pellis*
depilata, E. *pell*. V. PELLOTIS.

PELLACK, PELLOCK, *s*.] *Add* :—A porpoise,
S., Shetl.

This term is pronounced gutturally, Dumfr.

"The *pellocks* had followed the fish amaiist up to
the town, and heaps of them war caught at the
Castle-dykes, and as muckle oil gotten as kept mony
a cruzy gangin' the hale winter." Dumfr. Paper,
Edin. Star, Aug. 22. 1823.

Pellokis are distinguished from the Porpoise. A.
1331. "Et eidem per unam petram de porpoys et
tres *pellokis* xv. T." Comp. Cam. Scoc. 1331 ; Ac-
counts, &c. i. 227.

PELLOCK, *s*. A ball, a bullet.] *Add* ;

"That every landed man have a hagbut of founde
—with their calms, bullets, and *pellacs* of lead," &c.
Pink. Hist. ii. 407.

PELONIE, *s*. A sort of dress. V. POLONIE.
PELTIS HOYLL, an opprobrious designation given
to a female.

"Maly Awail was conwicket, &c. for mysperson-
yng of Besse Goldsmycht, calland her *pellis hoyll*,"
&c. Aberd. Reg. V. MISPERSONING.

Equivalent perhaps to tan-pit, *q*. a *hole* for steep-
ing *pellis* or skins in. V. PELLET. *Pell*, however,
is used by itself as a term of reproach. V. DICT.

PEN, *s*. A peak or conical top, generally in a
range of hills ; as, *Penchrise-pen*, *Skelfhill-pen*,
Roxb. ; *Ettrick-pen*, *Selkirks*. ; *Eskdale-muir-
pen*, Dumfr.

"Lee *Pen* is a high and pointed hill of a pyrami-
dical shape: on its summit, 2150 feet above the sea's
flow, is an immense quantity of small stones." Stat.
Acc. Inverleithen.

"Hills are variously named, according to their
magnitude, as *Law*, *Pen*, *Kipp*, *Coom*, *Dod*, *Craig*,
Fell, *Top*, *Drum*, *Tor*, *Watch*, *Rig*, *Edge*, *Know*,
Knock, *Mount*, *Kaim*, *Bank*, *Hope*, *Head*, *Cleugh-
head*, *Gare*, *Scarr*, *Height*, *Shank*, *Brae*, *Kneis*," &c.
Armstrong's Comp. Maps of Peebles. V. Notes to
Pennecuik's Tweedd. p. 50, 51.

These designations, it is evident, are not given in
order, or as expressive of the relative magnitude of
hills. Nor do they all respect magnitude, several of
them merely denoting the peculiar form, as *Rig*,
Shank, &c.

"*Pen*, in the British, and Armoric, as well as in
ancient Gaulish, signifies a head, a chief, the begin-
ning, the top, or summit, a cape, a promontory."
Caledonia, i. 55.

In Gael. *b* is used for *p*, as in *beinn*, a mountain, a
hill, the summit. Cluverius in his German Antiq.
B. i. p. 188, says ; *Excelsarum rerum summitates*
dicimus pinnen, et singulari numero *pin*. But Wach-

ter views the word as Celtic ; observing that, from
this primitive, the Latins formed *Penninus* and *Apen-
ninus* ; and that the deity worshipped on the summit
of the Alps was hence called *Deus Penninus*. This
is supposed to have been the Celtic Jupiter, whom
the Germans called *Pinn*. V. Wachter, vo. *Pfin*, *Pinn*,
summitas.

PEN, *s*. Part of a stem of colewort, Clydes.

"The fate of mendicants at that period was hard
indeed. For, instead of a handful of meal, the usual
alms in the farm-houses of the south-western coun-
ties of Scotland, a beggar received nothing but a
kail-castock, or *pen*, that is, the thick rib up the
middle of the colewort stalk." Edin. Mag. Oct.
1818, p. 330.

This refers to "the dear years at the beginning of
last century."

Probably of C.B. origin ; *pen* signifying an extre-
mity or end ; Owen.

PEN, *s*. The dung of fowls. V. HEN-PEN.

PEN, *s*. Expl. "an old saucy man, with a sharp
nose ;" Gall. Encycl.

This, like many others in this singular collection,
seems merely cant.

* To PEN, *v. n*. To take snuff with a quill, or
something made in a similar form ; originally
used as a frugal plan ; Aberd.

PEN, PENN, *s*. A small conduit, Dumfr. ; "a
sewer ;" Gall. Encycl.

Perhaps corr. from *Pend*, *q*. one that is arched.

PENCEFU', PENSEFU', *adj*. Proud, self-con-
ceited, Ayrs.

I dare do naething now but glour ;

Nor thus be fash't wi' three or four

Sic *pencefu'* breed.

Picken's Poems 1786, p. 62. V. PENNY.

PENCH, *s*. 2. *Penches*, the common name for
tripe.] *Add* :—or the entrails of an animal, S.

Upo' the brow he sits, and round him deals,

Unto his unfledg'd sons, the fleshy feast.

Himself wi' *penches* staw'd, he dights his neb,

And to the sun, in drowsy mood, spreads out

His boozy tail. *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 3.

PEND, *s*. 1. An arch.] *Add* ;

"Fornix, a *pend* or vault." *Despaut. Gram. A.* 12, b.

"They came all riding up the gate to St. Ma-
char's kirk, ordained our Lord Jesus Christ his arms
to be cut out of the fore front of the pulpit thereof,
and to take down the portraiture of the blessed Vir-
gin Mary and our Saviour in her arms, that had
stood since the up putting thereof, in curious work,
under the ceiling at the west end of the *pend*, where-
on the great steeple stands, unmoved till now." *Spal-
ding*, i. 246.

PEND-STANE, *s*. A stone for building an arch, as
contradistinguished from such as are used for a
wall, S.

"Fyw scoir layd of *pendstanis* & vj scoir xv laidis
of wall stanis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

PENDEd, PENDIT, *part. pa*. Arched, S.

"A bra place this for a skoug—siccan a gousty
lump o' black *pended* stanewark's no in a' Crail pa-
rish." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 113.

"The gulf was crammed *sae fu'*, as that ane could

hae game ower it like a *pendit* brigg." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 320.

PENDE, *s.* A pendant.] *Add*;

"Item a brasselat of gold with hede & *pendes* of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

"Ane reyd belt with *heyd pendes* & four stuthis of syluer." Aberd. Reg. V. 15, p. 720.

PENDICE, PENDACE, *of a buckle, &c.*] *Add*;

"I sell leid ye to the place—quhar thou tynt the *pendace* of thi belt." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

"*Pendace* of ane silwer belt." Ibid. Cent. 16.

PENDICLE, *s.* 1. A small piece of ground.] *Add*;

I find this term used in a deed, A. 1556.

"Gif ony man be infest in landis, &c. the King, nor na uther man, without his consent, may not infest or dispoine the samin, or ony part, *pendicle*, or pertinent thairof, to ony uther person." Balfour's Pract. p. 156.

3. An appendage, one thing attached to another; a privilege connected with any office or dignity.

—"That in all tyme heireftir the keiping of the saidis signettis shall be at the dispositioun of his maiesteis secretarie present and to come, as a particular *pendicle* of the said office of secretarie, vndisponible in ony sorte and vnseperable thairfra." Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 448.

"The heads of our sufferings are his crown and the *pendicles* of it; were it not so, we would soon yield and give it over." Society Contendings, p. 147.

4. Any form in law depending on, or resulting from, another.

"My lord Governour, &c. referris & remittis the summondis vnderwritin, and all poyntis and *pendiklis* of the samin—to—Dauid Wod of the Craig hir grace comptroller for hir intres," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424.

PENDLE, PENDULE, *s.* A pendant, an ear-ring.

"Yea, one *pendule* of his crown should not be yielded, though it should cost us all our lives." Society Contendings, p. 188.

She's got *pendles* in her lugs,

Cockleshells wad set her better.

Rem. Nithsd. and Gall. Song, p. 10.

This word is still used, in the same sense, but ludicrously, Ettr. For.

Fr. *pendille*, "a thing that hangs danglely;" Cotgr. V. PENDE.

PENEKIS, *s. pl.*

"That Robert of Douglas, &c. sall—pay to maister Andro Stewart provest of Lincluden—for thre chalder of malt, & thre chalder of mele, for ilk boll x s. & for vj wetheris for ilk pece axx d., aucht be thaim for the teindis of twa *penekis*, as was prefit before the lordis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 58.

Can this be a corr. of L.B. *pannag-ium*, the right of feeding swine in a wood or forest?

PENETRIVE, *adj.* Penetrative.

"Brutus, with thir and mair *penetrive* wourdis opinly rahersit in his orisoun,—movit the pepill," &c. Bellend. T. Liv. p. 104.

PEN-FAULD, *s.* The close or yard near a farmer's house for holding his cattle, Roxb. The same with E. *pin-fold*.

PEN-GUN, *s.* A quill, open at each end, used as an offensive weapon by children, S.

"*Pen-guns* are made and fired at the season when the turnip first comes to market; which turnip, cut in thin slices, and bored through with the quill, forms the charge." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

"*Pen-gun*, a pop-gun;" Gl. Antiq.

To crack like a *pen-gun*, to be very loquacious, S.

"Ye ken as weel as me—that naething louses the jaw like a soup drink;—sae e'en let's get a mouth-fu', maister, and then I'll crack like a *pen-gun*." St. Johnston, ii. 199.

PENKLE, *s.* A rag, a fragment, Perth. Lat. *pannicul-us*, id.

PENNED, *part. pa.* Arched; more properly *pended*, S.

"Major Learmont—was taken in his own house, within three miles of Lanark, in a vault which he digged under ground, and *penned* for his hiding." Law's Memorials, p. 216.

PENNER, PENNAR, *s.* A pence. "So it is called in Scotland," says Dr. Johns.

Heels-o'er-goudie coupit he,

And rave his guid horn *penner*

In bits that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

"*Penner* & inkhornes ilk tuo grosse," &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

"ix *pennaris*, the price vjd." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19. V. PENNIRTH.

* PENNY, *s.* Used as an indefinite designation of money, without any respect to its relative value; a coin.

"That thair be cunyeit ane *penny* of silvir callit the Mary Ryall,—of weicht ane unce Troie weicht," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1565, Keith's Hist. App. p. 118. V. MARY RYALL.

This was in fact a crown in value, or as more commonly expressed, a dollar. But this application of the term corresponds with its original use. A.S. *penig* is not only used for the Roman denarius, but to denote the Jewish shekel. Teut. *penninck* and Germ. *pennig* are both rendered by Lat. *nummus*. Wachter deduces the term from C.B. *pen*, the head, because the Roman money bore the heads of emperors, &c.; and seems much out of humour with Verelius, and also with his learned annotator Car. Lundius, who derive Sw. *paenings* id. from Su.G. *paen-a* *cu-dere*, *signare*, Not. p. 1; as Verel. vo. *Paenri* vel *Paenat*, *cusum*, had referred to the same v. Wachter, as if he had imbibed all the warmth of the old Cambrian spirit, not only affirms that Goth. *penlarar*, a moneyer, is manifestly from *monetarius*, with a change of the labial letters only, and *paenat* from *moneta*; but boldly affirms, in opposition to the testimony of both Verelius and Lundius, that *paena* is a *fictitious* verb, which had never till that time been taken notice of by any author,—as if these good men had indeed coined it for the purpose of supplying them with an etymon. It has, however, kept its ground. For Ihre introduces it as signifying, *extendere*, in *latum deducere*; which completely corresponds with the ancient mode of beating out or hammering money: and Serenius affirms that in the Su.G. it is

perfectly well known. Thus, "ane penny of silvir" merely signifies a coin of silver, or a piece of silver money.

To **MAK PENNY** of a thing, to convert it into money by the sale of it.

"That lettrez be direct to the Schiref of Drumfres to distrenye the said Dauid his landis & gudis, & mak penny of thaim for the payment of the said some, & frething of the said Symone of the said borrowgang." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 32; also Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 110.

Sw. vaenda nagot i penningar, to make money of a thing; *Wideg. Su.G. penning* and *Germ. pfennige* signify money in general, in consequence of the common use of the denarius.

PENNY-FEE, s. Wages paid in money, S.

"He said, it wasna in my heart,—to pit a puir lad like himsell—that had na hauding but his penny-fee, to sic a hardship as this." Rob Roy, ii. 232.

No paltry vagrant piper-carle is he,

Whose base-brib'd drone whiffs out its wind for hire,

Who, having stroll'd all day for penny-fee,

Couches at night with oxen in the byre.

Anster Fair, c. ii. st. 45.

PENNY-FRIEN', s. A deceitful interested friend, Clydes.

PENNYMAIL, s. 1. Rent paid in money.] *Add*;—"And as to the caponis & hereyelde hors, becauss the said James allegiis that he has the said landis in tak for penny male alanerly,—assignis the samyn day to the saidis tutoris to preif that the said James tuk the said heryeld hors, & the avale of him." Act. Audit. A. 1498, p. 147.

PENNIE BLAINCH, s. 1. A phrase occurring in many ancient charters, apparently denoting the payment of a silver penny as quitrent, S.

It seems to have been borrowed from the Fr. phrase *Denier blanc*, Lat. *Denarius Albus*, a denomination of silver money current in France at least from the reign of Philip VI. (A. 1349). Of this there were two kinds, the *Gros* or Great, and *Petit* or Small. The great denier was in value about fifteen deniers of copper; the latter being valued as the tenth part of an English penny. Besides the *Denier Blanc*, they had also the *Denier Noir*. Cotgr. defines *Monnoye noire*, "brasse, copper, or iron coin, unsilvered." But it would appear that these had sometimes a small proportion of silver, or were washed with it. Hence the designation given by our ancestors to the base money introduced by James III., *Black money*. Du Cange defines *Blancus* 2. *Monetae minutioris argenteae vel aere et argento mixtae species*.

2. Afterwards the phrase was transferred to the particular mode of holding lands. V. **BLANCHE**.

PENNY-MAISTER, s. A term formerly used in S. for the treasurer of a town, society, or corporate body; now *Box-master*.

"*Ferdingmannus*, ane Dutch worde, ane penny-maister, or thessaurar." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Ferdingmannus*.

Skene, who was no etymologist, at random calls *Ferdingman* "ane Dutch worde." But with more reason might he have said this of the term by which

he expl. it. For Belg. *penningmaester* is "a treasurer, a receiver;" Sewel.

PENNY-FIG s. A piece of crockery formerly used for holding money; apparently what is now called a *pinner-pig*.

"*Capsella fictilis*, a penny pig." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 13.

PENNY SILLER, s. A term used to express an indefinite quantity of money, S.

"I was somewhat daunted, and withdrew myself to call upon sister Babie, who fears neither dog nor devil, when there is in question the little penny siller." The Pirate, iii. 57.

PENNY UTOLE, a term in law deeds, signifying the symbol used for the infestment or resignation of an annual rent. This term is peculiar to Aberdeen.

"The lords found that the resignation of an annual rent out of a tenement in Aberdeen in the year 1720, being made with the symbol of a penny utole, and not with the lawful symbols of staff and baston, was therefore, upon the act of sederunt 1708, void and null." Kilkerran, p. 504. V. **UTOLE**.

PENNY-WHEEP, PENNY-WHIP, s. The weakest kind of small beer, sold at a penny per bottle, S.

"Twenty years back—the poor man could—have his amorie filled with wholesome provisions at a cheap rate, and was able to get desirably tipsy upon penny-whip for twopence." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 691.

Unlike the poor, sma' penny-wheep,

Whilk worthless, petty change-folk keep,

—I've seen me joyous frisk an' leap,

Wi' Allan's ale. *Tannahill's Poems*, p. 81.

Penny-whip, id. Gl. Lancash.

PENNIRTH, s. A pence, or case for holding pens, generally made of tin, Perth.

Teut. *penne*, *penna*, and *maerde custodia*, q. a *pen-keeper*.

PENSY, PENSIE, adj. 1. Having a mixture of self-conceit, &c.] *Add* to etymon;

It may, however, be corr. from Gael. *feinspeis*, self-conceit; compounded of *fein* self, and *speis* liking, fondness.

PENSIENESS, s. Self-conceitedness and affectation, S.

PENTEISSIS, s. pl.

"Gif thair be ony penteissis, that is under stairs, haldin on the fore-gait, or farder furth nor the law permittis." Chalm. Air. Balfour's Pract. p. 588.

This is undoubtedly a corr. of *penthouses*, sheds.

PEP, s. A cherry-stone, S. V. **PAIR**.

PEPROCH, s. The store of cherry-stones from which the castles of peps are supplied; called also *Feeddow*, Roxb.

To **PEPPEN, v. a.** To bring up young persons, or beasts, with such delicate fare, so little exposed to the weather, and in so much indolence, as to render them unfit for the duties of life, or for labour. It most frequently denotes such improper management of a daughter by her mother, Moray.

Pappant, sense 2., is evidently the part. pa. of this

v. Instead of deriving it from Teut. *pappen*, the dolls of children, as under *Pappant*, perhaps it may be viewed as having more resemblance to Teut. *pappe*, pap, milk-porridge, as denoting soft nutriment; if not to Lat. *pappas*, used by Juvenal to denote a foster-father, or *papp-are*, to feed with pap.

PEPPER-CURNE, *s.* A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, Fife. V. CURN, *s.*

PEPPERCURNS. The same word is used in pl. to denote a simple machine for grinding pepper, consisting of a piece of wood about six inches in length, and three in breadth, in the middle of which a hole is bored, but not quite to the bottom, of about two inches in diameter; in this aperture a few grains of pepper are put, and by means of a handle, into which some rough nails are driven at the lower end, the pepper is bruised till it be fit for use, Teviotdale.

The latter syllable is evidently the same with *quern*, a handmill, Su.G. *qvarn*. It nearly resembles the oldest form of the word, in Moes.G. *quairnus*, id.

PERALIN, PERALING, *s.*

"That William Striuling brother to the lard of Keresall restore—twa gownis price iijli. a klok price xx s. a pare of dovne coddies [down pillows] price vj s. a blew *peralin* of worset contenand v eln price x s.," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 106.

Perhaps q. a blue *apparelling* or dress of worsted. Chaucer uses *paraille*, contr. from the Fr. term for apparel.

Thise wormes, ne thise mothes, ne thise mites
Upon my *paraille* frett hem never a del.

Wif of Bathes, *Prol.* v. 6143.

"A *peraling* of the hall" is mentioned as an article of household furniture, Acts ut sup. p. 131, perhaps as denoting some sort of tapestry for adorning the principal apartment.

PERCEPTIONE, *s.* The act of gathering or receiving rents, &c.

"The lordis—deliueris, that for ocht that thai haf yit sene Alex^r Inness of that ilk dois wrang in the *perceptione*, vptaking, and withhalde, of the malez and gerssoumez of the landis of Menedy," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 184.

Fr. *perception*, "a gathering, taking, receiving, of;" Cotgr.

PERDUE, *adj.* Driven to the last extremity, so as to use violent means.

"It was indeed full time to stop MacEagh's proceedings; for not finding the private passage readily,—he had caught down a sword and target,—with the purpose, doubtless, of fighting his way through all opposition.—'Hold, while you live,' whispered Dalgetty, laying hold on him; 'we must not be *perdue* if possible.'" Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iv. 115.

Fr. *perdu* "past hope of recovery; ungracious, or past grace;" Cotgr.

PERDUELLION, *s.* A designation for treason, borrowed from the Roman law.

"There's no a calland that e'er carried a pock wi' a process in't, but will tell you that *perduellion* is the worst and most virulent kind of treason." Tales, 2d Ser. i. 309.

Lat. *perduellio*, Fr. *perduellisme*, treason against king or country.

PERELT, *adj.* Paralytic, affected with palsy, Roxb.

PEREMPOR, PEREMFER, *adj.* Precise, extremely nice, Loth.

PEREMPTORS, *s. pl.* "He's ay upon his *perempers*," he's always so precise, Loth.

Evidently borrowed from a term frequently used in our courts of law. V. PEREMPTOUR.

PEREMPTOUR, *s.* Apparently used in the sense of an allegation for the purpose of defence.

"In this they confess them selvis traitouris, and so am not I bound to answir thame, nor yit there accusatione, till that they give answir to my *peremptour*." R. Bannatyne's Transact. p. 110.

This term is obviously borrowed from the language of our law, which distinguishes between defences *dilatory* and those called *peremptory*, which are defined to be "positive allegations, which enter into the merits of the cause itself, and tend to overthrow the very ground of action, or extinguish its effects." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. i. § 66.

Fr. *peremptoire*, "a peremptory rule which determines a cause;" Cotgr.

To PERFYTE, *v. a.* To finish, to accomplish, to bring to perfection.

"We pray you that ye will—erdestlie requier hir for sum perfection in it:—And quhensoevir scho thinkis gude to *perfyle* the same, we will at hir advertisement, gif scho schall think it meit, send sum of ours to attend thairupoun." Instructions from Q. Mary, 1566, Keith's Hist. p. 362.

"He was induced to send her for three months, to Edinbnrgh, there, and in that time, to learn manners, 'and be *perfyled*,' as her mother said, 'wi' a boarding-school education." The Entail, i. 96.

"I understand it will take five or sax years to *perfyle* him in that language." Campbell, i. 23.

PERFYTIT, *part. adj.* Perfect, complete, Ettr. For.

PERFORCE, *s.* The designation given to a particular officer in a regiment.

"With power to the said Colonel to nominat and appoynt a quartermaster, a chirurgiane, & a *perforce*, to the said regiment.—The pay of the quartermaster—to be 45 lib. monethlie—of the chirurgiane—45 lib. The pay of the *perforce* to be monethlie 18 lib." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 47.

I find that, in a subsequent act, according to which the chirurgian has 45 lib. per month, the pay of the *drummer major* bears the same proportion as that of him here called the *perforce*, being 18 lib. Ib. p. 255.

Most probably drum-major, from Fr. *parforce*-er; "to strive,—to do his best or utmost;" Cotgr.

PERGADDUS, *s.* A heavy fall or blow, Mearns.

Whether allied to Gael. *caid-am*, or Lat. *cad-ere*, to fall, is quite uncertain.

PERJINK, *adj.* 1. Exact, precise.] *Add*;

"All my things were kept by her in a most *perjinct* and excellent order, but they soon fell into an amazing confusion." Annals of the Parish, p. 299.

—"When we endeavoured to write out a sequel, it was not at all in the same fine style of language that the traveller employed, but in a queer *perjink* kind

of a way, that gave neither of us any thing like satisfaction." The Steam-boat, p. 23.

PERILS, PERLS, s. An involuntary shaking of the head or limbs, in consequence of a paralytic affection, Roxb., Berwicks.

Fr. *paralysie*, id. V. **PERLASY**.

PERITE, adj. Skilled; Lat. *perit-us*.

"We the saidis abbot and conuent understandis the said Maister Hary—has made under him gude and *perite* scholaris." Chart. Ja. V. 1529, Life of Melville, i. 459.

PERK, s. 1. A pole, a perch, Ayrs.

2. A rope extended for holding any thing in a house, *ibid.* L.B. *perc-a*, id.

PERLASSENT, part. pr. Parleying, in parley.

"And when they [the marchmen] perceiued that thei had bene spied, thei haue begun one to run at another, but so apparauntly *perlassent*, as the lookers on resembled their chasyng like the running at base, in an vplondish toun, whear the match is made for a quart of good ale; or like the play in Robin Cooks skole, whear bicaus the punies may lerne, thei strike fewe strokes, but by assent & appointment." Patten's Somerset's Expedition, p. 76-7.

From Fr. *parler*, to speak; to parley.

PERNSKYLE of skynnis, a certain number of skins, Records of Aberd.

Su.G. *skyl* is used in the numeration of handfuls of corn, or of such quantities as may be lifted on a pitchfork; denoting five, ten, or even twenty; *lhre*. *Perma* denotes a cover. Were the last part of the word Fr., we might trace the first to *peron*, a leathern bag. Perhaps an errat. for *Pinnacle*, q. v.

PERPETUANA, s. A kind of woollen cloth.

"His Maiestie—doth establish particular societies—as the first moderne societies—for makeing of—cottons, sempeternums, castilians, *perpetuanaes* and other wollen stuffs and cloaths." Acts Cha. II. 1661, vol. VII. 255.

PERPLE, s. A wooden partition, South of S.

PERPLIN, s. A wall made of *cat and clay*, between the kitchen and the *spence* of a cottage, Roxb.; corr. from *Perpen*, a partition, q. v.

PERQUEER, adv. Exactly, &c.] *Add*;

Mr. James Melville writes it *par ceur*; which indicates the pronunciation of his age, if not his own idea of the origin of the term.

"I had tean delyt at the grammar schole to heir reid and sung the verses of Virgill,—and hard [had?] mikle of him *par ceur*, bot I understud never a lyne of him till then." Diary, Life of Melville, i. 429.

PERRAKIT, s. A designation given, in Fife, to a sagacious, talkative, or active child; apparently corr. from E. *parroquet*.

PERSHITTIE, adj. Precise, prim, S.] *Add*;

Since the publication of the former part of this work, I have observed that *pergilted* must literally signify, plastered, or covered with white lime; as being undoubtedly the same word with that used by Palsgrave. "*I parget, or whyte lyme*; Je vnis,—and Je blanchis.—I wyll *perget* my walles, for it is a better syght." B. iii. F. 313, a.

Parget is still used in this sense in E. Skinner

expl. it, *Parietes coemento incrustare*; deriving it from Lat. *pariet-are*. He observes that *pargett-er* seems to have been an O.Fr. v., although now gone into disuse.

Thus *pershillie* may be corr. from *pargillé*; q. crusted over, stiffened as with plaister.

PERSYALL.

—Ane fair syluer bassing with ane syluer lawer baith *persyall* gylt.—Twa fair syluer salt fattis, and dubill ourgilt, maid in the stypell fessone, the other on the bel fassone *persyall* gylt." Deed of Mortification, Arbuthnot of that ilk, A. 1604, MS.

PERSIL, s. Parsley, an herb, S.] *Add*;

"*Perroselinum, persile*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 18.

PERSONARIS, s. pl. Conjunct possessors.

"Anent the terme assignit to William Chancelare & Marioune Inglis *personaris* of the landis of Richertoune," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 146. V. **PARSENERE and PORTIONER.**

PERTICIANE, s. A practitioner, an adept.

—Knawing myne vnsufficiency

To be comprysit *perticiane* with prudence,
I propone nocht as wias presumpteuous.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem.

Fr. *praticien*, a 'practitioner in law, O.Fr. *praticie*, pratique.

PERTINER, s. A partner in any undertaking or business.

—"Decernis—the said contracte to be null—and ordanis the saidis takismen, *pertineris*, cunyeouris, and vtheris officiaris, to desist and ceis from all striking and cunyeing of onie further of the said cunye in onie tyme heirefter." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 215.

The E. word was formerly written *partener*.

PESS, s. Pease.

"Patric Hume of Pollurt had & has in Mersing-toune—vj bolle ber sawin, & iiij bolle *pees* sawin," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 46.

PESSE PIE, apparently a pye baked for Easter.

—Wi' his neb boonermost,

An' his doup downermost,

An' his flype hindermost,

Like a *Pesse pie*.

Jacobite Relics, i. 25.

This seems to be one of the many disguised forms which the old word *Pasch* has assumed. V. **PAYS, PAS, &c.**

To **PET, PETTLE, v. a.** 1. To fondle, &c.] *Add*;

"*Pettle*, to fondle, dandle, or flatter;" Gl. Picken.

2. To feed delicately, to pamper, S.

PET, s. A term applied to a good day when the weather is generally bad. It is commonly said, "I fear this day will be a *pet*," Renfr. *Pet-day*, Gall.

"*Pett-days*, good days among foul weather;" Gall. Encycl.

This is evidently a cant use of the E. word, as referring to the partial and exclusive kindness shewn to a favourite.

To **PET, v. n.** To take offence, to be in bad humour, at any thing, to be in a *pet*.

"As we were to goe, several gentlemen inclined to

have gone with us; but the Erle *petting* at it, forbore and stayed there." Sir P. Hume's Narrative, p. 42.

Johns. says of the *s*. "This word is of doubtful origin; from *despit*, Fr.; or *impetus*, Lat.; perhaps it may be derived some way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret." Serenius, with far more reason, refers to Su.G. *pytt*, interj. indignantis et contemnentis. PETAGOG, *s*. Pedagogue, tutor.

"That Archibald Dowglas, &c. is restand awand to maistir Johnne Dowglas, sumtyme *petagog* to the said Archibald the sowme of foure hundreth markis money, for certane furnesing maid be the said Mr. Johnne to him in the pairtis of France of ane langtyme past." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 234. PETCLAYTH, *s*. V. PAITCLAYTH.

PETER'S PLEUGH, "the constellation Ursa Major;" Gall. Encycl.; undoubtedly denominated in honour of Peter the Apostle. V. PLEUGH. PETH, *s*. A steep and narrow way, a foot-path on an acclivity.] *Add*;

A learned friend remarks that this is inaccurately defined; as a *peth* is a road up a steep *brae*, but is not necessarily to be understood to be a narrow or foot-path. On the contrary, that the most of *peths* are on public roads; as *Kirkliston peth* on the highway between Edinburgh and Linlithgow; *Path-head*, near Kirkaldy, on the road from Kinghorn to Cupar-Fife, &c.

Patten, in his account of Somerset's Expedition, gives an etymon of the name given to the *Peas*, now the *Peas Bridge*, Berwicks., which I have not observed elsewhere.

"We marched an viii. mile til we came to a place called *The Peaths*.—So stepe be these bankes on eyther syde and depe to the bottom, that who goeth straight downe shalbe in daunger of tumbling, & the commer vp so, sure of puffing & payne: for remedie wherof, the traualiers that way haue used to pas it, not by going directly, but by *paths* & foot ways leading slopewise, of the number of which *paths*, they call it (somwhat nicely in dede) *The Peaths*." Dalrymple's Fragments, p. 32.

It may be viewed as a confirmation of this etymon, that the mod. name of the parish, in which this ravine lies, is *Cockburn's-Path*, as it was anciently called *Colbrand's-Path*. V. Statist. Acc. xiii. 221.

PETHER, *s*. A pedlar, Roxb.

Thy post shall be to guard the door,
An' bark at *pethers*, boys, an' whips;
Of cats an' hens to clear the floor,
An' bite the flaes that vex thy hips.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 188.

"Ye needna treat a *pether* after he bans he's fow," Prov.; more commonly, "Ye needna bid a *chapman* choose after he bans." This is merely the old term *Peddir*, *Pedder*, (q. v.) as vulgarly pronounced.

PETHLINS, *adv*. By a steep declivity. V. PATHLINS.

PETYRMES, PETERMAS, *s*. 1. "Day of St. Peter and St. Paul, 29th June;" D. Macphers.

"*Petermas* nixt cumis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. 2. A squabble; properly at a feast or entertainment; Strathmore.

This term evidently refers to the broils which frequently occur at fairs. As these were anciently held at the times of the festivals, they still in most instances retain the names of the Popish Saints, as *St. James's Fair*, *St. Boswell's Fair*, *Andersmas Market*, &c. Thus *Petermas* properly denotes the *Mass* consecrated to the Apostle Peter, or celebrated on the day which bears his name.

PETIT TOES, *s*. *pl*. The feet of pigs, Teviotd.

Perhaps from O.Fr. *petitose*, "the garbage of fowle," Cotgr. He expl. *la petite oye*, "the giblets, &c. also, the belly, and inwards or intralls, of other edible creatures;" from *petit* little, and *oye* a goose.

PET-LOLL, *s*. A favourite, a darling, Roxb.; from *pet*, id. and perhaps Belg. *loll-en*, Su.G. *lull-a*, canere.

PETMOW, *s*. Dross of peats. V. PEAT-MOW.

PETT, PETTIT, *s*. The skin of a sheep without the wool, Roxb.; evidently the same with *Pelt*, id. A.Bor. Grose. Teut. and Su.G. *pels*, pellis.

PETTICOAT TAILS, the name given to a species of cake baked with butter, used as tea-bread, S.

"Never had there been—such making of carcakes and sweet scones, Selkirk bannocks, cookies, and *petticoat-tails*, delicacies little known to the present generation." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 285.

"For *Petticoat tails*, take the same proportion of butter as for Short Bread," &c. Collection of Receipts, p. 3.

The general idea is, that this kind of cake is denominated from its resemblance to a section of a *petticoat*. For a circular cake, when a smaller circle has been taken out of the middle, is divided into eight quarters. But a literary friend has suggested that the term has probably a Fr. origin, q. *petit gasteau*, a little cake.

The old form of this word is *petit gastel*. There is another similar term, *Petit-côté*, which is the name of a kind of biscuit or cake, baked for the purpose of being eaten with wine. It is shaped somewhat in a triangular form; and it has been supposed that it receives the name, from the thin or *small side* being dipped in the wine.

PETTE' QUARTER. "Ane *petté quarter* of salt." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

Apparently a measure introduced from France, q. "a small quarter," referring perhaps to twenty-five, instead of twenty-eight, which is the fourth of "the lang hunder wecht."

PETTIE-PAN, *s*. A white-iron mould for pastry, Roxb.; probably from Fr. *petit*, little.

PETTIE-POINT, *s*. A particular sort of sewing stitch, Roxb.

To PETTLE. V. PET, *v*.

PETTLES, *s*. *pl*. The feet, Ayrs.

Through glaury holes an' dybes nae mair
Ye'll ward my *pettles* frae the lair.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 38.

A dimin. from Teut. *patte*, plants *pedis*, Fr. *piéd* a foot, or from *piettaille* footing; *petel-cr*, to trample PEUDENETE, PUDINETE, &

"Item, ane gown of blak velvott, with ane braid pasmونت of gold and silvir, lynit with *peudenete*, and garnist with buttonis of gold." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 77.

"Item, ane of tweldore lynit with quhyt taffate and harit with *peudenite*, with bodeis and slevis of the samyne." Ibid. p. 100. *Pudinete*, p. 82.

The first syllable is most probably from Fr. *peau*, a skin, as denoting some species of fur.

PEUGH, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S.A. *Pugh*, E.

"Difficulty in marrying a maid with light blue eyes—and that maid an English one too? *Peugh!* Goodbye, my lady." Perils of Man, iii. 382.

To PEUGHLE (gutt.), *v. n.* To attempt any thing in a feeble manner, to do any thing inefficiently. This is one of the many verbs generally conjoined with others, for qualifying their meaning; as, one is said to *peughle and hoast*, when one coughs in a stifled manner, Ettr. For.

Teut. *poogh-en*, niti, conare, adlaborare.

PEUGHLE, *s.* A stifled cough, *ibid.*

PEUGHT, *adj.* Asthmatic, having great difficulty in breathing, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *pick-a* to pant, and our *Pech*.

To PEUTER, *v. n.* To canvass, Ayrs.; the same with PEUTHER, q. v.

To PEUTHER, PUTHER, *v. n.* To canvass, to go about in a bustling and assiduous manner in order to procure votes; used in regard to elections, whether for a town-council or for parliament, S.; as, "The twa candidates were baith busy *peuthering* yesterday at Aberdeen." *Peuter*, Ayrs.; *Pouther*, Roxb.

To PEUTHER, PUTHER, *v. a.* It is also used in this manner; "He has *peuthered* Queensferry and Inverkeithing, and they say he will begin to *peuther* Stirling next week," S.

It has been conjectured that this may be the same as the E. *la pothier*. But it rather seems allied to Teut. *peuter-en* agitare; fodicare. Sewel explains it, "to thrust one's finger into a little hole; or to search with a surgeon's probe."

PEUTHERING, PEUTERING, *s.* The act of canvassing, S.

"The general election in 1812 was a source of trouble and uneasiness to me.—The *peutering* went on, and I took no part." The Provost, p. 301, 302.

PEUTHERER, PEUDER, *s.* A pewterer, or one who works in pewter, S.

—"Armourars, *peudrars*," &c.—"Armorerars, *peuthers*," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 11. 16.

PEW, *s.* An imitative word, &c.] After the quotation from Lyndsay, *Read*;

To PLAY FEW, with the negative particle,

1. As denoting a great degree of inability, &c. After the proof from Ramsay, *Add*;

"You lost then your place as trumpeter," said Ravenswood. 'Lost it; to be sure I lost it,' replied the sexton, 'for I couldna have *plaid pew* upon a dry humlock.' Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 248.

2. Not even to make a remote approximation in point of resemblance, S.

"Oh, Doctor,—the genie of Aladdin's lamp could not *play pew* to you." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 134.

The phrase, as thus used, would seem to be borrowed from the peeping and feeble sound emitted by a chick or very small bird.

3. It is also used in a different form. *It never play'd pew on him*, it had no impression on him whatsoever.

This phraseology might indicate affinity to Isl. *pu-a* aspirare, expl. by Dan. *aande paa*, to breathe upon, Haldorson; q. "it had no more impression than a breath of air." I am assured, indeed, that the phrase, *He never played pew again*, literally signifies, He never drew another breath.

To PEWIL, PEWL, PEUGHLE on, *v. n.* A verb used to denote the falling of snow in small particles, without continuation, during a severe frost, Teviotdale.

This may be merely an arbitrary use of the E. *v.* to *pule*, especially as applied to one who eats apparently without appetite. But perhaps we may trace it to Su.G. Isl. *pul-a* laborare, *pul* molestia; q. to come on with difficulty.

PHANEKILL, *s.*

"The balyes chargit him to pay Andro Buk xij sh. Scottis for the ferd part of vj elnis of tapheit, quhilk wes maid ane *phanekill* of, for the quhilk he drew hym souerty [became surety]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

Perhaps a flag; L.B. *penuncell-us*, *penicell-us*, Fr. *pennonceau*, *pignonciel*, a little flag; Teut. *vaenken*, id.

PHEERING, *s.* The act of turning, Banffs.

"When the ridge is at first broke up, there ought to be a small interstice left betwixt the two furrows, to facilitate the next *pheering*." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 84.

This seems merely a provinciality for *veering*.

PHESES, *s. pl.*

"Item, fourtie pair of horsa thetis garnesit with hemp. Item, tua pair of uther *pheses* for mounting of artailyearie." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

This seems to be from Fr. *fesses*, the breech, q. the breeching used for artillery, or the traces, this being the meaning of *thetis*, with which this term is obviously used as synonymous.

PHINGAR, *s.* A hanger. "Ane bag, ane belt, & ane *phingar*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

A provinciality, even in writing, for S. *whinger*.

PHINGRIM, *s.* The same with *Fingrom*. V. FINGERIN.

"*Phingrim*, being a sort of plaiding, ilk hundred ells—three ounces." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

PHISES GAMMIS.

"Three pair of *phises gammis*. Ane uther pair wanting hir blok." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

Gammis, especially as connected with a *block*, seems to be the Fr. term *gambe*, in pl. *gambes*, denoting small ropes used for heaving things aloft. *Phises* is certainly the same with *Pheses*; q. *fesses-gambes*, the cords joined to the breeching of ordnance.

PHITONES, *s.* A Pythoness, a witch.] *Add*;

This term has been introduced into various languages, evidently from the Gr. Thus Isl. *Fitung-r* and *Fituns-andi*, signify Phytton, Python. The latter literally is, Pythonis anima.

TO PHRASE, *v. n.* To use coaxing or wheedling language, *S.*] *Add*;

In vain Conveener Tamson rais'd
And wav'd his hand, like ane ha'f craz'd ;
In vain his heralds fleech'd and phras'd.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 74.

PHRAISE, FRAISE, *s.* To Mak a Phrase.] *Add*;

"Monkbarns, when ye laid his head in the grave, —ye saw the moulis laid on an honest lad that likeit you weel, though he made little phrase about it." *Antiquary*, iii. 95.

PHRAIZIN', *s.* The act of cajoling, *S.*

—The fav'rites of the Nine
Are aye right gude o' phraizin'.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 74.

PHRENESIE, *s.* Frenzy, *Aberd.*

PY. RYDING-PY, RIDING-PIE, *s.* A loose riding-coat or frock.

"Himself [Cochrane] was clad in a *ryding py* of blak velvet, with ane great chaine of gold about his neck, to the value of fyve hundreth crouns." *Pit-scottie's Cron.* p. 90. *Riding Pie*, *Ed.* 1728.

This dress, its name at least, must have been introduced from the Low Countries. Teut. *pje*, *pje-lacken*, pannus rudis, hirsutus crassior: *Pye bilten mantel*, penula coactilis, compactus ex villis crassioribus; Kilian. Belg. *py*, "a loose coat, a country-coat, a frock;" *Py-laken*, "coarse cloth;" Sewel. Flandr. *pje*, un manteau de marinier, also juste-au-corps; *pje wanten*, thick winter gloves; D'Arsey.

PYARDIE, *s.* "One of the many names for the bird Magpie;" *Gall. Encycl.*

PYAT, PYOT, *s.* The magpie.] *Add* to etymon, l. 3, after C.B. *pioden*;

It must be observed, however, that Cotgr. mentions Fr. *piat* as signifying "a young pie."

Insert, etymon after line 8;

Quo' Janet, O keep frae the riot;
Last night, man, I dream't ye was dead;
This aught days I tentit a *pyot*,
Whiles chatt'ring upo' the house-head.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 191.

Add,—at the end of etymon;

The character of the omen is, in the South of S., determined from the number of magpies that are seen sitting together. One, in the vicinity of a house, is perfectly harmless. It indeed forebodes joy; two, in company, announce a birth; three, a marriage; four, death. This arrangement, however, is not entirely *comme il faut*. For, undoubtedly, the marriage ought to precede the birth. According to some accounts, two constitute a presage of death, and four are necessary for the more grateful omen of birth.

In Roxb. the following popular rhyme is repeated concerning the character of the omen;

Ane's joy,
Twa's grief;
Three's a waddin',
Four's death.

It is also said, that it is when two magpies are picking on the top of a thatched roof, that death is

to be dreaded, especially if one of its inmates be ailing or bed-ridden at the time.

In Angus, if magpies be heard chattering from a tree, it is considered as a certain presage of the arrival of strangers at the adjoining house.

PYAT-HORSE, *s.* A pycbald horse, *S.*

It is not easily conceivable, how that absurd idea, so generally prevailing among the vulgar, should have originated; that one who rides a *pyat-horse* has power to prescribe an infallible remedy for the chin-cough. I recollect that a worthy friend of mine, who rode a horse of this description, told me, that he used to be pursued by people running after him out of every village and hamlet, bawling, "Man wi' the *pyatie horse*, what's gude for the *kink-host*?" "But," he added, "I aygae them a prescription, that I was sure would do them nae harm. I bad them gie the bairn plenty o' *sugar-candie*."

PYATIE, PYOTIE, *adj.* Variegated like a magpie, having pretty large white spots; applied to animals or things; as, "a *pyatie horse*," one whose skin has large spots of white, completely separated from those of black, brown, &c. *S.*

"The salt must be mixed minutely, otherwise the butter will acquire a freckled or cloudy appearance, or in the language of the district, become *pyotly*." *Agr. Surv. Ayr.* p. 462.

PYATED, *part. adj.* Freckled, *Roxb.*

PYATT, PYET, *adj.*

"The lord David Lindsay was so blyth at his brothers sayings, that he burst furth, saying to him, 'Verrilie, brother, yea [ye] have fyne *pyatt* wordis. I wold not have trowed, be St. Amarie, that yea had sick wordis.'" *Pit-scottie's Cron.* p. 239. *Pyet*, *Ed.* 1728. *St. Amarie* is evidently a corr. of *Sancta Maria*.

Does this signify ornate, from the idea of the beauty of the feathers of a magpie?

PICHT, PYCHT, PIGHT, *part. pa.* 1. Pitched, settled.] *Add*;

It is common in this sense in O.E.

"Than in all hast came Uther with a great hoost, and layde a syege about the castell of Terrabyll and there hee *pyght* many pauilyons." *Hist. K. Arthur*, B. i. c. 1.

2. Metaph. transferred to a person.] *Add*;

This use of the term also occurs in O.E.

"He is well set, well *pyght*. Il est bien entassé. The felowe is well sette or well *pyght*, it shulde seme that he is able to beare a great burthen." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 859, b.

Add to etymon,—before V. PIGHT;

It is most probable that the general origin is Lat. *fig-ere* to fix. For the Ital. *v.* seems merely a corr. of the compound *affigere*.

PICHT, *s.* A person who is very diminutive, and deformed, *Aberd.*

I know not if this can have any relation to the name *Pichls* or *Pechts*, whom the vulgar view as a race of pigmies.

PICK, *s.* Pitch, *S.* V. PIR.

PICK-BLACK, *adj.* Black as pitch, *S.B.*

But grim an' ghastry an' *pick black*, wi' fright,
A' things appear'd upo' the dead of night.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 58.

Pitmark, Ed. Third. V. **PICK-MIRK**.

PICK, *s.* "A pick-ax," S. Gl. Antiq.

PICK, *s.* A spade, at cards, Aberd. V. **PICKS**.

PICK, *s.* Used for E. *pike*.

"The streets thro' which his royal highness should pass were set with certain ensigns and burghers both of shot and *pick*." *Pitscottie*, Duod. Ed. p. 362.

To **PICK**, *v. a.* To *Pick a Mill-stane*, to indent it by slight strokes, S.

"I can see as far in a Mill-stone, as he that *pick'd* it," S. Prov. "I understand very well how things go, and what you aim at." *Kelly*, p. 215. V. **PICK**, *v.*

PICKIE-FINGER'D, *adj.* Inclined to steal; applied to one to whose fingers the property of his neighbour is apt to adhere, South of S.; synon. *Tarry-fingered*.

PICKEN, *adj.* Pungent to the taste.] *Add*;—*Pickenie*, id. Berwicks.

The term is especially applied to cheese. This peculiar taste, which is agreeable to many, is produced by dipping the cheese, after it has been taken from the press, for a few days in the oat-meal tub.

PYCKER, *s.* One chargeable with petty theft, S.

"Whaevir beis found out sheiring, leiding, &c. befor the bell ringing in the morneing, and efter the ringing thair of at night, shall—be repute and holden as a *pycker*, and one that wrongeth there neighbors." Act Counc. Rutherglen, Ure's Hist. p. 74.

To **PICKET**, *v. a.* To project a marble or taw with a smart stroke against the knuckles of the losers in the game, Roxb.

Fr. *piquer* or *picoter*, to prick or sting.

PICKET, *s.* 1. A stroke of this description, *ibid*.

2. In *pl.* The punishment inflicted on one who incurs a forfeiture in the play of tennis; as he must hold his hand against a wall while others strike it with the tennis-ball, South of S.

To **PICK FOAL**, to part with a foal before the proper time; a term used in relation to mares; also applied to cows, Tweedd.

"Cows are said to *pick-cauve*, when they bring forth their young before the proper period." *Gall. Enc.*

As Fr. *piquer* signifies to ride hard, perhaps it might originally refer to hard riding as the cause of abortion.

PICKLE, *s.*] *Add*;

4. A small quantity, consisting of different parts, or articles, conjoined, S.] R. *particles* for articles.

It properly denotes a small quantity of any thing that readily separates into distinct particles. In some places *puckle* is the pronunciation.

"Grumus salis, a *pickle* of salt." *Wedderburn's Vocab.* p. 12.

6. Viewed as equivalent to *berry*.

"She also gave him 'nine *pickles* of rowan-tree,' (nine berries of the mountain-ash, I presume) 'to wear about his person.'" *Law's Memor.* Pref. 41.

To **PICKLE**, *v. a.* To commit small thefts, to pilfer, Fife.

It occurs in the old S. Prov. "It's ill to be ca'd a thief, and aye found *pickling*;" i. e. it is a decisive proof against a man, if he is not only *habit and repute* a thief, but detected in many petty acts of theft.

A diminutive from Teut. *pick-en*, furtim surripere; whence also the E. *v.* to *pick*.

To **PICKLE**, *v. a.* To peck at, as a fowl, S.A.

But if ye craw na till the day,
I'll make your bauk o' silk,
And ye sall *pickle* the red cherries,
And drink the reeking milk!

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 74.

To **PICKLE**, *v. n.* To pick, S.

This *v.* is used with different prepositions.

To **PICKLE** in one's *ain pock-neuk*, to depend on one's own exertions, Roxb.

"Nae man in a civilised country ever played the pliskies ye hae done—but e'en *pickle* in your *ain pock-neuk*—I hae gi'en ye warning." *Rob Roy*, ii. 206.

"Na, na, sir, we stand on our *ain bottom*—we *pickle* in our *ain pock-neuk*." *Ibid.* p. 267.

To **PICKLE** out o'. This is the phrase most commonly used, in different senses.

1. To *Pickle out o' one's ain pock-neuk*, like that last mentioned, to depend on one's own exertions, without expecting support from others, Roxb.
2. To *Pickle out o' ae pock*, applied to the connubial state, *ibid*.

The names o' this douce, decent kipple,
Were Robin Routh and Marion Mickie,
Wha baith contentlie did *pickle*

Out o' ae pocke. *J. Scott's Poems*, p. 325.

To **PICKLE** up, to pick up, applied to fowls collecting grains or food of any kind, Loth., Clydes.

It has been supposed to refer to a custom, now almost entirely out of use, of steeping what is called spring-wheat in urine, and then laying it out to dry before sowing it, from the idea that in consequence of this process it would take root and shoot more speedily. But this is evidently to take it for granted that the verb is used in the E. sense, as signifying to steep in salt liquor. There can be little doubt that it is radically the same with Teut. *pickel-en*, *bickel-en*, frendere, mandere, which is probably from *pick-en*, rostro impingere. The phrase seems thus to have been borrowed from the act of birds in picking up grains, in company, from the same bag, or spot where they are scattered. V. **POCKNOOK**.

PICK-MAW, *s.* A bird of the gull kind.

"*Pick-maw*, a small sea-gull;" Gl. Antiq. V. **PYK-MAW**.

PICKS, *s. pl.* The suit of cards called spades, Mearns, Aberd.; also used in sing. for one of this suit.

He then laid out the ace o' *picks*,
The suit gaed round, they say.

Burness's Tales, p. 286.

Fr. *pique*, id. Est une marque de jeu de cartes, qui a la figure d'un fer de *pique*. *Spiculum aleatorii folii*. Dict. Trev.

PICKTELIE, *s.* A difficulty, Aberd.; probably corr. from E. *Pickle*, condition, state.

PL-COW, *s.*] *Add*;

The name of a game, in which the one half of the players are supposed to keep a castle, while the others go out as a foraging or marauding party. When the latter are all gone out, one

of them cries *Pee-ku*, which is a signal to those within to be on the alert. Then those who are without, attempt to get in. If any one of them gets in, without being seized by the holders of the castle, he cries to his companions, *The hole's won*; and those who were within must yield the fortress. If one of the assailants be taken before getting in, he is obliged to change sides, and to guard the castle. Sometimes the guards are successful in making prisoners of all the assailants—Ang., Perth.

PICTARNIE, *s.* The Great Tern.] *Add*;

It is said proverbially, "If ye do that," or "If that be sae, I'll be a *pictarnie*," *S.*; referring to a thing supposed to be impracticable or incredible.

PICTARNITIE, *s.* The Pewit or Black-headed Gull, *Larus Ridibundus*, Linn., Mearns.

One might almost suppose that the name were a compound corruption of *Pewit* and *Tern*. I need scarcely add, that this is quite a different bird from the *Pictarnie*.

PICT'S HOUSES, the name given to those mounds which contained cellular inclosures under ground. *V. BUGH.*

To PIDDLE, *v. n.* To walk with quick short steps, Roxb.

This perhaps is merely a peculiar use of the *E. v.*

To PIDDLE, *v. n.* To urinate; generally applied to the operation of a child, *S.*

PYDLE, *s.* A sort of bag-net used for catching fishes, Gall.

"*Pydles*, cones made sometimes of rushes—to catch fish with; they are set 'whar burns out owre the lynns come pouring'; so the trouts, in coming down the stream run into them, and cannot make a retreat." Gall. Encycl.

Mod. Sax. *pade neel* signifies pannus lineus, that kind of cloth of which sails are made. But the resemblance appears to be merely accidental.

PY-DOUBLET, *s.* A sort of armour for covering the breast or forepart of the body.

"*Chirotheca ferrea*, a gantlet or plate-glove. *Pectorale*, a *py-doublet*. *Manicae ferreae*, plate-sleeves." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 23.

This appears to have been a sort of *hoqueton*, made of cloth strongly stuffed and quilted." *V. PY, RYDING-PY.*

To PYE, PIE, PYE about, *v. n.* 1. To pry, to peer, Ettr. For., Gall.

"*Pieing*, looking stedfastly at some object;" Gall. Encycl.

Fr. *epier* to spy; C.B. *yepi-o* id. *Ye* is merely the common prefix.

2. To squint, Clydes.; *Skellie*, synon.; a secondary sense, as those who wish to pry into a business often look in an oblique way.

PIE, PYE, *s.* A potatoe-pie. *V. PIT, s.*

PIECE, *conj.* Although, albeit, Kincardines.

Here and there part o' that seelfu' race,
Kept love an' lawty o' their honest face;
Piece lang ere than, lown had begin to spread,
An' riefing hereship was become a trade.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. 1768, p. 5.

In subsequent editions changed to *tho'*.

An' *piece* the voice seem'd till him unco near,
For very fear he durst na budge to speer.

Ibid. First Edit. p. 43. *Alho'*, Edit. Third.

This may be the same with *Abies*, *Abees*, *Fife*; though used as a conj. and somewhat different in signification. This I have viewed as a corr. of *Albeit*. *V. ABIES.*

* **PIECE**, *PECE*, *s.* For the piece, each, *S.*; according to the *E.* idiom, a piece.

"In the actioun—ffor the wrangwis detentioun & withhaldin—of xxxij. ky and oxin, price of ilk ox xxxij. s., and ilke kow xxiv. s., xiii hors and meris, price of the *pece* xi. s." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 131.

"The bishops had caused imprint thir books [the Service Books], and paid for the samen, and should have gotten frae each minister four pounds for the piece." Spalding's Troubles, i. 59.

PIE-HOLE, *s.* An eye-hole, *S.*] *Add*;

—"Nannie was advancing to the requisite degree of perfection in chain steak and *pie-holes*." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 120.

PIEPHER, *s.* "An extremely useless creature;" Gall. Enc.

The term is also used as a *v.*

"A nothing in a commonwealth, is a *piephering* monkey;" *Ibid.*

This is undoubtedly the same with *Pyfer*, *v.*

PIERCEL, *s.* A gimlet, Shetl.

Perhaps *q. pierce-all*.

PYET, *adj.* *V. PYATT.*

PIETIE. *Our Lady Pietie*, a designation given by our forefathers, in times of popery, to the Virgin Mary when represented as holding the Saviour in her arms after his crucifixion.

"Item, ane antepend of blak velvot broderrit with ane image of *our Lady Pietie* upoun the samyne in ane frontall of the samyn wark." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 28.

L.B. Pietas, imago Deiparae mortuum filium gremio tenens.—*Tabulam depictam*, in qua est *Pietas*—*Nostris Notre Dame de Pitié*. Du Cange.

The Lat. term *Pietas*, whence this is derived, with the ancient Romans strictly signified, as Sir Thomas Elyot observes, "the reuerente loue towarde a mannes propre countrey and parentes." *V. Bibliothec.* This good quality was held by them in such high estimation, as at length to be deified, under its own name *Pietas*. If in any case an apology could be offered for idolatry—in this instance it undoubtedly assumes a more reasonable, a more amiable, and even a more moral aspect, than in almost any other recorded in the history of man. Acilius Glabrio erected a temple to this new divinity, on the spot where a woman had fed with her own milk her aged mother, [others say father] who had been imprisoned by order of the senate, and deprived of all aliment. *Cic. de Nat. Deor. i.* As this goddess had divine honours paid to her, her image appears on many of the consular and imperial coins.

The church of Rome has in this, as in many other instances, transferred the attributes and the worship of a heathen goddess to the Virgin Mary. Instead of resting satisfied with calling her the Lady of

Piety, she is dignified with the title of her prototype, "Our Lady *Pietie*."

To PYFER, PEIFER, PIFFER, *v. n.* 1. To whimper, to complain peevishly for little cause; as, to complain of want. Thus it is said, "He's a puir *pyferin'* bodie," Roxb.

And aye scho *pifyrit*, and aye scho leerit,
And the bonny May scho jaumphit and jeerit.

Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 71.

2. To do any thing in a feeble and trifling way, *ibid.* *Pingil* is given as synon. Hence, PIFFERIN', *part. pr.* Trifling, insignificant; as, "She's a *pifferin* fick-ma-fyke, expl. "a dilatory trifter," Fife.

C.B. *pif-iam*, to puff, to whiff.

PIG, PYG, *s.* 1. An earthen vessel.] *Insert*, before second quotation, as sense

2. A pitcher.

"Urna, a pitcher or *pig*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 13.

3. A can for a chimney-top, for increasing the draught, *S.*

4. Any piece of earthen-ware, &c.] *Add*;

To GANG TO PIGS AND WHISTLES, to go to wreck, to be ruined in one's circumstances, *S.*

The back-ga'en fell ahint,
And coudna stand;

So he to *pigs and whistles went*,
And left the land.

The Har't Rig, st. 48.

"I would be nane surprised the morn to hear that the Nebuchadnezzar was a' *gane to pigs and whistles*, and driven out wi' the divors bill to the barren pastures of bankruptcy." The Entail, i. 9.

Perhaps q. "gone to shreds," nothing remaining but what is of no use but to be playthings for children.

PIGFULL, *s.* As much as fills an earthen vessel, *S.*

"Third, sending a *pigfull* of poyson to the house where young Foullis was, the carrier whereof falling, and with the fall breaking the pig, and seeing the liquor, tasted it, and died immediately." Pref. Law's Memoriall, xxviii.

PIGGERIE, *s.* The place where earthen-ware is manufactured, a pottery, *S.B.*

PIG-WIFE, *s.* A woman who deals in crockery.] *Add*;

Already has the *pig-wife's* early care

Marked out a station for her crockery ware.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 423.

PIGGIN, *s.* A milking-pail, *S.*] *Add*;

—Each wi' a *piggin*

Of pitch an' lint,

An' eggs, which he had got by thiggin,

Made a cement.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 37.

—"He—sprawls and spraughles like a swine at the *piggin*, or a dog rubbin' the fleas aff him." Saint Patrick, ii. 266.

In Dumfr. it denotes either a small vessel of wood, or an earthen jar. *V. Pig.*

PIK, PYK, *s.* Pitch, *S.*] *Add*;

This was the O.E. form. "*Pykke*, *Pix*.—*Pykkyn* with *pykke*. *Piceo*." Prompt. Parv.

PIKARY, PICKERY, *s.* 2. Petty theft.] *Add*;

"O.E. *Pykar* or *lytell thefe*. *Furunculus*." *Ibid.*

To PIKE, *v. a.* To cull, to select, *S.*] *Add*;

Soft blows the gale along this rising hill,

An' sweet the mountain lilies dews distil:

Blithe *pike* around my numerous thriving dams,

Tenting wi' mither's care my wanton lambs.

Donald and Flora, p. 18.

To PIKE, *v. n.* Commonly used to denote a gentle or cautious poking with the fingers; often with the prep. *at* subjoined, *S.*

I gryppit graithlie the gil,

And every modywart hil;

Bot I mycht *pike* thare my fyl,

Or penny come out.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 239, b. 20.

To PIKE, PYKE, *v. a.* "To make bare," to *pick*, *E.*; as, "There's a bane for you to *pyke*," *S.*

Teut. *pick-en* *rostrare*. This use of the term apparently originates from the action of a bird with its beak.

PYKIT, *part. adj.* Having a meagre or emaciated appearance, Roxb. *Mootit*, *Worm-eaten*, synon.

To PIKE, *v. a.* To pilfer, to be engaged in petty theft, *S.*

"It is ill to be call'd a thief, and ay found *piking*,"

S. Prov. "It is ill to have a bad name, and often found in a suspicious place, or posture." Kelly, p. 177.

This is undoubtedly the same with *E. pick*, although it does not bear the strong sense in which Johns. gives it,—"*to rob*." Teut. *pick-en*, *furtime surripere*. As the *v.* signifying to select, also to poke, is in *S. pron.* in the same manner with that under consideration; and as the Teut. *v.*, as applied to theft, has the same form with *pick-en*, *rostrare*, *rostro impingere*; it seems highly probable that *pike*, as denoting pilfering, is merely a secondary use of that which denotes the act of a bird in picking up its food.

PIKIE, *adj.* Dishonest, apt to pilfer, *Aberd.*

To PIKE, *v. a.* To sail close by.] *Add*;

"Finding us contrare our course,—he cuist about & *pyked* on the wind, holding both the helm and sheet." Melvill's MS. p. 115.

PIKE-A-PLEA BODIE, a litigious person, or one who is fond of lawsuits, Roxb.; resembling the *E.* phrase "*to pick a quarrel*."

PIKEMAN, *s.* The same with *Pickie-man*, and pron. as three syllables.

"*Pikeman* of the townis millis." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

PYKEPURS, *s.* A pickpocket; *E. pick-purse*.

"They affirmed—*Purgatorie* to be nothing but a *pykepur*." *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, B. iii. b.

PIKES, *s. pl.* "Short withered heath," *S.B.*, *Gl. Ross*.

A hail hauf mile she had at least to gang,

Thro' birns and *pikes* and scrabs, and heather lang. *Ross's Helenore*, p. 26. *V. PYKIS*.

PIKE-STAFF, *s.* A long stick or staff with a sharp *pike* in it, carried as a support in frosty weather, *S.*; the same with *Broddit staff*.

Hence the proverbial saying, "I'll gang, though it should rain auld wives and *pike-staves*," *S.*

"Haud down your switch, Captain M'Intyre ! I'm an auld soldier, as I said afore, and I'll take muckle frae your father's son, but no a touch of the wand while my *pik-staff* will haud thegither." Antiquary, ii. 180.

Fare ye weel, my *pik-staff*,
Wi' you nae mair my wife I'll baff.

Herd's Coll. ii. 223.

The term *Pik-staff* bears quite a different sense in E., being expl. "the wooden pole of a pike," or lance. I suspect, however, that it has formerly had the same signification with our S. word. For in Prompt. Parv. we have "*Pyke of a staffe*, or other lyke; Cuspis;" "*Pyked as a staffe*; Cuspidatus;" and "*Pykinge of a staffe* or other lyke; Cuspidatio."

The pointing of a staff is evidently viewed as the primary application of *pyke*.

PYK-MAW, *s.* The *Larus Ridibundus*, Linn.]
Add;

"Did ever ony man see sic a set of green-gaillings!—the very *pickmans* and solan-geese out by yonder at the Bass hae ten times their sense." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 283.

—*Pick-mans* skirl wi' jetty pows,
Behind the ploys an' harrows.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 69.

This term is still used in S. As it is here characterised from its "jetty pow," can it receive its name, q. the *men* having a head dark like *pik* or pitch?

PIK-MIRK, *adj.* Dark as pitch.] Add;
Thanks, quo' Will;—I canna tarry,
Pik-mirk night is setting in.

Macneill's Poetical Works, i. 16.

PILCH, *s.* A gown made of skins.] Add;

4. A kind of petticoat open before, worn by infants, Loth.

A.S. *pylece*, *pylce*, Su.G. *pels*, Germ. *pelz*, vestis *pellicea*; Isl. *pills*, stola muliebris, amiculum. In O.E. *pilch* denoted a furred gown; as appears from Somner. Phillips explains it nearly according to its signification in S. "A piece of flannel, or woollen cloth, to be wrapt about a young child." Isl. *pills*, vestis muliebris, subpallium, stola muliebris.

5. Any thing hung before the thighs to preserve them from being injured in the operation of casting peats with the *Flauchter-spade*, *s.*

PILCH, *s.* Pilches, an *errat.* for *Pitches*, meant to denote *pitchfirs*.

A planting beskirted the spot,
Where *pilches* an' laricks were seen.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 197.

PILCHER, *s.* The marble which a player at the game of taw uses in his hand, as distinguished from the other marbles used in play, Aberd.

PILE, PYLE, *s.* 3. A single grain, S.] Add;
The cleanest corn that e'er was dight
May hae some *pyles* o' caff in.

Burns's Works, iii. 113.

PILE, *s.* The motion of the water made by a fish when it rises to the surface, Mearns; perhaps an oblique use of the E. *s.*, q. the *nap* raised on the water.

PYLE and CURSELL, Acts Ja. VI. 1597. V.
CURSELL.

According to Serenius, *Pile*, as signifying the transverse part of money, is from *pil sagitta*, cujus figura cernitur impressa. What he alludes to I do not know.

To PILGET, *v. n.* To quarrel; usually applied to the contentions of children, Ayr.

PILGATTING, *s.* The act of quarrelling, *ibid.*

V. HAGGERSNASH, *adj.*

PILYEIT, *part. pa.* V. PILYIE, *v.*

To PILYIE, *v. a.* To pillage; misprinted *pilzie*.

—"Quhen ane prize is takin fra our soverane lord's enemies, the takeris thair of,—being as yit on the sea, brekis the cofferis, baillis, packis, bulgettis, mailis, tunnis and uther vessellis, for to tak and *pilyie* that quhilk thay may of the said prize," &c. Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 635.

Pilyeit has undoubtedly the same signification; as occurring in Aberd. Reg. V. 15. "*Pilyeit* in the streme be menn of wair or serevaris, or ony guddis cassin be storme of wedder."

Fr. *pillier*, to ravage, ransack, rifle; E. *pill*.

PILLAR. *Stane of Pillar.*

"Item, in ane uther coffre,—ane roll with ringis, ane with a grete saffer, ane emmorant, a *stane of pillar*, & ane uther ring." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6. The same term occurs in p. 7.

PILLEIS, *s. pl.*

"Ane nyne hundreth grayth and tua *pilleis* pertenning to the wobteris craft." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 19.

PILLEY-STAIRES, *s. pl.* Apparently meant for *pilasters*.

"In the Cheap was erected ane squar low gallerie, sum four fute from the ground, sett round about with *pilley staires*, quhair stood the eldermen, the chamberlane," &c. Pittscottie's Cron. p. 604. *Pilley-stairs*, Ed. 1728.

It is not meant that they stood on the *pilley-stairs*, as it might at first seem, but on the square gallery.

PILLEIT, *part. pa.* Pillaged. Fr. *pillé*, *id.*

"And gif, in the hame bringing of the said armour, or ony pairt thair of, it sal happin the said Schir Michael—to be schipbrokin or *pilleit* be thevis and pirotis,—his maiestie salbe fred, exonerit and releivit of his band, &c. for samekle of the said armour as salbe *pilleit* or lost by sey." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 190.

PILLIE, *s.* A pulley.

"The Cauuinist [Calvinist] maist bauld of al vil afferme—that the bodie of Christ is treulie in the lordis suppar, and that ve be certaine *pilleis*, or ingeynis, ar liftit vp to heavin be ane incomprehensible maner." Nicol Burne, F. 109, a.

PILLIE SCHEVIS, pullies, S. *pullishces*.

"Item fyve *pillie schevis* of braiss, ane of thame garnesit with irne." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

As *pulley* is from Fr. *poulie* trochlea, perhaps *pullishee*, or as here written *pillie schev*, is q. *poulie chef*, the chief or principal pulley.

PILLIEFEE, *s.*

The stink of the brock is naithing to me,

Like the breath o' that glairing *pilliffee*.

Communicated as part of a Poem of the 15th Cent.

PILLIEWINKES, PILNIEWINKS, PINNIEWINKS, PINNYWINKLES, s. pl. An instrument of torture formerly used, apparently of the nature of thumb-skrews.

"Her maister, to the intent that hee might the better trie and finde out the truth,—did, with the help of others,—torment her with the torture of the *pilliewinkes* upon her fingers, which is a grievous torture." *Newes from Scotl.* 1591. V. *Law's Memor.* Pref. xxxi.

"The said confession was extorted by force of torment, she having been kept forty-eight hours in the *Caspielaws* [claws?];—and her little daughter, about seven years old, put in the *pilniewinks*." A. 1596.

"It was pleaded for Alaster Grant, who was indicted for theft and robbery 3d August 1632, that he cannot pass to the knowledge of an assize, in respect he was twice put to the torture, first in the boots, and next in the *pilliewinks* or *pinniewinks*."

"Lord Royston observes;—'Anciently I find other torturing instruments were used, as *pinniewinks* or *pilliewinks*, and *caspielaws* or *caspielaws*, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June 1596: and *tosots*, August 1632. But what these instruments were, I know not, unless they are other names for the boots and thumbikins.' *Maclaurin's Crim. Cases*, Intr. xxxvi, xxxvii.

"They prick us and they pine us, and they pit us on the *pinnywinkles* for witches; and, if I say my prayers backwards ten times ower, Satan will never gie me amends o' them." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 230.

A.S. *wince* denotes a reel, and Su.G. *nanck-a* to fluctuate, to move backwards and forwards.

The only traditionary circumstance that I have met with, which seems to throw any light on this term, is a sort of nursery sport. It is customary in Dumfriesshire for the nurse to amuse the child by going through its different fingers, repeating some silly remark as to each till she comes to the little finger. This she denominates *Pilniewinkie*, and in making her remark gives it a severe squeeze; on which it is understood that the child must cry out, as if suffering acute pain. It has hence been supposed, that this was an instrument of torture for the little fingers.

In Loth. the same sport is used, and the concluding phrase, when the nurse comes to the little finger, is "*Pirliwinkie* pays for a'."

It appears that this mode of torture was not unknown in England; and it is described as the same with that of the *Thumbikins*. The name, however, is different in orthography from any of the forms which it has assumed in Scottish writing. In the reign of Henry IV. this torture was inflicted on Robert Smyth of Bury, at the malicious instigation, and in consequence of the conspiracy, of John Masham and Thomas Bote of that place.—*Ceperunt infra predictam villam, et ipsum infra domum dicti Joannis Masham in ferro posuerunt—et cum cordis ligaverunt, et super pollices [on the thumbs] ipsius Roberti quoddam instrumentum vocatum Pyrewinkes ita strictè et durè posuerunt, quod sanguis exivit de digitis illius. Ex Cartular. Abbatiae Sancti Edmundi, MS. fol. 341. ap. Cowel's Law Interpreter. V. TURKAS.*

PILLIE-WINKIE, PINKIE-WINKIE, s. A barbarous sport among children in Fife; whence the proverbial phrase, "He's ay at *pillie winkie* wi' the *gowdnie's eggs*," he is always engaged in some mischief or another.

An egg, an unfledged bird, or a whole nest, is placed on a convenient spot. He, who has what is called the first *pill*, retires a few paces, and being provided with a *cowt* or rung, is blindfolded, or gives his promise to wink hard, (whence he is called *Winkie*.) and moves forward in the direction of the object, as he supposes, striking the ground with the stick all the way. He must not shuffle the stick alongst the ground, but always strike perpendicularly. If he touches the nest without destroying it, or the egg without breaking it, he loses his vice or turn. The same mode is observed by those who succeed him. When one of the party breaks an egg, he is entitled to all the rest as his property, or to some other reward that has been previously agreed on. Every art is employed, without removing the nest or egg, to mislead the blindfolded person, who is also called the *Pinkie*. V. *PINK*, v. Isl. *pul-a* signifies tuditare, to strike or thump, whence *pul pulsatio*. Or can it refer to the species of torture which bears the same designation?

PILLIONS, s. pl. Rags, tatters, Loth.

Corr. perhaps from Fr. *penaillons*, *penillons*, id.; or from O.Fr. *peille*, a small rag, "*morceau, chiffon*;" &c. *Roquefort*.

PILLOWBER, s. The covering of a pillow, S.; O.E. id. "*Vne taye*,—a *pyllowe bere*;" *Palsgrave*, B. iii. F. 3.

PILSOUCHT, s. A cutaneous disease affecting sheep.

—*Fideliter inquiri faciat*—si que oves illo morbo scabei qui dicitur *Pilsoucht* in vicecomitatu vestro infecti inveniantur. *Collect. Forms of Writs, Brieves, &c.* framed apparently in the reign of Rob. II., MS. *penes Marquis of Bute*.

I can form no idea of the origin of the initial syllable, unless we trace it to *pil* an arrow. The latter part of the word may be from A.S. *sucht*, *Moes. G. saughts*, Germ. Belg. *sucht*, morbus; q. "the arrow-sickness." V. *PEEL-SHOT*.

To PIN, v. a. To break by throwing a stone, so as to make a small hole, Loth.

"And who taught me to *pin* a losen, to head a bicker, and hold the bannets?" *Redgauntlet*, i. 7.

PINALDS, s. pl. A spinet; Fr. *espinette*. "Our Regent had also the *pinalds* in his chamber;" *Melville's MS.* p. 18.

PINCH, s. An iron-crow or lever, S.; *punch*, E. "*Pinches* or forehammers will never pick upon't," said Hugh, the blacksmith of Ringleburn; 'ye might as weel batter at [it] wi' pipe-staples." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 174.

To PIND, PYND, v. a. To distrain.

—"And that he shall restor and deliuer the poindis that he has tane again to the said Michell, and desist fra *pinding* of his said landis in tyme to cum." *Act. Audit.* A. 1478, p. 59.

"Anent a horse of Johne Charteris, *pyndit* be the said Johne Maxwell seruandis, of his command,—

the said John Maxwell grantis that the said horse was ridden efter he was *pyndit*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 60. V. POIND.

PINDING, *s.* A disease of lambs, S.

"*Pinding* is another disease exclusively confined to sucking lambs. Before they begin to eat grass, the excrement is of a tough adhesive nature, part of which sticks to the tail and buttocks, and when hardened by the sun, sometimes glues them together so closely, that there is no possibility of any evacuation, and the intestines soon mortify and burst." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl. iii. 350.

A.S. *pynd-an* prohiberi; includere; *pynding*, prohibitio, &c.

To PYNE, *v. a.* To subject to pain, to punish.] *Add*;

"He shall be deliverit to the opposite Wardane, to be imprisonit and *pynt* for his offence, at the discretion of the same Wardane quhom he sa usit and troublit." Bordour Matteris, Balfour's Pract. p. 608.

To PINE, PYNE, *v. a.* To take pains, S.

"He *pynded himself*, he used his best endeavours. Teut. *pijn-en*, operam dare, elaborare;" Gl. Sibb.

The *s. Pyne*, as signifying "labour, pains," ought to be placed under this *v.*

PYNE, *s.* Labour, pains.] *Add*;

To TAKE PINE, to be at pains, to excite one's self.

"The goddis have tane the governance of our public weill outwith the ciete; herefore, I will *take pine* to do sic thingis for defence of public liberte, within wallis of the ciete." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 343.

To PINE FISH, *v. a.* To dry fish by exposing them to the weather, Shetl.

"When the body of the fish is all equally dried, here called *pined*, which is known by the salt appearing on the surface in a white efflorescence, here called bloom, they are again piled for a day, to ascertain whether they be completely *pined* or not. If they are not properly *pined*, the bloom will have disappeared from the fish, when taken off the *steeples*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 91.

The *steeples* is the pile of fishes while drying, heaped up every night, or when there is appearance of rain.

Perhaps a metaph. use of the *E. v.*, as any body that becomes thinner is said to *pine*. V. PYNIT.

PINE, PINING, *s.* A disease of sheep, West of S.; called also *Daising* and *Vanquish*.

"*Pining*—is—most severe upon young sheep, but is chiefly confined to some particular districts in the west of Scotland, where the land is very coarse, hard, dry, and heathery. The rot is a disease of debility, and characterised by extreme thinness of the blood; in the *pine*, on the contrary, the condition of the animal is too high, its blood too thick, and the pasture too arid." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 404, 405.

It is thus denominated because of "the gradual *wasting* of the animal."

PYNEBAUKIS, *s. pl.* The rack.

"My said lord Governour, &c. retretis—the sentence of *forfaltour*, togidder with the said Ihone *vmquhile* lord Glammis confessioun, be vertu of the quhilk the said pretendit proces was led & gevine, &c. Because the said pretendit proces—was led and gevine be vertu of the said lordis confessioun maid

be him in the castell of Ed., quhilk confessioun was maid be him be just dredour, and for feir of his lif, quhilk dredour mycht fall in ane constant man, becaus the said Ihone lord Glammis was presonit in the castell of Ed. destitute of all consale of his frendis, & presentit to the *pynebaukis*, seing vtheris of perfite aige, and stark of persoun, put on the said *pynebaukis*, and he beand thare scharplie exemanit, for dredoure presoning of his body, maid the said pretendit confessioun, &c. And als becaus—the said confessioun was maid be the said Ihone lord Glammis in his menorige, nocht knawand the perrale that was to follow tharupoun." Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 422.

It is certain that the rack was at this period used in England. For, in the confession of Holywell, an English fanatic, who pretended that an angel appeared to him twice, saying, "Arise, and show your prince that the Scots wolde never be true to him," it is declared that he was put to the rack, but made no farther discovery. Dated 1538, and signed Per me Edmundum Walsyngham. V. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. ii. 351.

Teut. *pijn-bancke* has precisely the same meaning; Fidiculae, tormentum, &c. *Op de pyjn-bancke legghen*, habere quaestionem cum aliquo, adhibitis tormentis, &c. With this the phrase above quoted, "*put on the pyne-baukis*," exactly corresponds. Belg. *Op de pyjn-bank gelegd*, put to the rack; Sewel. The word is from *pijn*, *pijne*, pain, torment, or *pijn-en* to torture, and *bancke* a bench. Whether the term, as used in this country, had been originally of the same form with that in Teut., it is impossible to ascertain. But it may be supposed that our ancestors, if they did not change the form of the other, compounded one resembling it, both in sound and signification; from S. *pine* pain, anguish, and *bauk* a beam; q. "the beams for torture." Sw. *pinbaenk* is used in the same sense; also Dan. *pinebaenk*, and Germ. *peinbanck*. Norm. Sax. *pin*, *pine*, dolor, cruciatus; *pin-an* torquere, cruciare.

What a strange idea does it give of the manners of the age, when we learn that one of the first nobles in Scotland, while yet a minor, was forced to bear witness against his own mother, under terror of the rack which was exhibited to him; and that, in consequence of such extorted confession, this lady was actually burnt on the castle-hill of Edinburgh, under the imputation of using means of sorcery against the life of the king!

PYNE PIG, a vessel used for keeping money.

"Memorandum deliverit be dene Robert Hog channoun of Halirudhouse to the thesaurar, tauld in presens of the chancellor Lord Lile, the prior of Sanctandros, in a *pyne pig* of tyn:" i. e. counted into a vessel of tin. Inventories, A. 1488, p. 1.

The term *Pinner-pig*, used in the west of S., in this very sense, seems merely a modification, if not a corruption of this. It is evidently allied to Isl. *pyngia* crumena, *pyng-ia* marsupio includere, Su.G. *pung*, Dan. *peng*, crumena, pera. The word *pig* is added, because such vessels were originally made of earth, as they still are; although this was of tin. V. PIRLIE-PIG.

PINET, *s.* A pint, in S. two quarts.

"They fand that the same contained twentie ane pinels and ane mutchkin of just sterline jug and measure," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1618, Ed. 1814, p. 586.

To PINGIL, PINGLE, *v. n.* 2. To contend, to vie with.] *Add*;

It is still used, in Galloway, as signifying to strive, to quarrel.

The cause could not be told for laughin,
How brithers *pingled* at their brochan,
And made a din.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

But now the glomin coming on,
The chiels began to *ingle*;
An' drunken carls coupin down,
Made mugs and yill-caups jingle.

Ibid. p. 78. *Add* to etymon;

It perhaps deserves observation, that this word both in its form and signification nearly resembles Heb. *פגל* *pagnal*, operari; to work with great exertion and diligence; *Omni vi, molimine, conamine, labore assiduo aliquid efficere.* *Vitring.* in *Jesai.* 44. 12.

PINGLE, PINGLE-PAN, *s.* "A small tin-made goblet, with a long handle, used in Scotland for preparing children's food;" *Gall., Dumfr., Ettr.* For.

You want a pingle, lassie; weel and guid—
'Tis thretty pennies—pit it whar it stood.
Let it abee. I never saw sic fike
About a *ingle*—tak it gin ye like—
Or gin ye dinna like it,—let it ly.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 429.

—The *ingle-pan*

Is on the ingle set; into the flood
Of firey frith the lyart gear is cast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 6.

The pot or pan for making hasty pudding is called the *Porriuch-ingle*. *V. HA'-HOUSE.*

PINION, *s.* A pivot, *Roxb.*

Fr. *pignon* denotes the nuts in whose notches the teeth of the wheels of a clock run; *Cotgr.*

PYNIT, *part. pa.* Dried or shrunk.

"The fische wes nocht *pynit* nor rypit [ripened?] aneucht; he causit put the same in the faltis [vats] or barrels amang the pikill." *Aberd. Reg.* 1560, V. 24.

PINKIE, *adj.* 1. *Pinkie Een*, eyes that are narrow and long, and that seem half closed, *S.*

Teut. *pinck-ooghen*, oculis semiclausis intueri, oculos contrahere; *Kilian.* The *E. v. to pink* is rendered "to wink with the eye." But this does not properly express the idea conveyed by the *S.* term.

2. Small, used in a general sense, *S.* "There's a wee *pinkie* hole in that stocking."

PINKIE, *s.* 1. This term is commonly used to denote any thing small, *Roxb.*

2. The name given to a person who is blind-folded. *V. PILLIE-WINKIE.*

PINKING, *adj.* Expl. "A Scottish word expressive of the peculiar sound of a drop of water falling in a subterraneous cave."

—O'er crystall'd roof and sparry wall,
Where *pinking* drops perpetual fall.

West Briton, April 14th 1815.

PINKLING, *s.* Thrilling motion, *Ayrs.*

"I, one day, when I felt the wonted two o'clock *pinkling* in my belly, stepped into an eating-house, to get a check of something." *The Steam Boat*, p. 270.

Apparently synon. with *Prinkling*. *V. PRINKLE.*

PINNER, *s.* A head-dress or cap, &c.] *Add*;

"I am as hungry as a gled, my bonny dower; see bid Kate set on the broo', and do ye put on your *pinners*, for ye ken Vich Ian Vohr winna sit down till ye be at the head o' the table; and dinna forget the pint bottle o' brandy." *Waverley*, ii. 290.

"*Pinner*, a cap with lappets, formerly worn by women of rank;" *Gl. Antiq.*

PINKLE-PANKLE, *s.* "The sound of liquid in a bottle;" *Gall. Enc.*

To PINKLE-PANKLE, *v. n.* To emit such sound.

"I heard the gude wife say it would *pinkle-pankle*;" *Ibid.* p. 241.

PYNNEKILL, PINNOKIL, *s.*

"Ane *pynnekill* of skynnis, contenand ix scoir and sax." *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16, p. 524.

"Twa *pynnokillis* of skynnis." *Ibid.* A. 1535, V. 15, p. 587.

This seems to be merely "piles of skins," perhaps as erected in a pyramidal form; from *L.B. pinnaculum*.

PINNAGE, *s.* A boat belonging to a ship of war. This had been the ancient pron. in *S.*

"Phaselus, a Barge or *Pinnage*," *Despaut. Gram.* L. 1. The same in *Wedderb. Vocab.* p. 47.

Pinnasse, *id.*, *Kilian.*

PINNING, *s.* Diarrhea, *S.A.*

"Diarrhoea, or looseness. This disorder is commonly called by the shepherds *pinning*." *Agr. Surv.* *Peeb.* p. 389.

PINNED, PINNIT, *part. adj.* Seized with a diarrhea, *S.A.*

"When the mothers have little milk, the lambs are rarely *pinned*." *Agr. Surv.* *Peeb.* *ibid.*

It is pronounced in two syllables.

Perhaps from the pain suffered by the poor animals; Teut. *pijninghe*, torsio, cruciatus, cruciamen-tum, from *pijn-en* torquere, cruciare.

PINNYWINKLES, *s. pl.* An instrumento f torture. *V. PILLIEWINKLES.*

PYNOUR, *s.* A sort of scavenger.

"The *pynouris* to help to dycht & cleyng the cal-sais euery *pynour* his day abowtt." *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1543, V. 18.

"Small expensis and wncostis, sic as keill hyiris [hires for small boats] *pynour* feis, walking on the [quay] heid," &c. *Aberd. Reg.* A. 1545, V. 19.

"Euery *pynour* bayth man & woman within this burght." *Ibid.* A. 1545.

This must be the same with *POINER*, q. v.

PYNONS, *s. pl.* Slippers.

"James I.—was standing in his night-gown undressed, save his shirt, his cap, his comb, his coverchief, his furred *pynons* upon the form." *Pink. Hist.* i. 184; also p. 467.

To PYNT, *v. a.* To paint, to colour, to disguise; corr. from Fr. *peinct*, *part. pa.* of *peindre*, *id.*

"Utheris—spak frelie without feir, that sik proud falege phantaseis, *pynit* leis [i. e. lies], brutall irre-

ligiositie, and damnable errouris,—defenceit only be fineyt eloquence, jesting, and mockrie, wald noch half sa lang reinyeis, nor the existimatioun amangis the peple, as thai haif presentlie, allace!" N. Win-yet's Fourscoir thre Quest. Keith, App. p. 221.

PINT, *s.* A liquid measure of two quarts in S.
PINT-STOUP, *s.* 1. A tin measure, containing two quarts, S.

There was Geordy that well lov'd his lassie,
He touk the *pint-stoup* in his arms, &c.

Hallow Fair, Herd's Coll. ii. 169.

"It's been the gipsies that took your pockmanky—they wadna pass the like o' that—it wad just come to their hand like the boul o' a *pint-stoup*." Guy Mannering, iii. 111.

2. A spiral shell of the genus *Turbo*, Loth.; denominated most probably from its elongated form, as resembling the measure above-mentioned.

PIN-THE-WIDDIE, *s.* A small dried haddock, &c.] *Add*;

2. Metaph. used to denote a very meagre person, Aberd.

PYNT-PIG, *s.* The same with *Pirlie-Pig*, Aberd.

PINTS, *s. pl.* Shoe-thongs, Lanarks.; corr. from E. *point*, "a string with a tag."

PIOYE, *s.* V. **PEEOY**.

PYOTIE, *adj.* Having pretty large white spots, S. V. **PYATIE**.

* **PIPE**, *s.* To **TAK A PIPE**, Selkirks.; equivalent to *tuning one's pipes*, signifying to cry.

"He's coming, poor fellow—he's *takin a pipe* to himsel at the house-end—his heart—is as saft as a snaw-ba." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 155.

PIPES, *s. pl.* The common name for the bag-pipe, S.

PIPER, *s.* 1. One who plays on the bag-pipe, S.

2. A half dried haddock, Aberd.

3. The name given to the *Echinus Cidaris*, Shetl.
"E. *Cidaris*, found in deep water, *Piper*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 320.

In England this is the name of the *Trigla Lyra*. V. Penn. Zool. p. 234.

4. The insect called *Father-long-Legs* also receives this name, Aberd.

PIPER'S NEWS, news that every one has already heard, S.; probably from a piper going from place to place, and still retailing the same story, till it be in every one's mouth.

"I came expressly to inform you"—'Came with *piper's news*,' said the lady, 'which the fiddler has told before you.' Perils of Man, i. 29.

PIPE-STAPPLE, *s.* 1. Used as synon. with *Windle-strae*, for smooth-crested grass, Loth.

"Pinches or forehammers will never pick upon't," said Hugh, the blacksmith of Ringleburn; 'ye might as weel batter at it wi' *Pipe-stapples*.' Tales of my Landlord, i. 175.

2. The stalk of a tobacco-pipe, as distinguished from the boul, Loth., Roxb. *Stapplick* synon. Roxb.

"I'll go to such a place though it should rain auld wives and *pipe-stapples*;" Prov. South of S. But the more ancient form is universally retained in the

north, "though it should rain auld wives, and *pike-staves*."

Old Flandr. *stapel*, *caulis*, *stipes*, *scapus*; Kilian.
3. Used metaphorically to denote any thing that is very brittle, Roxb.

PIPE-STAPPLES, *s. pl.* An implement of sport among children, S.

"*Pipe-staples* form a very amusing play-thing, by putting two pins cross-wise through a green pea, placing the pea at the upper end of the *pipe-staple*, and holding it vertically, blowing gently through it." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 55.

PIPPEN, *s.* A doll, a baby, a puppet, for children to play with.

"Ane creill with sum bulyettis—and *pippenis*.—Ane coffer quhairin is contenit certane pictouris of wemen callit *pippenis* [female babies], being in number fourtene, mekle and litle; fyftene vardingaill for thame; nyntene gownis, kirtillis, and vaskenis for thame; ane packet of sairkis, slevis, and hois for thame, thair pantonis [slippers]; ane packet with ane furnist bed; ane uther packett of litle consaittis and trifillis of bittis of crisp and utheris; tua dussane and ane half of masking visouris." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

This curious passage gives the contents of part of the royal treasury, when an inventory was made during the regency of Morton; who caused a strict account to be taken of all the property belonging to the crown, resolved to check rapacity in every one but himself. These puppets were most probably meant for the use of our young Solomon, James VI.

Ital. *pupin-a*, Fr. *poupee*, a puppet; *poupon*, a baby, *popin*, neat, spruce; Teut. *poppen*, ludicra puerilia, imagunculae, quae infantibus puerisque ad lusum praebentur; Kilian.

To **PIPPER**, *v. n.* To tremble, to vibrate quickly, Shetl.

From Isl. *pipr-a* tremere. Hann *pipradi allr af reidi*, ira totus tremuit; Haldorson.

PIRE, *s.*

"At mine entry into the chappel, place was made for me through the press, and so was I conveyed up, and placed in a *pire*, or seat, even behind the king as he kneeled at mass." Saddler's Papers, i. 19.

"I cannot assign any derivation to this uncommon word. Du Cange interprets *Piretum* to be a cell containing a fire place." Ibid. N.

Kilian renders Norm. Fr. *pire* "a stone." Had this been the meaning, it would rather have been "on a *pire*." The difficulty would be removed, could we suppose that the term in MS. might be read *per*.

PIRKUZ, *s.* "Any kind of perquisite;" Gall. Encycl.; evidently a corr. of the E. term.

To **PIRL**, *v. a.* To stir or poke any thing with a long rod or wand, Moray; applied to the stirring of shilling seeds used in drying grain, Aberd.

PIRLING-STICK, **PIRLIN-WAND**, *s.* The name given to the rod used for stirring *shilling seeds*, for making them burn, where they are used as fuel on the hearth, ibid. V. **PYRL**, *v. n.*

To **PIRL**, *v. a.* To twist, to twine; as, to twist horse-hair into a fishing-line; Roxb.

Pyrl occurs in a similar sense, O.E.

"I *pyrle* wyre of golde or syluer, I wynde it vpon a whele as sylke women do." Palsgr. B. iii, F. 317, a.

Apparently a secondary sense of the *v.* as signifying to whirl, from the circumvolution of any thing in the act of twisting; or as allied to Fr. *pirouett-er*, to twirl.

To *PIRL*, *v. n.* To be gently rippled, as the surface of a body of water by a slight wind. *S. PIRL*, *s.* A slight rippling; as, "There's a *pirle* on the water;" *S. V. PIRL*.

PIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Crisp, having a tendency to curl up. Thus when the fleece of a sheep, or coat of a dog, has this appearance, the animal is said to be *pirlie-skinned*, Roxb.

2. *Pirlie fellow*, one who is very difficult to please; a term of contempt, South of S.

PIRLEY PEASE-WEED, a game among boys, Loth.

"*Pirley Pease-weed* is a game played by boys, and the name demonstrates that it is a native one; for it would require a page of close writing to make it intelligible to an Englishman." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

PIRLET, *PIRLIT*, *s.* Apparently, a puny or contemptible figure, Ayrs.

"Miss Mizy protested—that it would be a disgrace to them for ever to pass through the town with such a *pirlet* of a driver." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 278.

"A pretty *pirlit* ye'll be, me leading you hame, blind and bluiding, wi' a napkin, or an auld stock-in tied round your head." Sir A. Wylie, i. 35.

Fr. *perlette*, a small pearl?

PIRLIE, *s.* A childish name for the little finger, Loth.

PIRLIEWINKIE, *s.* The little finger, Loth.; the same with *Pirlie*.

It is used in the nursery rhyme:

"There's the thief that brak the barn;"

(Taking hold of the fore-finger)

"There's the ane that steal'd the corn;"

(Touching the middle-finger)

"There's the ane that tell'd a';"

(Pointing to the ring-finger)

"And puir *pirlewinkie* paid for a'."

There is a similar *tronic* in Angus, only with a partial change of designations, and as including the thumb.

"Here's *Break-barn*,"

(Taking hold of the thumb)

"Here's *Steal-corn*,"—the fore-finger;

"Here's *Haud-Watch*,"—the middle-finger;

"Here's *Rinn-ana*,"—the ring-finger;

"And little wee, wee *Cronackie* pays for a'."

PIRN, *s.* 1. A quill or reed, &c.] *Add*;

"You must not forget to see the silk work, which is a most curious contrivance; it is three or four stories high, in the highest storie there are innumerable *pirns* of silk, which are all moved by the general motion that the water gives to some wheels below, & there they receive the first twist; in the storie next to that, they receive the second; & in the lowermost storie the last, which brings it to that form of raw silk that we commonly see sold." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 210. This refers to Bologna in Italy.

Insert, as sense

2. "The bobbin of a spinning-wheel," *S.*, Gl. Ant.

PIRN-CAP, *s.* A wooden bowl, used by weavers for holding their quills, *S.*

Fraunces mentions O.E. "*Pyrne* or webstars some. Panus." Prompt. Parv.

PIRN-STICK, *s.* The wooden broach on which the quill is placed, while the yarn put upon it in spinning is reeled off, *S.*

PIRNIE, *s.* A woollen night-cap; generally applied to those manufactured at Kilmarnock, Roxb.

"*Pirnies*, nightcaps woven of various coloured threads;" Gall. Encycl.

The term, like *Pirnie*, *adj.* denotes that the article is striped and of different colours.

PIRNIE-CAP, *s.* A night-cap, Roxb.; perhaps because the covering worn for the head by men is commonly of striped woollen stuff. *V. PIRNIE*.

PYRNIT, *PIRNYT*, *part. pa.* Striped.] *Add*;

"Item, ane gowne of crammasy velvot, droppit with gold wyre, with twa begariis of the samyn, lynit with *pyrny* satyne, without hornis." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 33.

They still say in Angus, that a web is all *pirned*, when woven with unequal yarn. Cloth is thus denominated, because for each stripe a different *pirn* or quill is used in the weaving.

PIRNICKERIE, *adj.* Troublesome, South of S. This seems merely a variety of *Pernickitie*.

To *PIRR*, *v. n.* To spring up, as blood from the wound made by a lancet, Gall.

"Blood is said to *pirr* from the wound made by a lancet;" Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *pyr*, that shoots out in a point.

PIRR, *adj.* "A girl is said to look *pirr* when gaily dressed;" *ibid.*

PIRR, *s.* "A sea-fowl with a long tail and black head, its feet not webbed;" *ibid.*

PYSENT, *adj.* Expressive of lightness of conduct.

"*Pysent*, *Besynl*. *Pysent* limmer, light woman.

Theot. *pisonliu*, lasciviens;" Gl. Sibb.

PIRRAINA, *s.* A female child, Orkn.

Perhaps a diminutive from Norv. *piril*, a little person. Or the first syllable may be allied to Dan. *pige*, *pie*, a girl.

PYRRE, *s.* A name given to the Par or Samlet, in some parts of Roxb.

PIRRIE, *adj.* 1. Trim, nice in dress, Berwicks.; synon. *Pernickitie*. *V. PIRRE*, *adj.*

2. Precise in manner, *ibid.*

3. Having a tripping mode in walking, walking with a spring, *ibid.*

To *PIRRIE*, *v. a.* To follow a person from place to place, like a dependent, Mearns. Hence,

PIRRIE-DOG, *s.* 1. A dog that is constantly at his master's heels, *ibid.* *Para-dog*, Ang. id., q. v.

2. Transferred to a person who is the constant companion of another, in the character of a parasite, *ibid.*

Teut. *paer-en*, binos consociare, pariter conjungere. *V. PARRY*.

PIRRIHOUEN, *adj.* Foud, doating, Perth.

Perhaps from Teut. *paer*, a peer, an equal, and *houden* held, as denoting mutual attachment.

PIRZIE, *adj.* Conceited, Loth.

Q. an *A per se*, a phrase much used by our old writers; or from Fr. *parsoy*, by one's self.

PYSERT, *s.* A miser, Shetl.

Isl. *pisa*, a sponge, q. one who sucks up everything?

PISHMOTHER, *s.* An ant, Etr. For. Can

this be viewed as a corr. of *pismire*? V. PIS-MINNIE. The Fris. name is *Pis-imme*.

PISK, *s.* "A dry-looking saucy girl;" Gall.

Encycl. V. PISKIE, PISKET.

PISKIE, *adj.* Marshy, Upp. Clydes.

PISKIE, PISKET, *adj.* 1. Dry. "Any thing withering dry is *pisky*.—*Pisket grass*, dried, shrivelled grass;" Gall. Encycl.

2. Cold and reserved in manner, Gall.

"To behave dryly to a friend is to behave [*be*] *pisket*;" *ibid.* The term may have been originally applied to the skin, when chopped by the drought; C.B. *pisg*, small blisters.

PISMINNIE, *s.* The vulgar name for an ant, Galloway, Dumfr., Clydes.

PISSANT, *adj.* Powerful; Fr. *puissant*.

—"Quhillis wer ane parte of the commissioneris deputit for completing of oure soueranis mariage with the maist excellent and *pissant* prince daulphine of France," &c. Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

PYSSLE, *s.* A trifle, a thing of no value, Roxb. I have remarked no term to which it can reasonably be traced, unless perhaps Lat. *pusill-us*, very little.

To PYSTER, *v. a.* To hoard up, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *puss* signifies marsupium, sacculus. Haldorson gives Dan. *pose* as its synonyme.

PYSTERY, *s.* Any article hoarded up, *ibid.*

To PIT, *v. a.* The vulgar pronunciation of the E. *v. to Put*, S.

"They prick us and they pine us, and they *pit* us on the pinnywinkles for witches." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 230.

To PIT *ane's sell down*, to commit suicide, S.

To PIT *in*, to contribute a share, S. This is called the *Input* or *Input*. V. PUT, *v.*

To PIT *one through* a thing, to clear up, to explain a thing to a person, Aberd.

* PIT, *s.* *Potatoo-pit*, a conical heap of potatoes covered with earth, S.

"A *pit*, or *pie*, is a conical heap of potatoes, about four feet diameter at bottom, built up to a point, as high as they will admit of, and resting upon the dry bare ground. The heap is carefully covered by a layer of straw; a trench is then dug all round, and the earth thrown over the straw, and well beaten down by the spade. The apex, or summit of the heap, is generally secured from rain by a broad grassy sod. A shallow hollow, about a foot deep, is generally dug in the place where the potatoes are to be laid; and, from this circumstance, the name has been extended to the heap itself." *Agr. Surv. Berw.* p. 293.

PITCAKE, *s.* An imitative designation for the plover, supposed to express the sound emitted by the bird, Berwicks.

* To PITY, *v. a.* To excite pity in, to cause compassion for.

"Thair was so many widowes, bairnes, and infantis, seiking redrese, &c. that it wold have *pitied* any man to have hard the samyne." *Pitscottie*, p. 35.

—"How the Barons wives are oppressed by spoiling their places, and robbing their goods, it would *pity* a good heart." *Disc. of Troubles*, Keith's *Hist. App.* p. 129.

PITMIRK, *adj.* So dark that one has not a single glimpse of light, S.

Perhaps, like the darkness of a *pit* or dungeon. It has, however, been expl. as if it had the same origin with *Pik-mirk*.

"*Pit-mirk*, *pick-mark*, dark as pitch;" *Gl. Antiq.*

PITTANE SILWR.

"*Nota*, Discharges productit be Patrik Grinlaw & Ja^m Alex^r of thair feu-dewties and *pittane silwr* for the termes of W^{son}day & Mth [Martinmas] 1636." *Wreattis* productit be the Fewares of Faw Kirk. *Mem. Dr. Wilson, v. Forbes of Callendar*, A. 1813, *App.* p. 18.

As these feus were held of the Abbey of Holyrood, the term must be viewed as referring to some monastic institution. *Pittane silver* seems to be the same with L.B. *pictantia*, *pittantia*, &c. which denoted the portion allowed to monks in meat, or eatables, as contradistinguished from pulse. *Portio monachica in esculentis ad valorem unius pictae*; *launtior pulmentis, quae ex oleribus erant, cum pictantiae essent de piscibus*. *Du Cange*. The term was used also to denote food in general, as provided for the refectory; sometimes a luncheon of cheese, at other times four or five eggs.

This *pittane silver* had been a duty imposed in addition to what was properly denominated the feu-duty. It had its name from L.B. *picta*, Fr. *pite*, a very small coin, struck by the Counts of Poitiers, almost the smallest in currency, being of the value of half a farthing. Here we discover the true origin of the E. word *pittance*.

PITTER-PATTER, *adv.* "All in a flutter; sometimes, *pittie-pattie*," S.; Gall. Encycl.

PITTIVOUT, *s.* A small arch or vault, Kin-cardines. Fr. *petit vault*.

PIXIE, *s.* A spirit which has the attributes of the Fairies.

If thou'rt of air, let the gray mist fold thee,—

If of earth, let the swart mine hold thee,—

If a *Pixie*, seek thy ring,—

If a Nixie, seek thy spring. *The Pirate*, ii. 246.

"*Pizy*. A fairy. Exmore." *Grose*.

Colt-pizy is a term used in Hampshire, denoting a spirit similar in character to our *Kelpie*. "A spirit or fairy, in the shape of a horse, which (wickers) neighs and misleads horses into bogs," &c. *Grose*, *Prov. Gloss*.

Whether *Pixie* be the same with *Puck*, who, in the whimsical annals of the *Good people*, is a fairy that waits on Oberon, I cannot pretend to say. *Puke*, both in Isl. and Su.G. is rendered diabolus.

PIZAN. *To play the pisan with one*, to get the better of one in some way or other, Tweedd.

Can it have any connexion with Fr. *poisson*, *person*,

the exaction of pasturage for cattle; or L.B. *piso*, (pl. *pison-es*), an instrument for grinding.

To PIZEN, *v. a.* A corr. of E. *Poison*.

—She has dung the bit fish aff the brace,

And it's fallen i' the maister-can;

And now it has sic a stink,

It'll pizen the silly good-man.

Herd's Coll. ii. 214.

PIZZ, *s.* Pease; the pron. of Fife and some other counties; Cumb. *pezz*, id., elsewhere *peyse*. In Aberd. *pizz* is also used in sing. for a single pea; Lat. *pis-um*.

PLACE, *s.* 1. The mansion house, &c.] *Add*;
2. This term is also used, in some of our old writings, to denote a castle or strong-hold.

—“Our auld Ynemeis of Ingland hes—takin the *places* of Sanct Colmes Inche, the Craig and *places* of Bruchty, the *place* of Hume and Aldroxburgh, and hes ramforsat the said,” &c. Sedt. Counc. A. 1547, Keith's Hist. App. p. 55.

“Elizabeth Piores of Hadynghon hes takin upon hir the cuire and keiping of the *place* and fortalice of Nunraw, and hes bund and oblist hir—to keip the samyn surlie fra our auld Ynimies of Ingland and all utheris.” A. 1547, *ibid.* p. 56, 57.

Add to etymon;

According to the Dict. Trevoux, *Place*, en terme de guerre, est un mot générique qui comprend toutes sortes de fortresses où l'on se peut défendre, &c. L.B. *placea*, arx, castrum, locus munitus. Litterae Henrici IV. Reg. Angliae ann. 1409, apud Rymer, tom. 8. pag. 611. Quidam Monot de Cantelope armiger, qui *castrum* illud nuper emit—dicendo se haereditarium et dominum dictae *Placeae* de Camarsac, *Placeam* illam fortificare incepit, et in dies fortificat. Du Cange.

PLACEBOE, *s.* A parasite.] *Add*;

Placebo, vieux mot qui se disoit autrefois de Courtisans qui cherchent à plaire au Prince. On le dit encore aujourd'hui en Normandie; et les ecoliers appellent ainsi ceux qui rapportent en secret les fautes de leur compagnons à leurs maitres pour gagner leur bonnes graces. On lit dans les mémoires de Villars, L. VI. p. 560: Si les princes sçavoient plutôt embrasser les utiles conseils, que les passionnés & déguisés de leurs ministres, qui vont, comme on dit, toujours à *Placebo*. Dict. Trev. in vo.

PLACK, *s.* 1. A billon coin, &c.] *Add*;

It was this money, as would seem, that received the name of the *Cochrane Plack*.

“He had sick credit of the king, that he gave him leive to stryk cunyie of his awin as if he had beine ane prince; and when any would refuse the said cunyie, quhilk was called ane *Cochrane Plack*, and would say to him that it would be cryit down, he would anaweir, that he should be hanged that day that his money was cryed down, quhilk propheeie cam to pas heirefter.” Pitcottie's Cron. p. 184–5.
2. A small copper coin, &c. *Add* before etymon;

I wadna for twa and a plack,—a phrase meant to express a strong negation, conjoined with a verb denoting action or passion. This is of very common use in S.; and is put in the mouth of a good old earl of the fifteenth century, although rather more in an

Anglified form than seems consistent with the manners of the age, or with the character of the phraseology.

“I will creep forward, my lord,” said Quentin, and endeavour to bring you information.” “Do so, my bonny chield; thou hast sharp ears and eyes, and good will—but take heed—I would not lose thee for *two and a plack*.” Q. Durward, iii. 322.

As a *plack* amounted to two thirds of a *bambee*, or of sixpence Scotch; the meaning of the phrase seems to be, that one would not do or suffer such a thing for as many *bodles*, (consisting of *two pennies* each), in addition to the *plack*, as would make sixpence of our old money; or in other words, as it seems indeed to be nearly allied to the expression before mentioned, he would not submit to it, although he should by this means *mak his plack a bambee*. How natural for an Englishman, in consequence of this explanation, to exclaim, Is it not evident, even from the proverbial language of the Scotch, that they have always set a high value on the most paltry sum?

PLACK-AILL, *s.* Beer sold at a *plack* per pint.

“His wyf brewit *plak-aill*.” Aberd. Reg. 1560, V. 24.

PLACKLESS, *adj.* Moneyless, &c.] *Add*;

The case is clear, my pouch is *plackless*, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 23.

PLACK-PIE, *s.* A *pie* formerly sold for a *plack*.

“At last, being apparently unable to withstand his longings, he asked, in a faltering tone, the huge landlord—whether he could have a *plack-pie*. ‘Never heard of such a thing, master. There is what is worth all the black pyes, as you call them, that were ever made of sheep's head.’ Redgauntlet, iii. 198.

PLACK'S-WORTH, *s.* A thing of very little value; literally, the value of a *plack*, S.

“Except a dry paternoster, and a drap holy water to sloken't wi', nae a *plack's-worth* we get frae ony o' them.” Cardinal Beaton, p. 25.

PLACKIT, *part. pa.*

“Hir cow hes *plackit* & distroyt his bair [bear or barley]; & requyrit hir to borrow in hir cow, & mend the skaycht.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

If this be not an *errat*. for *plackit*, plucked, it may be from Fr. *plaque*-r to lay flat, q. trodden down.

* To PLAY, *v. n.* Used as signifying to boil with fervour, S.; equivalent to E. *wallop*.

“Fair words will not make the pot *play*,” S. Prov.; equivalent to the E. one, “Fair words butter no parsnips,” Kelly, p. 106.

It occurs in another Prov. of a coarser description, but very expressive of the vast influence that money has on mankind, and at the same time of the greatest contempt for this grovelling spirit. “Money will make the pot *play*, if [though] the Deil pish in the fire.” *Ibid.* p. 243.

To PLAY BROWN, to assume a rich brown colour in boiling; a phrase descriptive of substantial broths, Ayrs.; to *boil brown*, S.B.

Their walth, for either kyte or crown,

Will ne'er gar Simon's pat *play brown*.

Picken's Poems, i. 124.

To PLAY CARL AGAIN. V. CARL-AGAIN.

PLAY-FEIR, *s.* 1. A play-fellow.] *Add*;

Palsgrave expl. *playfere* by Fr. *mignon*, a minion,

a darling. B. iii. F. 55, a. It also occurs in Beaumont and Fletcher. Although improperly spelled, it is used in its proper signification.

—Learn what maids have been her

Companions, and *play-pheers*; and let them repair to Her with *Palamon* in their mouths.— P. 3676.

TO PLAY PAUW. V. PAUW.

TO PLAY PEW. V. PEW.

PLAYRIFE, *adj.* Synon. with E. *playful*, and *playsome*, S.; often pronounced q. *playerife*.

—"Thesaying was verified, that old folk are twice bairns; for in such plays, pranks, and projects, she was as *playrife* as a very lassie at her sampler."

A.S. *plega ludus*, and *rif frequens*.

PLAIDEN, PLAIDING, *s.* A coarse woollen cloth, &c.] *Add*;

When the manufacture of plaiding was first introduced into Scotland seems to be uncertain. But the king and "estaittis" are said to "vnderstand that the *plaiding* of this kingdome is one of the most ancient and pryme commodities thair of." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 499.

It would appear that this stuff was anciently worn parti-coloured in S., like what is now called *Tartan*. Moryson mentions it, during the reign of James VI., although there seems to be an error in the orthography.

"The inferiour sort of citicens wiues, and the women of the countrey, did weare cloakes made of a course stufte, oft two or three colours in checker worke, vulgarly called *Plodan*." Itinerary, Part iii. p. 180.

PLAIG, *s.* A toy, a play-thing, Teviotd.;

Plaik, Dumfr.; *Playock*, Clydes. V. PLAYOKIS.

TO PLAINE, *v. a.* To shew, to display.

"In this maner of speaking, I will *plaine* my industrie," &c. Reasoning Crosraguell & Knox, F. 26, b.

L.B. *plan-are*, planum reddere; q. to make *plain*.

PLAINEN, *s.* Coarse linen, Mearns., Perth.

Teut. *plagghen*, panniculi; linteum tritum.

PLAINSTANES, *s. pl.* 1. The pavement.] *Add*;

"He was a busy man, seeing all sort of things. I trow no grass grew beneath his feet on the *plainstones* of London." The Steam Boat, p. 262.

"This very morning I saw madam, the kitchen lass, mounted on a pair of pattens, washing the *plainstones* [stones] before the door." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 269.

PLAINTWISS, *adj.* Disposed to complain of, having ground of complaint against.

"Ordanis the said Archibalde to raiss new summondis, gif it pless [please] him apone the said Johne of Forbass, or his balye of the said quarter, & all vthiris parsonis that he is *plaintwiss* of." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 41.

This term might induce the idea that there had been an old Fr. *adj.* of the form of *plainteux*, -euse, id.

PLAIT-BACKIE, *s.* A kind of bedgown, worn by women, reaching down to the knees, and made of camblet or serge, more commonly of a blue colour. It receives its designation from its having three *plaits* on the back; one of these being on each haunch, and another in the middle between them, forming the skirts. This

dress is still used by old women in Angus and Aberdeenshire.

PLAITT, *s.*

"Sir James Kirkaldie—past in Fraunce to aduerties the king of the *plaittis* of England and Scotland, devyst to supprise the Queenes trew subiectis, and thairfore desyrit sum new supplie." Hist. James the Sext, p. 157.

Fr. *plait*, "sute, controversie, altercation," Cotgr. same origin with *Plede*, q. v. It may however be for *plattis*, plans, which corresponds better with the sense.

PLANE, *adj.* Full, consisting of its different constituent branches.] *Add*;

In the same sense the phrase, *plane court*, occurs in our old acts.

"He wes admittit tennent be the abbot of Halywod for the tyme & his baylie in *plane court*." Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176.

Curiam autem plenam et plenerium proprie vocabant, quae constabat pluribus paribus, seu vassallis iudicibus.—Plusieurs hommes de fief, que l'on dit *pleine court*. Ap. Du Cange, vo. *Curia*, col. 1257.

TO PLANK, *v. a.* To divide, or exchange pieces of land which are possessed by different people, and lie intermingled with one another, so that each person's property may be thrown into one field, Caithn.

"In many cases the arable land has been *planked*, or converted into distinct farms, in place of the old system of tenants occupying it in run-rig, or rigg and rennal, as it was provincially termed." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 268.

PLANK, *s.* A term applied to regular divisions of land, in distinction from the irregular ridges of the *Run-rig*, Shetl. V. App. Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 33.

I find no similar northern term. Su.G. *plank*, indeed, is used in a secondary sense for a fence made of *planks*. L.B. *planch-a* is expl. Modus agri, maxime qui in longum protenditur vel in plano situs; Du Cange. O.Fr. *planche*, certaine mesure de terre; Roquefort. Une demy *planche* de terre (A. 1479), Carpentier.

PLANT-A-CRUIVE, PLANTA-CREW, *s.* A small inclosure, circular or square, surrounded with a *feal-dyke*, for the purpose of raising colewort plants, &c., Shetl., Orkn.

"See where the very wall around Euphane's *plant-a-cruive* has been blown down." The Pirate, ii. 257.

"I till a piece of my best ground; down comes a sturdy beggar that wants a kail-yard, or a *planta-cruive*, as you call it, and he claps down an inclosure in the middle of my bit shot of corn, as lightly as if he was baith laird and tenant." Ibid. iii. 52.

"The plants are raised from seed sown in little enclosures of turf, often on the commons, called, in Orkney, *planta-crews*. These *planta-crews* are numerous, some circular, others rectangular, and have a singular appearance to strangers, seldom exceeding ten yards square." Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 80.

From Isl. *plant-a* plantare, as, *planta kál*, to set kail, olerare; and *kre-a* circumsepire, includere,

The Norw. word *krue* is defined by Hallager, "an inclosed place with houses for cows."

PLANTEVSS, *adj.* Making complaint.

"The said partiis has grantit & promits that thei sall mak redress, full satisfaccioun & restorance to all the kingis liegis *plantevss* on thaim, that can be lauchfully previt," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 167. V. PLAINTWISS and PLENTEOUS.

PLANTTIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, twa doubill *planttis* maid to refraine heit watter in maner of schoufer." Inventor. A. 1542, p. 72.

Probably an error of the writer for *plattis*, i. e. plates or dishes.

TO PLASH, *v. a.* 1. To strike water forcibly, S.

2. Used figuratively, to denote any ineffectual endeavour; as, *Yè're just plashing the water*, S. **PLASHMILLER**, *s.* A fuller, one who fulls cloth, Ang.; synon. *Wauk-miller*.

"While returning from a penny-wedding at West Mill of Cortachy, John Young, *plash-miller* at East Mill, was drowned in the river Esk, at the west side of the bridge." Dundee Advertiser, Dec. 19, 1822.

PLASH, *s.* *Plash of rain.*] *Add*;

"The thunder-rain, in large drops, came *plash* after *plash* on the blanket roof with which our habitation was covered." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 158.

Plaskregn is given by Haldorson as a Dan. word having the same signification, vo. *Lama-regn*.

PLASH-FLUKE, **PLASHIE**, *s.* The fish called *Plaice*, Loth., Mearns. In the latter county it is also called *Plashie*.

PLASKET, *s.* Apparently a variation of *Pliskie*, Ayrs.

"Far be it from my thoughts—to advise any harm either to the name or dignity of the countess, whom I canna believe to have been playing ony *plasket*." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 31.

PLAT, *adv.* Flat. *Plat* contrary, directly contrary.

"*Plat* contrary to our expectations, we found her passion so prevail in maintenance of him [Bothwell] and his cause, that she would not with patience hear speak any thing to his reproof, or suffer his doings to be called in question." Answ. Lords of S. to Throckmorton, 1567. Keith's Hist. p. 419.

TO PLAT, *v. a.* "To flat, to place flat, or close.

Speaking of the crucifixion of Christ, Lyndsay says, they

Plat him backward to the croce." Gl. Lynds.

I hesitate, however, as I have met with this term used as a *v.* in no other passage, whether *plat* may not be for *plet*, q. plaited, twisted, as referring to distortion. V. **PLET**, *part. adj.*

PLAT, **PLATT**, *s.* A model, a plan.] *Add*;

This term is used in the same sense in old E.

"Your lordships shall now see the *plat* of those mens purposes at the arrival of their ambassadors; and, as I shall perceive here, I will advertise with such diligence as the same shall require." Sadler's Papers, i. 116.

"I have seen the *platt* of Lythe [Leith] and vied the same myselfe, as neare as I durst." Randall, ibid. p. 500.

PLAT, **COW-PLAT**, *s.* A cake of cow's dung, Etrr. For.; Teut. *plat*, planus, flat.

TO PLATCH, *v. n.* To make a heavy noise in walking, with quick short steps, Roxb.

PLATCH, *s.* A plain-soled foot, ibid.

If you are going on a journey, on Monday morning, and meet a man who has *platches* or plain soles, it is necessary, according to the dictates of traditional superstition, that you should turn again, because it is an evil omen. The only way to prevent the bad effect of so fatal an occurrence, is to return to your own abode, to enter it with the right foot foremost, and to eat and drink. Then you may safely set out again on your journey; the spell being dissolved; Roxb.

Teut. *plactse*, *pletse*, pes planus; from *plat* planus, whence is formed *plat-voet*, also *plat-voetigh*, planipes, planus; Gr. *πλατ-υς*, Lat. *plaut-us*, id.

PLATEGLUFE, *s.* A glove made of mail; a piece of armour anciently worn.

"Many thinks if they be free of men that they are well enough: put me from his gun and pistolet, sayes he, I am sure enough: and in the mean-tyme there is neuer suspition of the devill, stronger and subtiller then all the men in the world: He will get on a croslet and *plateglufe*, o miserable catiue, what armour hast thou for the enemy of thy soule?" Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 128.

PLATT, *s.* A blow, a stroke, S.B. A.S. *plactt*, id. V. Ihre, ii. 341.

PLAWAY, *adj.* A term applied to bread.

"Guid, fyne & *plaway* breid of quhit;" i. e. wheat. Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

TO PLEASE a thing, to be pleased with it.

—"You wonder that any man should not *please* the device of salvation by Christ, and lead out towards him." Guthrie's Trial, p. 119.

This is a Fr. idiom. *Plaire*, "to—like, allow, or thinke well of;" Cotgr.

TO PLECHE, *v. a.* To bleach. *Pleching*, bleaching; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

PLED, *s.* "Perhaps, private corner;" Gl. Sibb. V. PAMPHLETTE. But the sense is quite uncertain.

PLEENGIE, *s.* A name given to the young of the Herring Gull, *Larus fuscus*, Linn.; Mearns. Synon. *Plurrie*, q. v.

Supposed to be imitative of its cry.

PLEY, *s.* 1. A debate, &c.] *Add*;

3. A quarrel of whatever kind, S.

PLEYABLE, *adj.* Debateable at law.

—"It wes allegiit be our souerane lordis lettrez of summondis raisit on him,—that the landis of Thorne-ton, with the pendiclis & pertinentis, were *pleyable* betuix him & the said Thomas," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 205.

—"Quhay sal—mak the Romane pepill juge in ony mater; in aventure they convert all *pleyabill* materis to thair awne profit?" Bellend. T. Liv. p. 310.

Controversiosa, Lat.

PLEYARE, **PLEYERE**, *s.* A litigator.

—"The maist pairt of the lieges of this realme ar becumyn wilfull, obstinate and malicious *pleyaris*, sua that thai will not be content to pay and satisfie thair creditouris of sic dettis as thai aucht iustlie to thame, —without calling and compulsion of the law and

extremities thair of," Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 447.

"Concerning the pair *pleyeris* in the law, and thair oppressioun of the cuntrie." Ibid. p. 448.

TO PLEID, *v. a.* To subject to a legal prosecution; an old forensic term.

"Gif ony man be *pleidit* and persewit for ony land or tenement, quhair of he hes had possessioun,—and thair be biggingis and housis in the samin, biggit be him or be utheris; it is leasum to him to destroy and remove the saidis housis," &c. Balf. Pract. p. 199.

L.B. *pleyt-us* is used for *placit-um*, Hisp. *pleyte*. But this *v.* is more probably from *plait-are*, *placitum*, seu *pactum inire*, (Du Cange); if not from Fr. *plaid-er*.

TO PLENYS, PLENYS, PLENISH, *v. a.* 1. To furnish.] *Add*;—to stock a farm, S.

"Remember, that I told you to take no more rooms [farms] at Martinmas, than ye will *plenish* at Whitsunday." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 15.

The root is unquestionably Lat. *plen-us*, full. But I can see no intermediate link between this and our *v.*, unless Fr. *plein* id. should be reckoned such.

PLENISHMENT, *s.* The samewith *Plenishing*, S.O.

"Sarah's father bestowed on us seven rigs, and a cow's grass, &c. as the beginning of a *plenishment* to our young fortunes." R. Gilhaize, ii. 157.

TO PLENYS, *v. n.* To spread, to expand, to diffuse itself; *q.* to fill the vacant ground.

"That na man mak yardis nor heggis of dry staikis, na ryas, or stykis, nor yit of na hewyn wode, bot allanerly of lyffand wode the quhilk may grow & *plenys*." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

In Edit. 1566, it is *lyand wode*, evidently by mistake, as this mars the sense.

PLENSHER NAIL, a large nail.

"Nailles called *plensher nailles*, the thousand, iii l. vi. s. viii d." Rates Outward, A. 1611.

A nail of this description is called a *Plenshir*, Ettr. For. V. PLENSHIN.

PLENSHING-NAIL, *s.* A large nail, such as those used in nailing down floors to the joists, S.

Plenshing denotes a floor, in Cornwall and Devonshire; and E. *planching*, "in carpentry, the laying the floors in a building."

Perhaps from Fr. *plancher*, a boarded floor; as being used for nailing the *planks* or deals.

PLENTE, *s.* Complaint; E. *plaint*.

"He passed to the north of Scotland, and heard the *plentes* thair in lykmaner." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 297.

PLET, *pret. pa.* Plaited, folded, Ettr. For.

Venus with this all glaid and full of ioye,

—Before Jupiter doun hir self set,

And baith hir armes about his fete *plet*,

Embrassand thame and kissand reuerentlie.

Doug. Virgil, 478. 46.

Su.G. *fact-a nectere*; Lat. *plect-cre*.

Thow God the quhilk is onlie richt,

Thow saif me from the deuillis net:

T' airfore thow on the croce was *plet*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 27.

I hesitate whether the term should be here explained folded. If we render it smitten, stricken, it might be traced to A.S. *plætt-ian* ferire, caedere;

or Teut. *plett-en* conculcare, contundere, conterere; Kilian.

PLET, *adj.* Used in the sense of due, or direct; as, *Plet South*, *Plet North*, due South, due North; Aberd.

Undoubtedly allied to Teut. *plat*, Su.G. *platt*, *latus*, *planus*. From the latter is derived *platt*, *penitus*, *omnino*; formed, says Ihre, after the Lat. idiom, like *planè* from *planus*. Thus *Plet South* is equivalent to "completely," or "entirely South."

TO PLET, PLETTIN, PLATTEN, *v. a.* To rivet, to clench; terms used by blacksmiths, in regard to the operation of shoeing horses, when the nails are rivetted, Roxb.; *Plettin*, Fife. Hence,

PLETTIN-STANE, *s.* A large flat stone, till of late years lying at the door of a smithy. On this stone, the horse's foot was set flat, after the shoe was driven, that the nails might be *plattened* (rooved), i. e. turned a little over the hoof, to prevent their coming out, Fife.

Most probably from Teut. Dan. and Su.G. *plat*, *platt*, *planus*, E. *flat*.

PLEUAT, *s.* A green turf or sod for covering houses, Mearns. V. PLOUD, and PLOD.

PLEUCH, PLEUGH, *s.* 1. A plough, S.] *Add*;

3. A denomination for the quantity of land for earing which one plough suffices, S. V. PLEUCH-GANG.

PLEUCH-AIRNS, *s. pl.* V. PLEUCH-IRNES.

PLEUCH-BRidle, *s.* What is attached to the head or end of a plough-beam, for regulating the depth or breadth of the furrow; the *double-tree* being fixed to it by means of a hook resembling the letter S, Roxb.

PLEUCH-GANG, PLOUGH-GANG, *s.* As much land as can properly be tilled by one plough.] *Add*;

The old Goth. word *ploeg* has the same signification; also Dan. *plou*, Germ. *pflug*. The author of the Glossary to *Orkneying Saga* makes particular mention of the consent of the Scots, in this instance. Scoti, patriarum consuetudinum tenacissimi, *plough-land* in hunc diem agrum vocant, qui jugero respondit. Vo. *Ploegland*. We indeed use the same term in *statu regiminis*: and it is not improbable that it was once used precisely in the Goth. form, as it still remains as a local designation.

PLEUCH-GATE, *s.* The same as *Pleuch-Gang*.] *Add*;

A *plough-gate* or *plough-gang* of land is now understood to include about forty Scots acres at an average, Fife.

PLEUCH-HORSE, *s.* A horse used for drawing in the plough, S.

PLEUCH-MAN, *s.* A ploughman, S. The guttural, however, is not sounded in this word, which is pronounced *q. Pleu-man*.

PLEUCH-SHEARS, *s. pl.* A bolt with a crooked head, used for regulating the *Bridle*, and keeping it steady, when the plough requires to be raised or depressed in the furrow, Roxb.

PLEUCH-SHEATH, *s.* The head of a plough, made either of metal or of wood, on which the *sock* or *plough-share* is put when at work, ibid.

PLEW, Plow, s. A plane for making what joiners call "a groove and feather," S.; a *match-plane*, E.

Perhaps from its forming a furrow in wood, like a plough in the ground.

PLEWIS, s. pl. For *pleyis*, debates.

"That all ciuile acciounis, questionis and *plemis*—be determyit & decedit before the Iuge ordinaris," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 177.

PLY, s. A fold, a plait, S.] *Add*;

—On his breast, they might believe,
There was a cross of oowen thread,
Of twa *ply* twisted, blue an' red.

The Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

It is almost invariably used, as here, in the sing., even when meant to be understood as pl.

PLY, s. "A discord, a quarrel; to *get a ply*, is to be scolded;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

This seems only a provincialism for *Pley*, q. v.

PLICHEN (gutt.), *s.* Plight, condition; *A sad plichen*, a deplorable state, Fife. Sax. *plech*, *pleghe*, officium; Teut. *plegh-en* solere.

PLICHEN (gutt.), *s.* Expl. as denoting a peasant, in the West of Fife.

If this be rightly defined, it may be allied to Teut. *plugghe*, homo incompotus, rudis, impolitus; Kilian.

PLYDIS, s. pl. "Ane pair of *plydis*;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16. *Plaids*?

PLIES, s. pl. "A word used to denote very thin strata of free-stone, separated from each other by a little clay or mica," S. Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 286, N.

To **PLYPE**, *v. n.* 1. To paddle or dabble in water, *Aberd.*

2. To fall into water, *ibid.*, Mearns. *Plop* synon. Roxb.

PLYPE, s. 1. A heavy rain, *ibid.*

2. A fall into water, Mearns.

PLIRRIE, s. V. **PLEENGIE**.

PLISKIE, s. Properly, a mischievous trick, S.] *Add*;

"Certainly if I wad hae wared my life for you yon night, I can hae nae reason to play an ill *pliskie* t'ye in the day o' your distress." *Antiquary*, iii. 269.

2. It is used in the sense of plight, condition, S.A.

"The men saw the *pliskie* that I was in, and there was a kind o' ruefu' benevolence i' their looks, I never saw ony thing like it." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 45.

PLIT, s. The slice of earth turned over by the plough in earing, *Berw.*

"At its fore part it is an exceedingly sharp wedge, so as to insinuate between the fastland and the *plit* or furrow-slice, with the least possible resistance; the wedge gradually widens backwards to separate the *plit* effectually, and it spreads out considerably wider upwards, so as to turn over the *plit*." *Agr. Surv. Berw.* p. 150.

Teut. *plets* segmen, segmentum; Su.G. *plact* lamina.

PLYVENS, s. pl. The flowers of the red clover,

Upp. Clydes.; *Soukies*, synon.

PLOD, s. A green sod.

"xij laid of elding, half pettis [peats] half *plodis*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1585, V. 15.

"xii laidis of *ploddis*." *Ibid.*

"ix^{xx} layd of elding, peittis & *ploddis*, price of the laid iijj d." *Ibid.* A. 1541, V. 17. V. **PLoud**.

C.B. *plad*, "any flat piece," Owen.

To **PLODDER, v. n.** To toil hard, Gall.

"*Plodderan*, toiling day and night almost;" Gall. *Encycl.*

Perhaps from the E. *v. to Plod*, or the *s. Plodder*. The origin of *Plod* is quite obscure.

PLOY, s. An action at law.

"Gif ony persoun being in veritie bastard,—deceissis befor ony *ploy*, or clame, or pley, be intentit aganis him be the richteous air;—in that cais gif the richteous air wald clame and challenge the saidis landis efter the said bastardis deceis, he sall not be heard to do the samin." *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 240.

It seems to be here used as synon. with *pley*. But the term, according to the use of it in the French law, properly denotes the payment of a fine by way of reparation. *Ploier l'amende*, Chart. A. 1839; L.B. *plicare emendam*, mulctam solvere. *Plois de l'amende* mulctae solutio. *Carpent. Gloss. vo. Plicare*, col. 320.

PLOOKY, s. A slight stroke, Ayrs.

"I heard how they have of late been cut to the quick, because a wheen bardy laddies stand ehing! [crying eh!] at them as they gang alang Prince's Street, and now and then gie them a *plooky* on the cheek with a pip or a cherry stane." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 339.

Gael. *ploc-am*, to knock on the head; *pluck-am*, to press, squeeze, &c.

PLOOKY, adj. Covered with pimples, S. V. under **PLUCKE**.

To **PLOPE, v. n.** To fall with noise like that made by falling into water; as, "It *plop't* into the water;" Roxb. E. *to plump*.

Gael. *plub-am*, to plump or fall as a stone in water.

PLOP, s. A fall of this description, *ibid.*

To **PLORE, v. n.** To work amongst mire, generally applied to children when thus amusing themselves, Lanarks.

PLORIE, s. Applied to any piece of ground which is wrought into a mire, by treading or otherwise, *ibid.*

To **PLOT, v. a.** 3. To burn, in a general sense.] *Add*;

This is a north country idiom.

Now Bruntie o'er the fire was streeket,

An' gat himsel' sair *plotet*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 186.

To **PLOT, v. a.** 1. To *plot a hen*, to pluck off the feathers, Roxb. "To *plot*, to pluck, North." Grose. *Plottin*, part. pa.

"An' what's to come o' the poor bits o' *plottin* baggits a' winter, is mair nor I can tell." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 224.

2. To make bare, to fleece, used in a general sense, Roxb.

This totally varies from *plucc-ian*, the A.S. form, and retains that of Teut. *plot-en*: *Ploten de molle*, *lanam decerpere*; Flandr. *plot-en*, *membranam sive corium exuere*. Kilian gives *plote* as synon. with

bloote, a skeep-skin from which the wool is plucked. Su.G. *blott nudus*, *blott-a nudare*, Dan. *blot* and *blotter*, L.B. *blut-are* privare, spoliare.

PLOTTIT, *part. adj.* Insignificant, looking poorly, Ettr. For.; q. as if resembling a plucked fowl.

PLOT-HET, *PLOTTIN-HET*, *adj.* So hot as to scald; as, "That water's *plottin-het*," S. *Plot-het*, S.B.

PLOTTIE, *s.* A hot drink; properly denoting one of an intoxicating quality, S.

"Get us a jug of mull'd wine—*plottie*, as you call it.—Your *plottie* is excellent, ever since I taught you to mix the spices in the right proportion." St. Roman, iii. 37. 41.

To *PLOTCH*, *v. n.* To dabble, to work slowly, Ettr. For.

This seems originally the same with *Plash*, *v. q. v.* *PLOTTER-PLATE*, *s.* A wooden platter with a place in the middle to hold salt, Fife.

For my part, I wad rather eat
Sow's jadin aff a *plotter-plate*,
Than mell wi' him wha breaks his word,
Ev'n tho' the birkie was a lord.

Poem, Lieut. C. Gray.

PLOUK, *s.* A pimple. V. *PLUKE*.

PLOUSSIE, *adj.* Plump, well grown, Fife.

This is probably from the same fountain with old Teut. *plotsig*, which Kilian gives as synon. with *plomp*, *hebes*, *obtusus*, *plumbeus*.

To *PLOUT*, *v. n.* To splash; the same with *Plouter*, S.

"*Plonding*, wading through thick and thin; North." Grose.

I observe no term nearer than that given under *Plouter*.

PLOUT, *s.* 1. A heavy shower of rain, S.] *Add*;

"We'll hae a thud o' thunner wi' a guid *plout* o' weet,—I houp—I hear't thumpin awa already i' the south-west yonder." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

2. The sound made by a heavy body falling into water, or by the agitation of water, S.

PLOUT-KIRN, *s.* 'The common churn, wrought by dashing the *kirn-staff* up and down, as distinguished from the *barrel-kirn* and *organ-kirn*, S.

To *PLOUT*, *v. a.* To poke, Loth.

PLOUT, *s.* The poker, or any instrument employed for stirring the fire, as sometimes an unformed rod of iron, Linlithg. *Pout* synon.

PLOUT-NET, *s.* A small net of the shape of a stocking, affixed to two poles, Lanarks. *Pout-Net*, *Hose-Net*, synon.

This is obviously from the *v. to Plout*; as the person, using the net, pokes under the banks of the stream, and drives the fish into the net by means of the poles.

PLOUTIE, *s.* A fall, Fife. It evidently implies the idea of suddenness, and seems to claim the same origin with *Plout*, *q. v.* The root may be Germ. *plotz* celer, subitus.

To *PLOWSTER*, *v. n.* The same with *Plouter*, Roxb.

"*Plowster*, to toil in mud or filth; *q. pool-stir*?" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.

But the ingenious Glossarist had not observed that Teut. *pluyster-en* is very nearly allied in signification; *Scrutari*, *perscrutari*.

PLUCHET, *s.* "Ane *pluchet* furnest with gair tharto;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

This, I suspect, refers to something pertaining to a *plough*. The next article in the extract is "ane pair of harrowis;" but not in the same sentence.

PLUCK, *s.* The Pogge, a fish.] *Add*;

"*Cottus Cataphractus*. Pogge, or Armed Bullhead; —*Pluck*.—This is often taken in oyster-dredges, and herring-nets, but is detested by the fishermen." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.

Teut. *plugghe*, *res vilis et nullius valoris*.

PLUCK, *s.* A two-pronged instrument, with the teeth at right angles to the shaft, used for taking dung out of a cart, &c., Aberd.; allied perhaps to the E. *v. to pluck*.

PLUCKER (Great), the Fishing Frog, Shetl.

"*Lophius Piscatorius*, (Linn. Syst.) *Great Plucker*, Sea Devil, Fishing Frog." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 305.

PLUCKUP, *PLUKUP*, *s.*] *Add*;

From the use of this phrase in another passage in the same poem, which I had formerly overlooked, I hesitate if it does not rather signify complete spoliation, every one laying hold of what is within his reach in the most violent manner, and as it were tearing it from his fellow. It is applied to what took place after the Castle of Edinburgh was taken.

Than on the morne, thay maid them *pluk vp fair*,
Both Scottis & Inglis syne all yeid togidder.

Vpon that *spuilzie* I will spend na tyme, &c.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 294.

Here it is misprinted *pluk vp lair*.

To *PLUFF*, *v. a.* 1. To throw out smoke in quick and successive whiffs, S. *Feuch*, synon.

"My reproofe is against these that spend the tyme with *pluffing* of reeke, which should be better employed." Z. Boyd's Balm of Gilead, p. 84.

I know not if this may be viewed as a corr. of E. *puff*. It may be rather allied to Sw. *plufsig*, because the cheeks are swelled in blowing. V. *PLUFFY*.

2. To set fire to gun-powder, S.

3. To throw out hair-powder in dressing the hair, S.

To *PLUFF*, *v. n.* 1. To puff, to blow, to pant, Loth.

To *PLUFF awa'*, *v. n.* 2. To set fire to suddenly, S.; as, *He's pluffin' awa' at pouther*.

PLUFF, *s.* 1. A *pluff* of reek, the quantity of smoke emitted at one whiff from a tobacco pipe: A *pluff* of *pouther*, the smoke caused by the ignition of a small quantity of gun-powder, S. The term conveys the idea of the sound as well as of the appearance to the eye.

"It'll mak a braw *pluff* o' thae fine squibs o' powther." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 120.

2. A small quantity of dry gun-powder set on fire, S.

"The gout took his head, and he went out of the world like a *pluff* of powther." The Steam-Boat, p. 78.

3. The instrument used for throwing out hair-powder, S.

4. The act of throwing hair-powder on a head or wig, S.

"Nor—was it just what could be hoped for, that Mrs. Keckle, when I spoke to her—saying, 'A bit *pluff* with the box there, on the left curls,' (in the way of a parenthesis,)—wouldna feel a great deal." The Steam-Boat, p. 298.

5. A rotten and dried mushroom, which, as soon as it is touched, goes to dust, S.

6. A pear with a fair outside, and apparently sound, but within entirely rotten, Teviotdale.

This, and the preceding, might seem allied to Belg. *ploff-en*, "to fall down on a sudden," Sewel; as rotten fruit does in the mouth.

7. The name given to a very simple species of bellows, South of S.

"The Brownie would then come into the farm-hall, and stretch itself out by the chimney, sweaty, dusty and fatigued. It would take up the *pluff* (a piece of bored bourtrees for blowing up the fire) and, stirring out the red embers, turn itself till it was rested and dried." Remains of Nithsd. Song, p. 331.

PLUFFINS, *s. pl.* Any thing easily blown away; as, the refuse of a mill, Ettr. For.

"He's as weel aff down wi' the auld miller; he'll get some *pluffins* o' seeds or dust, poor fallow." Perils of Man, ii. 33.

PLUKE, *s.* 1. A pimple, S.] *Add*;

2. Used to denote the small dot or knob near the top of a metal measure of liquids, S. When the liquid sold does not reach this, the seller acts illegally.

It would seem that the use of such knobs, although for a different purpose, is of great antiquity. The Saxon king Edgar, towards the close of the tenth century, passed an act for the remedy of excess in drinking, the account of which I shall give from our excellent historian Dr. Henry.

"It was the custom in those times, that a whole company drunk out of one large vessel, which was handed about from one to another, every one drinking as much as he thought proper. This custom occasioned frequent quarrels, some alledging that others drank a greater quantity of the liquor than fell to their share; and at other times some of the company compelling others to drink more than they inclined. To prevent these quarrels, Edgar commanded the drinking vessels to be made with knobs of brass, or some other metal, at certain distances from each other, and decreed, that no person, under a certain penalty, should either drink himself, or compel another to drink, more than from one of these knobs or pegs to another, at one draught." Hist. Britain, iv. 342.

PLOUKIE, *adj.* 1. Covered with pimples, S.

2. Full of little knobs, Clydes.

PLOUKINESS, *s.* The state of being pimples, S.

PLUM, PLUMB, *s.* 1. A deep pool in a river or stream, Fife, Roxb.

The designation might arise from the practice of measuring a deep body of water with a *plumb*-line.

2. "The noise a stone makes when plunged into a deep pool of water;" Gall. Encycl.

PLUMASHE, *s.* Apparently a corruption of *plumage*, for a plume of feathers.

Plumashes above, and *gramashes* below,
It's no wonder to see how the world doth go.
Law's Memorials, p. 162.

PLUMMET, *s.* The pommel of a sword.

Dickie could na win at him wi' the blade o' the sword.

But fell'd him wi' the *plummet* under the e'e.

Dick o' the Con, Border Minstr. i. 165.

"Probably derived from the nut of lead, with which the two-handed swords were loaded at the extremity of the hilt, as a counterpoise to the length and weight of the blade, and to render it more easily wielded." Sir W. S.

L.B. *plumbat-a*, globulus plumbeus; Du Cange.

PLUMP, *s.* A heavy shower, &c.] *Add*;

"I found myself in a very disjasked state,—worn out with the great fatigue,—together with a waif of cold,—no doubt caused by—the *thunder-plump* that drookit me to the skin." The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

I have a strong suspicion, that E. *Flump* has been originally the same word. "*Flump*, a fall. He came *flump* down, South." Grose.

PLUMP, *s.* A cluster, Ang.

She wins to foot, an' swavering makes to gang,

An' meets a *plump* of averans ere lang;

Right yape she yoked to the pleasant feast.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 20.

In Edit. Third this is altered to,

And spies a *spot* of averans—

This term is evidently used in the same sense with E. *clump*, as denoting a tuft of trees or shrubs; which, Johns. observes, was "anciently a *plump*." He is mistaken when he says that *clump* is "formed from *lump*." For it is evidently the same with Su.G. and Germ. *klump*, Isl. *klimpa*, massa, Belg. *klomp*; and the primary sense of the E. term is the same, "a shapeless piece of wood, or other matter." Su.G. *klump* is also used, especially as denoting a larger mass. Bailey expl. *plump* "a cluster."

PLUMROCK, *s.* The primrose, a flower, Gall.

Hail, lovely Spring! thy bonny lyart face,

And head wi' *plumrocks* deck'd, bespeak the sun's
Return to bless this isle, and cheer her sprouts.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 1.

The first syllable is probably the same with Alem. *ploma*, *bluom*, Germ. *blum*, a flower; especially as this term enters into the name of the primrose in different northern languages. Sw. *gioek blomma*, q. the cuckoo's flower, *nickelblomma*, id., Linn. Flor. p. 61. Germ. *ganseblumen*, q. the goose's flower. *Roc* occurs in A.S. May it signify the *bloom* or flower of the rock; as often adorning even the wildest crags?

PLUNK, *s.* 1. The sound made by a stone or heavy body falling into water, S.

2. The sound produced by the drawing of a cork, S.

"The King's name, and the *plunk* of corks drawn to drink his health, resounded in every house." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 313.

3. The sound emitted by the mouth when one smokes tobacco, South of S.

4. A sound used to express the cry of the raven, ib. To PLUNK, *v. n.* To emit such a sound as the raven does, ibid.

The corbie *plunkin'* i' the bog,
Made a' my flesh turn cauld.

Old Song, South of S.

PLUNKER, s. One who is accustomed to play the truant, S.

To PLUNK, v. n. In playing at the game of taw, S. *marbles*, to lay the bowl on the fore-finger, and give it a powerful impetus by forcing it forward with a jerk from the thumb, with the intention of striking another bowl, and driving it away, Clydes. *Feg*, synonym., Roxb.

PLUNK, s. The act of propelling a marble by the thumb and fore-finger, Clydes.

PLUNKIE, s. A trick, Shetl.

PLURACIE, s. Plurality.

"It being found maist difficill that in the charge of *pluracie* of kirkis only ane minister may instruct mone flockis,—that euerie parochie kirk and samekle boundis as salbe found to be a sufficient and a competent parochie, thairfor sall have thair awin pastoure," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 211.

POATCHIE, adj. Apt to be turned up, or trampled into holes, by the feet of men or animals; applied to the sward of land, S.A.

"From the incapacity of the soil to absorb any considerable quantity of water, the land is put into a *poatchy* state by every heavy shower of rain." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 158.

POATCHING, s. A turning up of the sward of land, or the trampling it into holes, with the feet, S.A.

"Even when in pasture, and the surface firmed by grass sward, the parks are extremely subject to winter *poatching*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 159.

Allied perhaps to *Sa. G. pot-a, pot-a* fodicare.

POB, POB-row, s. The refuse of flax.] *Add:*

"Such as resolve to try the covers, whether leaden or wooden, should cause them to be made so large, as they may allow the hive to be laid over with the refuse of flax, commonly called *Pob-row*, or some such dry stuff, before the covers be put on." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 21.

"Observe their harness; the collars are made of straw or *pob*, the refuse of flax when skutched." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 126.

She very seldom fasht the kirk,

But ay at hame wad lounge an' lurk.

Syne when her neibours war frae hame,

An' a thing quiet, she thought na shame

To ease them o' their peats an' *pob*;

It was her common Sunday's job.

Duff's Poems, p. 88.

POBIE, s. A foster father, Shetl.

Probably from *Isl. papi*, pappas, papa, pater.

POCK, POKE, POIK, s. 1. A bag growing under the jaws of a sheep, indicative of its being rotten, S.

2. The disease itself, South of S.

"Rot, or *Poke*." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 456.

To POCK, or be POKIN, to be seized with the rot, Roxb.

The term had been formerly used in the same

sense, S.B. Hence we read of "*scheip infeckit*" with the *poik*," Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

POCKED SHEEP, old sheep afflicted with a disease resembling scrofula, S.

POCK-ARRIE, POCKIWEB, adj. Full of the scars of small-pox, Clydes.

Pockianrd, adj. "Marked with the small-pox;" Gall. Encycl.

POCK-BROKEN, adj. Pitted with small-pox; as, "*He's sair pock-broken* in the face," Teviotd.

This is precisely the O.E. adj. "*Pock brokyn*." Porriginosus." Prompt. Parv.

POCK-MARKS, s. pl. The marks left by the small-pox, S.

"Foveae variolarum, *pock-marks*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20.

POCK-MARKIT, part. adj. Pitted by the small-pox, S.

POCK-PIT, s. A mark made by the small-pox, S.

POCK-FITTED, adj. Having marks made by the small-pox, S.

POCKMANTEAU, s. A portmanteau, S.; *Pockmanky*, S.A.; literally a *cloak-bag*.

—Bearing his luggage and his lumber,—

In a *pockmanteau* or a wallet.

Meston's Poems, p. 3. V. **PACKMANTIE.**

"Ye may take it on truth, that that's been ane o' the men killed there, and that its been the gypsies that took your *pockmanky* when they fand the chaise sticking in the snaw." Guy Mannering, iii. 110.

POCK-NOOK, s. Literally, the corner of a bag.

On one's *ain pock-nook*, on one's own means, S.

"I came in on my *own pock-nook*; as we say in Scotland, when a man lives on his own means." Sir A. Wylie, i. 61.

POCK-PUD, POCK-PUDDING, s. 1. A bag-pudding, a poke-pudding, S.

"*Pok-pude*, bagpuddings, dumplings;" Gl. 84bb.

2. A term contemptuously applied to an Englishman, in the unhappy times of national hostility, from the idea of his feeding much on pudding of this description.

"'Tis from this notion of the people, that my countrymen, not only here, but all over Scotland, are dignified with the title of *Poke Pudding*, which, according to the sense of the word among the natives, signifies a glutton." Burt's Letters, i. 13, 138.

They gloom, they glowr, they look sae big,

At ſike stroke they'll fell a whig;

They'll fright the fuds of the *Pockpuds*,

For mony a buttock bare's coming.

Herd's Coll. i. 118.

POCK-SHAKINGS, s. pl. A vulgar term.] *Add:*

"*Pockshakings*, the youngest children of families;" Gall. Encycl.

* **POD, s.** "The capsule of legumes."

"A *bean podd*, that holds five beans, and a *pea podd*, which contains nine peas, are considered to be *sonsy*; and put above the lintel of the door by maidens, and the first male that enters after they are so placed will either be their husband, or like him." Gall. Encycl.

To POD, v. n. To walk with short steps, Roxb.

PODDASWAY, s. A stuff of which both warp

and woof are silk. *Poddisoey* denotes a rich plain silk, S.

"All sorts of wrought silk, viz. as velvets, satins, *Poddasmays*, *Tabies*, &c. or any other thing made of silk, the pound weight 10 s." Rates, A. 1670. vo. *Silk*.

Fr. *poul*, or *pou de soie*, id. V. Dict. Trev. The authors of this excellent work think that the name may be a corr. of *tout de soie*, q. "all of silk."

PODDLIT, *part. adj.* Plump, or in good condition, applied to poultry, Teviotd.; perhaps q. *podded*, in allusion to the filling of leguminous substances. But V. **PODLE**, sense 2.

PODDOCK, *s.* A frog, Aberd.; *puddock*, S.O. "No *poddocks* are to be seen, though many in Orkney." Brand's Zetl. p. 77.

Belg. *podde*, Isl. *podda*, id.

PODDOCK, *s.* A rude sort of sledge for drawing stones; made of the *glack* of a tree, with narrow pieces of wood nailed across, Aberd.

Denominated perhaps from its form, as seeming, in flatness, to resemble a frog.

PODGE (*o long*), *s.* Hurry, bustle, state of confusion, Perth.

PODLE, *s.* A tadpole.] *Add*;

2. A fondling term for a child, if in a thriving condition; as, "a fat *podle*," Loth.

POFFLE, *s.* A small farm, a piece of land, Roxb.; the same with *Paffle*; synon. *Pendicle*.

"Jedidiah Cleishbotham had an eye to a certain *poifle* of land which lay in the precincts of his habitation very conveniently for him."

To **POY**, *v. n.* To work diligently, as including the idea of anxiety of mind, Upp. Clydes.

To **POY upon**, *v. a.* To use means of persuasion, so as rather unduly to influence another, Perth.

Perhaps it has originally signified, to use one as a cat's-paw; to treat another as a mere tool for effecting one's own purposes; as allied to Teut. *puye* podium, suggestus, Fr. *puye*, a terrace, O.Fr. *pui*, a prop, a buttress, *poi-ar*, *pui-er*, to mount, to lean upon, to support one's self by: from Lat. *podium*. Isl. *pu-a*, *pui*, 1. aspirare; 2. fovere.

POIK, *s.* A bag, a pock.

"Item, a *poik* of lavender." Inventories, p. 11.

"Item, gottin—in a canves *poik* within the said box tuelf hundreth & sevin angel nobilis." Ibid. p. 12.

POIND, *s.* A silly, useless, inactive person; as, "Hout! he was ay a *puir poind* a' his days."

It includes the idea of being subject to imposition, Roxb.

I hesitate whether it may be traced to the *v. to Poind*; q. one who may be easily pounded by others, or made a captive.

DEAD POIND, the act of distraining any goods except cattle or *live* stock.

"I have heard it maintained, that *poinded* goods, especially if they be a *dead poind*, that puts the creditor *poinder* to no—expence in keeping it, ought to be kept 24 hours ere they can be appraised at the market-cross," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 61.

POINDABILL, *adj.* Liable to be distrained.

"To seiss geir *poindabill* quhareuir he may apprehend the same," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 25.

POYNDFALT, *s.* A *fold* in which cattle were confined as being *poinded* or distrained.

—"Anent—doune castin of xii rudis of dik of the said Samellis landis, and doune castin of the *poyndfalt* of Akinbar," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 185.

POINER, *s.* 1. One who gains a livelihood by digging *feal*, *divots*, or clay, and selling them for covering houses, and other purposes, Invern.

"Her father said, that the people she saw were not tenants on the Green of Muirtown, but were *poiners* or carters from Inverness, who used to come there for materials." Case, Duff of Muirtown, &c. A. 1806.

2. This is certainly the same with **PINER**, q. v.

"The King's Advocate—pursued Bailie Kelly in Dumbbar, for oppression of the lieges, in not suffering their own men to ship their corns, &c. but forcing them to employ the common *Piners* in the town, and exacting money for it. *Allledged*, It was a publick good; for these *Piners* on this consideration kept the harbour clean." Fountainh. i. 236.

POINT, *s.* State of body.

"Murray himself, who visited her there [at Lochlevin], two or three weeks after the resignation, said, 'That he never saw the Queen in better health, or in better *point*.'" Robertson's [of Dalmeny] Hist. Mary Q. of Scots. V. Edin. Mag. i. 132.

In a note it is said, "*Point* is a word, signifying condition or state of body." But this definition is too general. This is obviously a Fr. idiom, nearly allied to that which is now so familiar to an English ear, *en bon point*. "In better *point*," evidently signifies, more plump, or in fuller habit of body.

POINT, *s.* A bodkin, used in female dress?

"Item in a trouch of cypre [cypress] tre within the said box, a *point* maid of perle contenand xxv perle with hornis of gold." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

Fr. "*pointe*, a bodkin, an awle;" Cotgr.

POYNT, **POYNTR**, *s.* Used to denote a Scotch *point*, or half a gallon.

—"Was sald and toipitt in Dundy for viij d. the *poynnt*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

To **POINT**, *v. a.* To insert lime, with a small trowel, in the interstices between the stones of a wall already built, S.

"1655.—David Browne, in Enster [Anstruther], a sclater, was att Lundy, in Fyfe, and did *poynnt* the wholle house of Lundy, both back and for sydes, the old lady's chamber, the woman house, the sclat-girnell, the dowcoat of Lundy," &c. Lamont's Diarey, p. 109.

* **POINTED**, *part pa.* 1. Exact, accurate, distinct; pron. *pointit*, S.

"There are other two passages, that for many years I've heard from friends, and I doubt nothing of the truth of them in my own mind, though I be not *pointed* in time and place." Walker's Peden, p. 30.

2. Regular, punctual; as, in payment, S.

3. Precise, requiring the greatest attention or strictest obedience even as to *minutiae*, S.

POINTEDLY, *adv.* 1. Exactly, accurately, distinctly, S.

2. Punctually, without fail, S.

POINYEL, *s.* A bundle carried by one when travelling, Ayra.

O.Fr. *poignal*, *poignée*, ce qui remplit la main;

Roquefort; from Fr. *poing*, the hand, the fist; Lat. *pugn-us*, id.

POIS, *s.* Treasure. V. POSE.

POISONABLE, *adj.* Poisonous.

"Hereby then is meant not onely that inundation of barbarous nations, which in Sathan his intention, no doubt, were set forth to drown the woman; but also all these *poisonable* heresies, whereof vpon this restraint he spued out an ocean." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 105.

To POIST, POOST, *v. a.* To cram the stomach with more food than nature requires, Teviotd.

Teut. *poest-en*, Germ. *paust-en*, Su.G. *pust-a*, to blow up, to inflate; *pust*, a pair of bellows.

POISTER'D, *part. adj.* Petted, indulged, spoiled, Aberd.

I know not if this can have any affinity to the verbs mentioned under *Poist*; as the S. v. *to blaw* is used to denote flattery.

POLE, *s.* The kingdom of Poland.

"Gif ye vil send to France, to Germanie, to Spanye; to Italie, to *Pole*, &c., ye vil find that al the bischopes and pastoris aggreis in ane doctrine of religion with us." Nicol Burne, F. 123, b.

POLICY, POLLECE, *s.* The pleasure ground, &c.] *Add*;

2. It is used to denote the alterations made in a town, for the purpose of improving its appearance.

"Gif—the patrone of the Chaplanrie being requyrit to big the samin, and outhir will not or els may not,—it salbe leisum for *policie* and eschewing of deformitie of the towne, to set the samin in feu to the vtilitie and proffit of his Chaplanrie," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 491.

"Our souerane lord—apprevis the actis and statutis maid—for the—reparatioun of the decayed *policie* within burgh; statutis and ordanis, that the provest, &c. tak summar cognitioun of the estait of the landis, housis or tenementis within the burgh;—and gif the samyn be found auld, decayed and ruinous in ruif, sclattis, durris, windois, fluringis, loftis, tymmer wark and wallis, or ony of thame,—to decerne that the coniunctfear or lyfrenter sall repair the saidis landis and tenementis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 71.

POLK, *s.* A bag, a poke. "*Polk* of woll," Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

POLLACHIE, *s.* The crab-fish, Roxb.; synon. with *Partane*.

POLONIE, POLLONIAN, POLONAISE, PELONIE, *s.* 1. A dress for very young boys, including a sort of waistcoat, generally of coarse blue cloth, with loose sloping skirts, South of S.

"The blue *polonie* that Effie made for him out of an auld mantle of my ain, was the first decent dress the bairn ever had on." Heart of M. Loth. i. 126.

2. A great-coat for boys farther advanced, Roxb.

3. A dress formerly worn by men, especially in the Western Islands of S.

"The bogles will—hae to pit on their *pollonians* o' the pale colour o' the fair day-light, that the e'e o' Christian maunna see them." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 182.

"The dress of the old man had—been changed from the tartan of his clan to a sort of clothing peculiar to the men of the distant isles, resembling a waistcoat with sleeves, and a petticoat, all made in one piece. This dress was laced from top to bottom in front, and bore some resemblance to that called a *Polonaise*, still worn by children in Scotland of the lower rank." Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d Ser. iv. 196.

4. The name given to a surtout, Clydes.

As this dress is not only called a *Polonian*, but a *Polonaise*, Roxb., it might seem to have been borrowed from Poland, anciently called *Polonia*. It is expl. indeed "a great-coat, a *Polish* surtout;" Gl. Antiq.

I have, however, still heard this considered as an old Irish dress; and am strongly inclined to think that it is the *Phalingus* of Giraldus Cambrensis. Having described their "close capuchins, or hooded mantles, covering the shoulders and coming down to the elbows," he adds; Sub quibus *phalingis laneis* quoque palliorum vice utuntur; under which, instead of cloaks, they use *phalingi*, or jackets of wool, with trowsers, or "breeches and stockings of one piece."

On this subject Dr. Ledwich says; "Having dismissed Cambrensis' capuchin, we come now to his *Phalang*, *Falang*, or *Fallin*. It is plain from Cambrensis, Brompton, and Camden, this was the jacket. Cluverius calls it the doublet or pourpoint, a habit covering the back, breast, and arms.—The name came with the manufacture into this isle. *Fallen* is the Anglo-Saxon *Falding*, and at first was a skin mantle like the *Sagum*, and after a coarse woollen mantle, and equivalent with the *amphimallus* and *birrus*. Whence the Irish jacket got the name of *Fallin*." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 267, 268.

The term *Falding* was used in the time of Chaucer for a kind of coarse cloth. In describing the shipman, he says;

He rode upon a rounce, as he couthe,
All in a gounne of *falding* to the knee.

Prol. ver. 392.

This Skinner derives from A.S. *feald plica*, *feald-an* plicare. He also expl. *falang*, "a jacket;" which he says may be also traced to the same A.S. words, unless, as he suspects, rather of Irish origin. Lhuyd (Ir. Dict.) renders *fallen* "a hood, a mantle." But although the term was used by the Irish, it seems most probable that it was borrowed by them from the Belgae, or from the A.Saxons.

Ledwich, with great probability, views Teut. *pelle*, a skin, as the radical term.

In Prompt. Parv. *Faldyng cloth* is expl. by *Amphibalus*. Elsewhere *Rom Cloth* is said to be "*Faldyng* and other lyke." Hence it appears, that it was a cloth rough on both sides; probably resembling the *roadmel* of our times.

Perhaps we ought to view Lat. *palla*, by which Kilian renders Teut. *falie*, as having a common origin. Elyot defines it, "a woman's gounne or robe; also, a garmente that Frenchemen vsed muche lyke a short cloke with sleues." Biblioth. Cicero says that men wore the *palla* in Gaul; and Martial mentions *Gallica palla*, defined by Cooper, "a French cloke or garment comming no lower than the hippees."

Du Cange quotes Helmodus [Chron. Slav. l. i. c,

1.] as mentioning woollen coverings, which, he says, "we call *Faldones*." In this place, Adam of Bremen has *Paldones*. Du Cange also quotes Covarruvias, giving *Faldones* as an old Spanish term, used in a similar sense. But Covarruvias writes *Falda*. Cormon renders it, jupe de femme. Teut. *falie*, *palla*, *cyclas*, *vestis muliebris spatium totum corpus circundans*; Kilian.

POME, *s*.

"A belt with—twentie ane knottis of perllis, everie knot contening nyne perllis, and of smaller knoppis of perll tuentie twa, everie pece contenand tua perle togidder with ane *pome* garnissit with perll." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 293.

It seems to denote a round ornament in jewellery, from Fr. *pomme*, an apple.

POMER, *s*. The old name in E. for *Pomerania*.

"Trailsound in the Duik of *Pomeris* landis;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1543.

Teut. *Pomeren*, *Pomerania*.

POMERIE, *s*. An orchard.

"Than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit outhir utooth or inwith the *Pomerie*, and eftir all hingit on ane unhappy tre." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 46.

Lat. *pomari-um*, Fr. *pommeraye*, id.

POMET, *s*. Pomatum, *S.*, from Fr. *pomade*, id.

To POMP, *v. a.* To draw up water by means of a pump; Belg. *pomp-en*, id.

"Sentina, the *pomp*. Sentinam exhaurire, to *pomp*;" Wedderb. Vocab. p. 21. In later editions changed to the E. form *pump*.

PONE, *s*. A thin turf, Shetl.

"The wood of the roof is first covered with thin turf called *pones* or *flaas*, and afterwards thatched with straw." Edmonston's Zetl. ii. 48.

The *pone* seems to have been denominated from its use, being employed as a shingle. Fenn. *poana scandula*, Sw. *takpanna*, [q. *thack-pone*] tegula.

To PONE, *v. a.* To pare off the surface of land; Orkn., Shetl.

"This practice of paring, provincially *poning*, the surface of grass and heath grounds in a state of common, which has lasted, probably, from the days of Torfeinar, in the beginning of the twelfth century, has had an effect so destructive and extensive, as hardly to be believed without being seen." Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 100.

PONEY-COCK, *s*. A turkey, *S.*

—"I hae been at the cost and outlay o' a jiget o' mutton, a fine young *poney-cock*, and a florentine pye." The Entail, iii. 65.

More generally pronounced *Pownie*. V. *POUNE*, *POWNE*, id.

PONTIUNE, *s*. A puncheon. "Amangis all vther in smallis ane *pontiune* of wyne;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

POOGE, *s*. A hut, a hovel, Ettr. For. V. *PUDGE*.

To POOK, *PUK*, *POUK*, *v. a.* 1. "To pull with nimbleness or force," like E. *pluck*, *S.*

The weans hand out their fingers laughin',
And *puik* my hips.

Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

2. To strip off feathers, *S.*; pron. *pook*.

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I'll clip, quo' she, yere lang gray wing,
An' *pouk* yere rosie kame,
If ye dar tak the gay morn-star
For the morning's ruddie leam.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 74.

To *Pouk* a hen, to pluck it.

POUKIT, *POOKIT*, *part. adj.* 1. Plucked, *S.*

2. Lean and bony, Upp. Clydes.

3. Shabby in appearance, *ibid*.

4. Stingy, Upp. Clydes., Edin.

POUKIT-LIKE, *POOKIT-LIKE*, *adj.* Having a puny, and at the same time a meagre or half-starved like appearance, *S.* *Mootit*, *synon*.

"All the meantime I had forgotten the loss of the flap of my coat, which caused no little sport when I came to recollect what a *pookit-like* body I must have been, walking about in the King's policy like a peacock without my tail." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 472.

POUK, *POOK*, *s*. 1. The disease to which fowls are subject when moulting, Upp. Clydes.; denominated from the effect, as they appear as if plucked.

2. A person is said to be *on* or *in the pouk*, when in a declining state of health, *ibid*.

To POOK and ROOK, to pillage, Ayra.

"It will be a black burning shame to allow a daft man any langer to rule and govern us like a tyrant wi' a rod o' iron, *pooking* and *rooking* me, his mother, o' my ain lawful jointure and honest hainings." The Entail, ii. 145.

Pook is for *Pluck*; *Rook*, an E. v. signifying to rob.

POOKS, *POWKS*, *s. pl.* 1. The short unfledged feathers on a fowl, when they begin to grow after moulting, Teviotd.; *synon*. *Stob-feathers*.

2. Down, or any similar substance, adhering to one's clothes, the ends of threads, *S.*

—Why should I mysell immature
Eternally 'mang *powks* and *stoure*?
I like a breath o' air that's pure.—

Gall. Encycl. p. 344.

POOLLY-WOOLLY, *s*. An imitative term, meant to express the cry of the curlew, Selkirks. *Whaeple*, West of *S.* *synon*.

"We'll never mair scare at the *poolly-woolly* of the whaup, nor swirl at the gelloch of the ern." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 288.

POOR-MAN-OF-MUTTON, a term applied to the remains of a shoulder of *mutton*, which, after it has done its regular duty as a roast at dinner, makes its appearance as a broiled bone at supper, or upon the next day, *S.*

"I was bred a plain man at my father's frugal table, and I should like well would my wife and family permit me to return to my sowens and my *poor-man-of-mutton*." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 101.

The friend, to whom I am indebted for the explanation of this term, has favoured me with so amusing an illustration of it, that I cannot withhold it from my readers; as I am persuaded they will agree with me in thinking, that in point of humour, it is not inferior to any thing contained in the writings of the celebrated author of Waverley.

"The late Earl of B., popularly known by the name of *Old Rag*, being indisposed in a hotel in London, the landlord came to enumerate the good things he had in his larder, to prevail on his guest to eat something. The Earl at length, starting suddenly from his couch, and throwing back a tartan nightgown which had covered his singularly grim and ghastly face, replied to his host's courtesy; 'Landlord, I think I *could* eat a morsel of a *poor man*.' Boniface, surprised alike at the extreme ugliness of Lord B's countenance, and the nature of the proposal, retreated from the room, and tumbled down stairs precipitately; having no doubt that this barbaric chief, when at home, was in the habit of eating a joint of a tenant or vassal when his appetite was dainty."

POOSSIE, *s.* A kitten, *S.*

This may be viewed as a dimin. from *E. puss.* Belg. *poesje*, however, signifies "a little cat," (from *poes*, *puss*;) Sewal.

POOT, *s.* This seems to be the same with *Pout*, used to denote a small haddock, *Fife.*

"But let's now stap inby to the house, an' rest ourselfs—we've hae a bannock an' a *poot* to our dinner.—Gang in than, Katie, we've hae the bannock an' the *poot* this mament." Cardinal Beaton, p. 174. POPE'S KNIGHTS.] *Dele* the last four lines, and *Add*;

Since writing this article, I have observed a passage in Tyrie's Refutation, in which, while he gives the designation of *Schir* to our great reformer, he comjoins it with ludicrous titles conferred on all the other reformed ministers whom he there mentions.

—"Onles thair had benesum corruption of maners in our kirk, your synagoge had euer riddin with ane thin court; becaus it is constitute onlie of the corrupted and onprofitable membres of our kirk, that is, of licentious and filthie men, abandonit to their awin pleasures: quhilis becaus thair culd nocht enioy in the catholick kirk according to thair profession, [i. e. lawful marriage], thair haue institute ane synagoge to thame self: as be exemple freir Martin Luther, ane man of greit verteu and austeritie of lyf, did begin the play, tharefter followit *dene* Johne Ecolampadius, and sindrie vtheris in Germanye; as in Scotland freir Johne Willox, *dene* [Don] Johne Winraip [a parody on Winram] *Schir* Johne Knox, *dene* Nicol Spittel, and sindrie vtheris extraordinar prophetis, quha of thair awin power and autoritie, hes erekit and buildit suche notable kirkis, that thay may iustlie be comparit in halines and perfection of lyf, with the kirkis of Hierusalem, Achaia and vtheris quhilis wer buildit be the apostlis thame self." Fol. 50, b.

It must be observed; however, that Tyrie rather seems to give the title to Mr. Knox in the way in which it was conferred on other priests. Ninian Winyet undoubtedly admits that Knox had what are called *Priests Orders*:

"Your lauchfull ordination be [by] ane of thir twa ways, [by an immediate call from God, or by men who had *lauchfull power*,] we desyre you to schaw; sen ye renunce and estimis that ordination null, or ear wikit, be the quhilk sumtyme ye war callit *Schir Johne*." First Tractat; Keith's Hist. App.

p. 210. Keith adds in a Note, "Here is a plain and certain instruction that John Knox had formerly received the ordination of a *Priest*."

Winyet adds; "We can persave be your awin allegiance [allegation] na power that ever ye had, except it quhilk wes gevin to yow in the sacrament of Ordination be auctoritie of preisted; quhilk auctoritie give ye esteme as nochtis, be reasoun it wes gevin to yow (as ye speik) be ane Papiste Bischope, and thairfor renuncis it, and seikis ane uther ordination of Secularis; it followis consequentlie that ye (quhilk God forbid) sulde renunce your baptisme also, gevin to yow be ane Papiste Priest, as ye allege on lyke maner." Ibid. p. 212, 213.

It may also be observed, that Keith, who was well acquainted with Popish customs, views this title as formally conferred by the Bishop of Rome. Having mentioned Sir Robert Richardson a *Priest*, as sent down to Scotland by the King of England; he adds in a Note:

"i. e. A person in Priest's orders; and not what we now commonly call a Priest; by which appellation we mean one that is a Presbyter of the church of Rome. He had the title of *Sir* from the Pope, who dubbed knights like other princes." Keith's Hist. p. 39.

This title is frequently given to the secular clergy in the Acts of Council. It is obviously recognised as their right.

"Anent the complaint maid be *Schir* Johne Robisoun chapellane apone Robert of Donyng for the wrangwis vexing & distrubling of the said *Schir* Johne in the chapellanery & hospitale of Saint Anna Baith, &c. It was allegeit be the said *Schir* Johne," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 96.

I have observed, however, though I can assign no reason for it, that this designation is more frequently given to one called a *chapellane* than to any other; sometimes to him to the exclusion of a parson or parish priest who is mentioned at the same time as *Maister*. Thus:

"That Johne lord Someruale sall—pay to *Maister* Johne Stewart parson of Kirkinner, and *Schir* Johne Bar chapellane, the soume of xl li." &c. Ibid. p. 153.

This, however, is not invariably the case. For "*Maister* Clement Farely," is designed "*chapellane* of Sanct Cuthbertis altare within Sanct Gelis kirk of Edinburgh." Ibid. p. 163.

POOTIE, *adj.* Niggardly, mean, stingy, Berwicks. *Foutie*, *Footie*, *synon.* *S.*

Allied most probably to Isl. *pota*, scortea res, also meretrix, scortum; *pota-madr* scortator. Hence Fr. *putain*, anc. *pule*.

To POPE, PAPLE, *v. n.* To bubble or boil up, &c.] *Add*;

The *v.* was formerly used in E. For Palsgrave gives the *s.* "*Popple*, such as ryseth whan water or any lycour setheth [i. e. boileth] fast, [Fr.] bouillon;" B. iii. F. 55, b. Elsewhere he says; "I *pop-pell* vp as water dothe or any otlier lycoure, whan it boyleth faste on the fyre, or as water dothe out of a spring. This water *popyleth* a pase." Ibid. F. 320, a. 2. To purl, to ripple, South of S.

"There's a bit-bonny drapping well that *popples*

that self same gate simmer and winter." Antiquary, ii. 142.

POPLESY, *s.* Apoplexy.] *Add*;

"Apoplexia, the *poplisie*, or apoplexie." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20. Belg. *popelsy*, id.

POPPILL, POPPLE, *s.* Corn champion, &c.] *Add*;

"Thou art our seuere a censurer to call them who hes taine the name of Christ vpon them, the children of darknesse. Seuere not thou the *popple* from the wheet, the caffe from the corne, the goates from the sheepe, vntill the Lord come and he shall seuere them." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 229.

POPPIN, *s.* A species of paste used by weavers. V. PAPPIN.

POP-THE-BONNET, *s.* A game, in which two, each putting down a pin on the crown of a hat or bonnet, alternately pop on the bonnet till one of the pins cross the other; then he, at whose pop or tap this takes place, lifts the stakes, Teviotdale.

POR, *s.* A thrust with a sword.

"Missing his ward, he gets a *por* at the left pape, whereof he died." Melvill's MS. p. 194. "*Por* of a rapier;" p. 196. Teut. *porr-en*, *urgere*. V. PORR, *v.*

To PORE, PORE down, *v. a.* To purge or to soften leather, that what is called the stool or bottom of the hair may come easily off; a term used by skinners, S.

Belg. *puur-en*, to refine, to extract.

PORICE, *s.*

"During the tyme of Earle John his being in France, the Earle of Catteynes (thinking this a fitt opportunitie wherby to performe somthing to his advantage), caused William Macky (who wes alwise suspected to favor the Earle of Catteynes) deall with his brother Houcheon Macky, to try iff by his licence and attollerance he might come to hunt in the *porice* in Durines." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland, p. 240.

The same writer has previously said; "In Durines—ther is ane excellent and delectable place for hunting, called the *Parve*, wher they hunt the reid deir in abundance; and somtymes they dryve them into the ocean sea at the *Pharo-head*." P. 3, 4.

"I have spoken alreadie of a place in Durines called the *Parve* or *Pharo-head*," &c. Ibid. p. 10.

The name of this district is still retained, and pronounced *Parve*. But *Porice* is a word unknown in Sutherland. It may be an *errat*. for *Parve*.

Shaw gives *porraisde* as Gael. for a parish. But this term is also said to be unknown in the Gael. of that country. C.B. *pori* signifies *pascere*, Davies.

PORKPIK, PORKEPIK, *s.* A porcupine.

"Ane uther canon of fonte callit thrawn mowth markit with the *porkpik* montit upoun ane new stok," &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 250.

"Ane uther moyane of fonte markit with the *porkepik*," &c. Ibid. p. 251. *Porkepik*, p. 248.

From Fr. *port-espice*, a porcupine. Other pieces had a salamander, a rose, &c. as distinctive marks.

PORPLE-WALL, *s.* A wall of partition.

"They forbid vs to speak to the Gentiles, they are enemies to the saluation of the Gentiles that by our ministrie should be wonne to God and to his church:

the *porple-wall* is broken down that dld hold out the Gentiles before, yet they will hold them out of the fold." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 96. V. PARFALL-WALL. To PORR, *v. a.* "To stab;" Gall. Encycl.

PORR, *s.* "The noise a sharp instrument makes, darting into the flesh;" *ibid.* V. POR, *s.*

PORRING IRON, apparently a poker.

In an inventory of furniture in the castle of Closeburn in Nithisdale, taken 1717, frequent mention is made of—"a chimney tongues, and shovel, a *porring iron*, and hearth besome."

Teut. *porr-en*, move; *urgere*, *cogere*, Kilian; as used in Belg., "to stir up, to excite," Sewel.

PORRIDGE, PORRITCH, *s.* Hasty-pudding.] *Add*;

Shall I, says Gib, stay here a' hame

Like witless Willie Clinted,

Whase pladdin wascoat o'er his wame

Shaws, he's in *porritch* stinted?

Davidson's Seasons, p. 16.

To PORTE on, *v. a.* To bring on, to direct.

"It becumis the people of all rankis to turne to God, and to leave their sinnes quihilk *portis* on Gods judgmentis aganes us." Act of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen, Nov. 1608, on occasion of an Earthquake; copied from the Session Register, Caled. Merc. Aug. 24th 1816.

Fr. *port-er*, Lat. *port-are*, to carry, to convey; or perhaps from *port* a harbour, as signifying to direct, like Fr. *apporter*, to bear or bring into; or *porter droit contre*, directly to take aim at.

PORTEOUS, PORTUIS-ROLL, *s.* A list of the persons indicted before the Justiciary Aire, &c.]

After the extract from P. Ploughman, col. 3.,

Insert;

O.Fr. *porteis* portatif; *porte hors*, breviaire, livre de l'eglise portatif à l'usage des ecclesiastiques; q. "what was carried by them abroad," or "out of doors;" Roquefort. *Add*, at the conclusion;

The term *Portuous-roll* is still used to denote the list of criminal causes to be tried at the circuit-courts, S.

PORTER, *s.* A term used by weavers, including twenty *splits*, or the fifth part of what they call a Hundred, S.

"What the Scotch weavers term a *Porter*, the English term a beer." Peddie's Weaver's Assistant, p. 152. V. BIER, *s.*

PORTIE, *s.* Air, mein, carriage, behaviour, Ayrs.

From Fr. *port-er* to carry, to bear. *Portée* denotes state, quality, condition.

PORTRACT, *s.* Portrait; O.Fr. *pourtraict*.

"Ordains his royall name, *portract*, and seal, to be used in the publick writings and judicatories of the kingdom, and in the mint-house," &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VI. 363.

POSNETT, *s.* A skillet, a small pan; a kitchen utensil.

"His heire sall haue—ane brander, ane *posnett*, ane bag to put money in, ane eulcruik." Burro Lawes, c. 125, s. 1.

This is merely E. *posnet*. The corresponding term in the Lat. copy is *fiscina*, which is rendered "a chese fat, or a fysahe lepe;" Ortus Vocab.

To POSS, *v. a.* 1. To push; S. *pouss*.] *Add*;

Lancaash. "*possing*," an action between thrusting and knocking;" Gl. T. Bobbin.

2. To pound, Ettr. For.

3. To POSS CLAES, to wash clothes by repeatedly lifting them up from the bottom of the tub, and then kneading them down with some force, Clydes.; *Pouss*, id.

"*Poss*, to squeeze wet clothes in a tub, to wash by squeezing;" Gall. Encycl.

POSSING-TUB, *s.* A tub for one branch of washing. V. *Pouss*, *v.*

'Tis strange the good old fashion should have fled, When double-girded *possing tubs* were made.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 482.

PORT-YOUL, PORT-YEULL. To sing Port-youl, to cry to weep.] *Add*;

"It's a sad time now, all folks are singing songs of jovialty, but the people of God, they must sing Port-youl." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 62.

TO POSSED, POSSEDE, POSSEID, *v. a.* To possess; Lat. *possid-ere*.

—"Charging him to tak ane inquisicioun—how the said twa acris of land has bene broukit & *possed* thir fyfty yeris bygane." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 39.

"That tharfore lettrez be writtin to mak the said prouest &c. of Perth, to broik & *possed* the saidis clousis & walter passagis of thar millis forsaid, as thai broikit & *possed* the samyn of before," &c. Ibid. A. 1493, p. 314.

"Quhy cry ye nocht out upone thair wickit consait, and als manifest sacrilege of utheris; and advertissis that the prophet incallis the wraith of God on thame, quha says, Lat us *posseid* be heretage the sanctuarie of God?" N. Winyet's Quest. Keith's Hist. App. p. 245.

POSSEDIE, *s.* Probably for *Posset*, a term which has been frequently used to denote a drugged potion.

"Robert Douglas—after denner in the castell, returning to Leyth, tuke his bed, and within tuo dayis died. Whither he gat a *possedie* or not God mak it knowin, for he swellit efter his death." R. Bannatyne's Trans. p. 270.

TO POSSESS, *v. n.* *Possest in*, infeoffed, having legal possession given.

—"He obtained the earldome of Marr from the king, and was *possest in* the same." Pitscottie, p. 184. *Possest in*, Ed. 1728.

POST, *s.* Stratum in a quarry, S.

"The stratum or *post*, as it is here called, of this quarry, is from 10 to 15 feet thick." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 52.

POSTIT, *part. pa.* "*Postit* wi' sickness," overpowered by it; Clydes.

This seems equivalent to, "Having no interval, or relief;" q. hurried on with the expedition of a *post*.

POST-SICK, *adj.* Expl. "bedrid," Roxb.

Often used; but whether the meaning be the same with that of the phrase, *Postit with sickness*, is doubtful.

POT, POTT, *s.* 2. A pond, a pool, &c.] *Add*;
"About this time a *pot* of the water of Brechin
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called Southesk, became suddenly dry, and for a short space continued so, but bolts up again, and turns to its own course; which was thought to be an ominous token for Scotland, as it so fell out." Spalding's Troubles, i. 40.

To the etymon given, *vo. Pele-Pot*; it may be added that Sax. *put* is given by Kilian as synon. with *poel*, and expl. lacuna, palus.

4. A shaft, or pit in a mine.

"Grantis—to the said Eustachius—the hail gold—mynes &c. with powar to serche out, win, and discover the saidis—mynes, and to break the groundis, mak sinkis and *potis* thairin to that effect as thai sall think expedient." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 369.

Teut. *put*, scrobs, fovea, fossa.

* POT. To have Pot or Pan in any place, to have the evidences of residence there.

"That *regula regulans* of confirmations is *domicilium defuncti et ubi habebat focum et larem*; but so it is, he had his residence, his wife, his bairns, and his family, in Glasgow; and though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there, yet he *had* not so much as a *pot* or a *pan* there." Fount. Dec. Suppl. ii. 470.

POT AND GALLOWS, the same with *Pit and Gallows*, Aberd.

POTAGE, *s.* Formerly used in S. precisely in the sense in which the same term is still used in France, for broth with vegetables in it.

—"Bakyne meit to my Ladie, at the discretioun of the maister houshalde, with *potages*, after their discretioun.—Ane kyde, with *potagis* refferit to the maister houshalde." Royal Household, A. 1567, Chalmers's Mary, i. 178.

POTATOE-BOGLE, *s.* "A scare-crow, placed in a potatoe-field to frighten rooks," S., Gl. Antiq.

To POTCH, *v. a.* To drive backwards and forwards; applied to a dirty way of using food. Children are said to *potch* their porridge, when they sup them only partially, leaving portions of them here and there in the dish, Ang., Aberd.; synon. *Kair*. V. KEIR.

This may be only a different sense of E. *potch*, to drive, to push; which Johnson derives from Fr. *poch-er*, "to thrust out the eyes as with the thumb." But Sw. *paat-a*, pronounced *pot-a*, fodicare, id., has a more original form.

POTIGARIES, *s. pl.* Drugs.

"Item, the 27 day of Julij to a Flemyng of Bruggess for certane *potigaries* to the King be Maister William Schevas archdene of Sanct Androis." Act of expenditure for King James the Third's person, &c. A. 1474.

L.B. *apothecaria*, res omnes quae à pharmacopolis vendi solent, Gall. *Droguet*. Du Cange.

POT-PIECE, *s.* An old name for that piece of ordnance called a mortar, obviously from its resemblance of a *pot*.

"Grievances to be remonstrated to his Majesty.

1. The provisions laid in the castle extraordinary, as granadoes, *pot-pieces*, and others, which are offensive and defensive." Spalding, i. 188.

"But those peeces of cannon that are farthest hard, are called *pot-peeces* or Mortiers, such as Mounts

[*vulgo Mounts-Meg*] on the castle of Edenburrugh, being so wide, that it is reported, that a man did get a child within, which I also warrant from my owne deede; but the truth is, it is a huge great peece, from whence did come our old Scots proverb, The Devill shoote *Mounts* in your a—e. Gentle reader, excuse my homeliness, since I was not the inventor of this proverb." *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 214, 215.

By that singular phrase, "which I also warrant from my owne deede," he merely means that he was not the author of the *story*.

POTTIE, *s.* A dimin. from *E. pot.*

To HAUD THE POTTIE BOILIN', to keep up the sport, *Aberd.*

POTTINGER, *s.* A jar, a kind of earthen vessel, *Aberd.*

POTTISEAR, *s.* A pastry-cook.

"Gif thair be ony cuikis or *pottisearis*, quha bakis pyis, and sellis thame not quhen thay ar hot, bot efterwart heatis thame agane, and swa sellis thame." *Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract.* p. 585.

This seems the sense here; and perhaps corresponds most nearly to the office of *Potagiarus pulmentarius*. V. POTTINGAR.

POUERALL, PURELL, *s.* The lowest class, &c.] *Add*;

"The brute of the erle of Huntlies death was at the begyning comonlie as I have written, alsweill amonge the *pureall* as amonges the richest that spak of it." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 490, 491.

Add to etymon;

O.Fr. *pouraille*, les pauvre gens; *Roquefort*.

POVIE, *adj.* 1. Snug, comfortable; applied to living. *Povie folk*, people possessing abundance, without making any shew, *Perths*. It seems nearly synon. with *Bein, Bene*, q. v.

2. Conjoining the ideas of spruceness and self-conceit, *Fife*.

This, I suspect, is radically the same with *Pavie*, q. v., used as a noun.

To POUK, *v. a.* To pluck. *Poukit-like*. V. under *Pook*, *v.*

POUK, *s.* A little pit or hole containing water or mire, *Moray*.

To POULLIE, *v. n.* "To look plucked-like;" *Gall. Encycl.*

POULLIE-HENS, "plucked-looking hens;" *ibid.*

This, it would appear, is merely from the *E. v.* to *pull*, to pluck.

POUNDLAW, *s.* Amerciament paid for delivery of goods that have been *poinded* or *pounded*.

—"Yit he nicht on nawayis eschaetit thame, nor baldin thame langer, be the lawes or customes of the Bordouris, bot quhill thai had payit ane grott for the heid [for each] of ilk peax [qu. piece?] for thair *poundlaw*." *Instructions for Ross Herald, Keith's Hist. App.* p. 69.

From *pound*, the act of *poinding*, and *law*, derived perhaps from *A.S. lae mos*, consuetudo. *Su.G. laegg-a*, however, signifies *solvere*, to pay.

POUNIE, *s.* The name given to the turkey-hen, *E.Loeth.*, while the male is called *Bubble-jock*.

This has originated from a misapplication of the *Fr. term.* V. *POUNE*.

POUNT, *s.* A point, *Fife*.

"I mak a *pount* to be an e'e-witness o' ilka business o' that sort." *Tennant's Card. Beaton*, p. 121. In *Fife* instead of *oi*, *ou* is used; as in *boul* for *boil*, *avoud* for *avoid*; &c.

POUR, *s.* 1. Used in the same sense with *Pourin*, for a small portion of liquid, as tea, &c., *Roxb.* 2. *A Pour of rain*, a heavy shower or fall of rain; as, "It's just an evendown *pour*," *S.*

This term, in all its acceptations, is pron. like *E. poor*. POURIE (pron. *poorie*), *s.* 1. A vessel for holding beer or other liquids, with a spout for *pouring*; a decanter, as distinguished from a mug. *Loth.*

2. A cream-pot, a small ewer, *S.* This seems to be the more general sense among the vulgar.

"A' the moveables—gaed wi' the heritage to his auld son—even the vera silver *pourie* that I gied her mysel—in a gift at her marriage." *The Entail*, ii. 23.

"The Doctor said, it put him in mind of Miss Jenny Macbride's side-board,—where all the pepper-boxes, *poories*, and tea-pots—of her progenitors are set out for a show, that tells her visitors they are but seldom put to use." *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 1821, p. 505.

POURINS (pron. *poorins*), *s. pl.* The thin liquid *poured* off from *sowens*, after fermentation, before they are boiled; that only being retained which gives them a proper consistence, *Fife*.

To POUSLE, *v. n.* To trifle. V. *POUZLE*.

To POUSS, *v. a.* 1. To push; as, "*To pouss* one's fortune," to try one's fortune in the world, *S.*

2. Applied to the washing of clothes.] *Add*;

Teut. polss-en, pulsare, trudere. *Polss-en int water*, quater aquas; *wt-polss-en*, egerere aquam; *Kilian*. To POUSS the Candle, to snuff it, *Roxb.*

This seems evidently *Su.G.* In Sweden they still say, *putsa liuset*, to snuff the candle. The word *pouss* has probably been transmitted from the Danes of Northumbria; for Dan. *puts-er lyset* has the same meaning. The word primarily signifies to trim, to set off, to adorn. In *Teut.* it assumes the form of *boets-en*, in *Germ.* of *butz-en*, ornare.

POUT, *s.* 2. A chicken, &c.] *Add*;

This, it would appear, is originally the same with *O.E.* "*Pult yonge henne*, *Gallinella*." *Prompt. Parv.* *Add*, as sense

4. *Caller Pout*, a small haddock, *Fife*—by an obvious misapplication of the term. It is used to denote a small trout, *Ettr. For.*

To POUT, *v. n.* To shoot at young partridges, *S.* POUTER, *s.* A sportsman who shoots young partridges or moorfowl, *Galloway*.

Now Willy frae his ain house en',

A wagtail shooter,

Wi' pointers on the hill did sten',

The prince o' *pouters*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 114.

POUTING, POUTTING, *s.* The *Pouting*, the sport of shooting young grouse or partridges, *S.*

—"The king being disposed to take his pleasure

at the *poutling* in Calder and Carnwath Muires, he acquaints the Lord Somervill with his resolution;—his Majestie being pleased withall to shew him he was resolved for some dayes to be his guest." *Memorie of the Somervills*, i. 241.

"An it like your honours, I can tell ye something that will keep the Captain wi' us amaisht as weel as the *pouting*—Hear ye na the French are coming." *Antiquary*, iii. 310.

To *POUT*, *v. n.* "To start up on a sudden, as something from under the water;" *Gall. Enc.*

To *POUT*, *POUTER*, *v. n.* To poke, to stir.] *Add*; Lancash. *pottert* disturb'd, vex'd.

POUT, *s.* A poker, *S.*] *Add*;

"A *fire pout*, an iron to stir up the fire with;" *Ray's Lett.* p. 334.

"*Foyar-potter*, an iron instrument to stir up the fire;" *T. Bobbins*.

To *POUTHER*, *v. n.* To canvass. *V. PEUTHER.*

POUTHER, *s.* 1. Hair-powder, *S.*

2. Gun-powder. *S.*

"And for the *pouter*, I e'en changed it, as occasion served,—for gin and brandy." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 294.

POUTHERED, *part. pa.* 1. Powdered, wearing hair-powder, *S.*

"Eh! sirs!—how bra' are we wi' our new black coat and our weel-*poutered* head, as if we had never kernered hunger nor thirst ourself!" *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 98.

2. Corned, slightly salted; *q.* having a sprinkling of salt, like the dusting of powder on the hair, *S.*

"Lord Allan, rest his saul, used to like a *poutered* guse, and said it was Latin for a *tass o' brandy*." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 298.

POUT-WORM, *s.* "The grub;" *Gall. Encycl.*

To *POUZLE*, *v. n.* 1. To search about with uncertainty, &c.] *Add*;

2. To trifle, *Fife.* *Pouslin'*, *part. adj.* Trifling. Allied, perhaps, to *Su.G. pussl-a*, continuo labore rem suam domesticam obire; *Sax. posel-n*, *id.*

3. Applied to one who is airy and finical, *Fife.*

4. Also to one who makes a boast of his wealth, especially as implying the idea that he has little or no reason for this, *ibid.*

POW, *s.* The poll, the head.] *Add*;

"Quhair as ye conclud your obiectione be reasone of the ambition and corrupted maneris of the tounes of Rome, I ansuere to you according to our Scottis prouerb, He sould haue ane hail *pow*, quha callis his nichtbour neitie now." *Nicol Burne*, F. 1316. 132, a.

POW, *s.* 4. The wharf or quay itself.] *Add*;

"So great is the predilection for whisky of the true highland flavour, that—a cargo of peats from Ferintosh was discharged this week at *Cambus Pow*." *Caled. Merc.* Jan. 24, 1824.

POW (pron. *poo*), *s.* A crab, *E. Loth.*; synon. *Partan*.

I have been informed that *Fr. poux* has the same meaning; but I have not met with the word in any lexicon.

POW-TAE, *s.* A crab's claw, *E. Loth.*

To *POW*, *v. a.* To pluck, to pull, *S.*] *Add*;

Cumb. pomen, pulling, *powt*, pulled; *Gl. Relph. Westmorel. pootin, pood.*

POWAN, *POAN*, *s.* The Gwiniad, *Salmo lavaretus*, *Linn.*

"Loch Lowmond,—besides abundance of other fishes, hath a kind of the owne named *Powan*, very pleasant to eat." *Monipennie's Scots Chron.* p. 153.

"Guiniad—Found in Loch-Mabon; called in those parts the *Vendace* and *Juvangis*; and in Loch-Lomond, where it is called the *Poan*." *Lightfoot's Flora Scot.* i. 61.

"Besides a multitude of other fishes, it hath some of a peculiar kind, very pleasant to eat; they call them *Pollacks*." *Buchannan's Hist. B. i.* In the original, *Pollacas* vocant. *Lib. i. c. 23.*

Pollack is evidently a misnomer. As the Gwiniad is the *Pollen* of Lough-Neagh, there can be no doubt that the *Ir.* name had found its way into the west of Scotland, and originated that of *Powan*. *V. VENDACE.* *POWART*, 1. A tadpole, *Roxb.* *V. POW-HEAD.* 2. The minute-hand of a clock, *Roxb*; perhaps from a supposed resemblance in its form or motion to a tadpole.

3. A seal, *phocaena*, *Fife.*

POWDERBRAND, *s.* A disease in grain.

"The black ears in barley and oats, provincially termed *powder-brand*, and which are more frequently found in American barley, than in any other variety, may be prevented, or at any rate greatly checked, by well washing the seed previous to sowing." *Edin. Even. Courant*, April 7, 1818.

Perhaps *q. fudder-brand*, the burning of lightning. *V. FUDDER.*

POW-HEAD, *s.* A tadpole.] *Add*;

O.E. poled, *id.* "Poled, a young tode;—*polet*, the blacke thyng that a tode cometh of; [*Fr.*] *cauesot*;" *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 55, b.*

POWIE, *s.* Expl. "a young turkey," *Roxb.*

This, I suppose, is merely corr. from *Fr. poulet*, and had originally denoted a pullet in a general sense.

POWLICK, *s.* A tad-pole, *Perths.*

POWRIT (pron. *pooris*), *s.* A tadpole, *Fife*; apparently the same with *Powart*, *q. v.*

POWSOWDIE, *s.* Sheep-head broth.] *Add*;

"I canna gang into the kitchen to direct any thing, for he's hovering there making some *powsowdie* for my Lord, for he doesna eat like other folk neither." *Antiquary*, iii. 117.

2. Milk and meal boiled together.] *Add*;—any mixture of incongruous sorts of food, *S.*, *Gl. Antiq.* The term seems to be used in this sense in the following passage.

In haf an hour he's get his mess

O' crowdy-mowdy,

An' fresh *powsowdy*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 24.

Taylor was a native of Banffs. *V. his Poems*, p. 81.

To *POWT*, *v. n.* To make short and as it were convulsive motions with the hands or feet, *Clyd.*

POWT, *s.* A short and kind of convulsive motion.

To express great exhaustion, it is said, "He couldna play *powt*," *ibid.*

Perhaps from *Fr. pui, paute*, the paw or foot, *q. to*

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strike with the foot. C.B. *pwith* signifies a thrust, and *pwyth-aw* to thrust in.

POWTE, *s.* The same with *Pout*, a young partridge or moor-fowl.

"The dousane of *Powtes* twelve pennies;" Act Parl. A. 1555, Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 392.

TO POWTER, *v. n.* 1. To do little easy jobs, Ettr. For.

This seems merely a secondary sense of *Pouter*, to poke. V. *POUT*, *v.*

2. To rummage in the dark, S.A.

"There's no the like o' him ony gate for *powtering* wi' his fingers amang the het peat-ashes, and roasting eggs." Waverley, iii. 236.

"*Powtering*, *pollering* ; groping and rummaging in the dark ;" Gl. Antiq. V. *POUT*, *POUTER*, *v.*

PRACTAND, *part. pr.*

—Scho callit to hir cheir—

A peruerst pardoneir,

And *practand* palmair.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 54.

The sense is uncertain. Teut. *pracht-en* signifies superbire. Perhaps it may be equivalent to E. *prating* ; Teut. *pract-en* fabulari, nugari, as palmers were much given to romance.

PRACTICK, **PRACTIQUE**, *s.* Uniform practice in the determination of causes ; a forensic term, S.

"Dispones to the said colledge—all freedoms, &c. that to any frie colledge within this realme be law & *practick* is known to apperteane." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 70.

"An uniform series of decisions of the court of session, i. e. of their judgments on particular points, either of right or of form,—anciently called *Practicks*, is by Mackenzie—accounted part of our customary law." Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 1. § 47.

Fr. *practique*, "the forme, stile, course of pleading, or of proceeding, in the law ;" Cotgr.

PRACTING, *part. pr.* Accomplishing.

—Presumpteous in pryd,

Practing noth'ing expert

In cunningy cumpass nor kert.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 97.

Lat. *peract-us*, performed, from *perag-o*, *perag-ere*.

* **PRAISE**, *s.* Figuratively used as a designation for God, the object of *praise*, S.

Sume ran to coffers, and sume to kists,

But nought was stown that cou'd be mist ;

She dancid her lane, cry'd, *Praise* be blest !

I have ludg'd a leil poor man.

Gaber-lunzie Man, st. 5.

"*Praise* be blest, God be praised. This is a common form still in Scotland with such as, from reverence, decline to use the sacred name." Callender's Anc. Scott. Poems, p. 5.

The phrase, *Thanks to Praise*, is used in the same sense in Skinner's Poetical Epistle to Burns.

TO PRAM, *v. a.* To press, to straiten for room, Shetl.

Teut. *pram-en* premere, urgere, opprimere, Kilian.

TO PRAN, **PRANN**, *v. a.* 1. To hurt, to wound, to bruise, Aberd.

—A menseless man

Cam a' at anes athort his hinch

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A sowff, and gart him *prann*

His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 129.

This might seem the same with Teut. *prang-en* comprimere, arctare, constringere. But it is undoubtedly from Gael. *pronn-am* to bruise, whence *pronnadh*, a bruise. It is not improbable that both the Teut. and Celt. terms have had a common origin. Perhaps C.B. *breuan-u*, to bruise, is of the same stock.

2. Apparently,—to chide, to reprehend, *ibid.*

Jean, we'll need to wear hame, I doubt,

We'll baith be *prann'd* for biding out.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

PRANE HYIR.

"xij℥ Scottis askit for the *prane hyir* havand thair gudis to the schip." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

Probably corr. from Belg. *pram*, a flat-bottomed boat ; Dan. *pram*, a bark.

TO PRAP one's self *up*, to support one's self on some ground of confidence or other ; generally applied to what is frivolous, S. *Prop*, E.

"O that's a matter o' moonshine ; ye see he *praps* himsel' *up* on his station and his degree ; but he was a wise man that said, 'Pride goeth before a fall.' Saxon and Gael, i. 77.

TO PRAT, *v. n.* To become restive, as a horse or ass that refuses to move, Roxb.

Teut. *pratt-en* ferocire, superbire.

PRAT, **PRATT**, *s.* 1. A trick, &c.] *Add* ;

To Take the Prate, to become restive ; applied to a horse, Roxb.

Nor did I prance, an' take the *prate*

Up braes, when in a pinch,

Nor on my haughs the stretcher sat,

Gif I cou'd gain'd an inch.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 61.

PRATFU', **PRETFU'**, *adj.* Trickish, full of *prats*, Loth. V. **PRAT**.

PRATTIK, *s.* 6. A trick, S.] *Add* ;

To Prieve Prattiks, to attempt to play tricks ; as,

"Dinna *prieve* your *prattiks* on me ;" Roxb.

PRECABLE, *adj.* What may be imposed in the way of taxation.

—"As thai are ane pairt of the bodie and memberis subiect to the payment of taxt, stent, watcheing, warding, and all vther *precable* charges, even sa all the commodities of the said cietie suld be commoun to thaim all." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

L.B. *precario* is expl. *Questa, seu roga, tributum, quod exigitur quasi deprecando*, ut habet Lex Longobard. *Precare*, *precariam* vel *questam* imponere ; Du Cange.

PRECARIE, *s.* Indulgence ; an old law term.

"Ane tenent beand warnit be his master at Whitsunday to flit and remove, and thairefter thoillit or sufferit be tolerance and *precarie* of his master to sit still and remane to ane certane day, may lauchfullie be put forth,—the said time of tolerance beand by-past." Balfour's Pract. p. 458.

The Lat. adv. *precario*, from which this is evidently formed, occurs in p. 460. "He quha is in possessioun of ony landis *precario*, or be tolerance of ony other persoun havand richt and titill thairto," &c.

L.B. *precaria* was the designation of those tributes

which were originally given under the name of *benefolences*, although afterwards, from immemorial custom, viewed as obligatory, and therefore exacted by authority. They are supposed to have received their name from being solicited or *prayed for*. The term, in like manner, denotes indulgence given in consequence of solicitation. V. PRECABLE.

PRECEPTORIE, *s.* A body of knights professedly devoted to the cause of religion, a commandery.

"It is fund—that the richt of superioritie off all lands, &c.—pertaining to quhatsumever abbacies, priories, pryoressis, *preceptories*—pertenis to his Majesty." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 164.

—"Wnder the samyne actes ar comprehendit all *templelands* pertaining to the *preceptorie* of Torphichen." Ibid. 165.

L.B. *praeceptoriae*, praedia Praeceptoribus assignata; *Commanderies*. Praeceptores, the commanders of the houses which the knights of St. John and the Templars possessed in the provinces. Du Cange thinks that they were thus denominated, as being the great priors of each province, to whom the supreme authority, in their several districts, belonged. For L.B. *praeceptor* is rendered, Dominus, princeps, supremus magistratus.

To PREE, *v. a.* To taste; as, "*Pree* my sneeshin," taste my snuff, S. V. PRIE.

To PREEK, *v. n.* To be spruce, to crest; as, "A bit *preekin* bodie," one attached to dress, and at the same time self-conceited and presumptuous, Teviotd.; from a common origin with E. *to Prick*, to dress one's self.

Belg. *prijck-en*, synon. with *pronck-en* dare se spectandum, Kilian; *pryk-en*, "to make a proud shew," Sewel. V. PRINK, *v.*

PREEK, *s.* Impatient eagerness to accomplish any thing, Upp. Lanarks.

As in this district *i* short is often pron. as *ee*, it may be merely E. *prick*; or from A.S. *prica*, Isl. *prik*, stimulus, as we speak of the *spur* of the occasion.

PRES, *s.* Crowd, press, Roxb.

To PREEVE, *v. n.* To stop at any place at sea, in order to make trial for fish, Orkn.

Evidently the *v. Preif* used in a peculiar sense.

To PREF, *v. a.* To prove.

—"Assignis to him the v day of Maij nixt to cum —to *pref* the avale of the saidis malez & proffitis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 126.

"He—sall content & pay to thaim the costis & scathis that he may *pref* he has sustenit," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 98, *et pass.* V. PREIF, *v.*

Preue is the O.E. form, in different senses. "*Preuyn* or prouen. Probo. *Preuyn* or assayen. Examino." Prompt. Parv.

PREF, PREIF, *s.* A proof, a legal probation.

—"That he tak the *pref* before him & warne the partys tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 127.

The pronunciation, *preif*, is still retained in Aberd. and other northern counties.

—"Ordinis that lettrez be writtin to the said Wilyam to tak the said *preif* before him, & set a day tharto, and warne the partiis tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 192.

* To PREFACE, *v. n.* This *v.* has been used in a peculiar sense in S., to denote the mode in which ministers began divine service, by giving a short practical paraphrase of those verses of the Psalm which were to be sung before prayer.

"He had—a singular gift of *prefacing*, which was always practised in that day, for the tuning and tempering of the minds and spirits of people for duties through the day." Walker's Passages, p. 150.

As this plan was very popular, it is still continued in some country places.

PREYNE, &c. *s.* A pin made of wire.] *Add*;

It is a singular superstition, which prevails in the north of S. at least, that all the *pins*, which have been used in dressing a bride on her marriage day, must be thrown away; as it would be deemed unlucky, were any of them applied to any other use.

To PREIN, PRENE, PRIN, *v. a.* To pin.] *Add*;

"The wig being put in order, I carried it to the bed-room, and—*prinned* it to the bed curtains." The Steam-Boat, p. 299.

Prein or *Preen* expresses the pronunciation of the word better than *Prin*.

Isl. *prion-a* connectere, consuere; G. Andr. p. 193.

PREIN-COD, *s.* A pin-cushion, S.

This is one of the articles mentioned in the royal treasury, A. 1578.

"Ane *preincod* of blew and yallow velvot."—"Ane litle *preincod* of crammose satine broderit with gold." Inventories, p. 239.

The Widow Broddy by the slap,

Wha sold the tartan *preen-cods*,

By whisky maul'd, lay *but* her cap,

Her head upon a green sod,

Right sick, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, &c. p. 78.

PREIN-HEAD, *s.* The head of a pin, S.

"No worth a *prein-head*," a phrase commonly used to intimate that the thing spoken of is of no value whatsoever, S.

PREJINK, *adj.* Trim, finically tricked out, Ayrs.; a variety of *Perjink*.

"Mrs. Fenton,—seeing the exposure that *prejink* Miss Peggy had made of herself,—laughed for some time as if she was by herself." The Provost, p. 203.

PREJINCTLY, *adv.* With minute exactness, Ayrs.

"The next I spoke to was a young genteel man, with a most methodical gravat, *prejinctly* tied." The Steam-Boat, p. 180.

PREJINKITIE, *s.* Minute nicety or accuracy, Ayrs.

"I dinna weel understand—how to correc the press, and to put in the points, wi' the lave o' the wee *prejinkities*." Sir A. Wylie, i. 285. V. PERJINK.

To PREIS, *v. n.* This has been expl. to attempt; but it seems to claim a stronger sense, to exert one's self strenuously.

"What dexterity in preaching, boldness in re-proving, if I should *preis* to set out, it were as one who would light a candle to let men see the sun." M'Crie's Life of Knox, ii. 238.

It seems originally the same with E. *to press*. O.E. *preese* is used in the sense of *press*. "*Preese* or throng. *Pressura*." Prompt. Parv.

To PREK, PÆYK, *v. n.* To gallop.] *Add*;

Hence the name *pricker*, applied, both by S. and E. writers, to a light horseman, from his galloping across the country. It seems especially to have denoted those employed as skirmishing parties. Thus, in the account of *Hertford's Expedition in Scotland*, it is said:

"This daye, in our marchynge, dyuers of theyr *prickers*, by reason of the saide myste, gaue vs alarme, and came so far within our array, that they vnhorsed one betwene the vanwarde and the battayll, beyng within two hundreth fote of the Lorde Lieutenaut." *Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 10.

Elsewhere the *s.* and *v.* appear in their natural connexion.

"Commaunding them they shoulde defende the house & tary within (as they coulde not get out) till his retorne, whiche should be on the morow, with municion & relief, he with his *prikkers prikt* quite his ways." *Somerset's Expedition*, *Dalyell*, p. 35.

"The habits of the borderers fitted them particularly to distinguish themselves as light cavalry; and hence the name of *prickers* and *hobylers*, so frequently applied to them." *Minstrelsy Border*, I. *Introd.* lxxx.

Phillips expl. *Pricker* as if the term had been borrowed from the chace: "A term in hunting, for a huntsman on horseback."

PREKAT, *s.* "xij *prekattis* of wax;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

This is certainly the same with O.E. *pryket*. "*Pryket* of a candell weyke. *Faga*." *Prompt. Parv.* But good old *Fraunces's Latin* is often as obscure as his English. *Faga* I have found nowhere else.

TO PREMIT, *v. a.* To premise, to remark before something else; *Lat. praemitt-ere*.

"He doth, in this and the next verse, *premit* a general doctrine thereunto, in borrowed tearmes, consisting of two branches," &c. *Hutcheson on John*, p. 299.

PRENT-BUKE, *s.* A book in print, S.

"She minds naething of what passes the day—but set her on auld tales and she can speak like a *prent buke*." *Antiquary*, ii. 287.

PRENTICE, **PRENTEISS**, *s.* An apprentice, S.

"And gif thay depart, or be takin or entysd from the maister or maistres seruice, the maister or maistres to haue the lyke action and remedy as for their feit seruand and *prenteiss*." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1574, *Ed.* 1814, p. 88.

TO PRESCRYVE, **PRESCRIBE**, *v. n.* 1. To prescribe; applied to property when lost by the lapse of time; an old forensic term.

"Redemptioun of comprysit landis hes ane uther nature nor landis under reversioun, be ressoun that comprysit landis expiris and *prescryvis* sevin yeiris being bypast; bot landis annalyeit under reversioun *prescryvis* nevir." A. 1540. *Balfour's Pract.* p. 147.

2. Used in reference to legal deeds which lose their force in consequence of not being followed up in due time.

—"In tyme to cum all obligaciounis maid or to be maide, that beis nocht folowyt within xi yeiris sall *prescrive* and be of na awaill." *Parl. Ja. III.* A. 1474, *Ed.* 1814, p. 107.

PRET, *s.* A trick, S.; same with *Prat, Pratt*, q. v.

"It wald be cruel to the pure cheilds quha write plays, an' siclike trashtrie, for the fowk in Lonnon to detect an' expose the bits o' *prets*, by quhilk they inveigle the public to buy their beuks." The Scotsman, published in Paisley, A. 1812, p. 29.

PRETFU, *adj.* V. **PRATFU**.

* **TO PRETEND**, *v. a.*

"Both thir acts—were hastily *pretended*, dispersed, and spread with all diligence, to the haill ministers and parish churches within the kingdom." *Spalding*, ii. 112.

PRETENSE, *s.* Design, intention.

"All thys by my *pretense* I haif writtin, not belevand bot ye wald haif biddin at the jugement of the auncient Doctouris." *Crosraguell's Compend. Tract.* *Keith's Hist. App.* p. 198.

Fr. pretendre not only signifies to pretend, but also to mean, to intend; *pretente*, a purpose. "More than I intended;" *Marg.*

TO PRETEX, *v. a.* To frame, to devise; *Lat. praetex-ere*.

"Thairfor keip your promes, and *pretex* na ioukrie be my Lorde of Cassillis writing." *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, B. iii. b.

PRETTY, *adj.* 1. Small in size, S.B.] *Add*;

It has been used in this sense in O.E. "But a *pretye* deale; *Qung bien peu*." *Palsgr. F.* 449, a. "A *prety* start ago; *Vne petite espace de temps*. A *prety* whyle ago; *Vng peu de temps passe*." *Ibid. F.* 452, b. "*Praty* lyttle one; *Paruulus*;" *Huloet*. "*Paruulus*,—veraie littell, small, *preatie*;" *Biblioth. Elyot*. 3. *Polite*.] *Add*;

In this sense it is said of Capt. Forbes, nicknamed *Kaird*; "He was a *pretty* soldier;" *Spalding*, i. 243.

4. Handsome, well-made; as applied to soldiers, nearly equivalent to *able-bodied*.

"The laird was not at home, but his lady with some *pretty* men was within the house, which was furnished with ammunition," &c. *Ibid.* i. 220.

"He even mentioned the exact number of recruits who had joined *Waverley's* troop from his uncle's estate, and observed they were *pretty men*, meaning not handsome, but stout warlike fellows." *Waverley*, i. 258.

5. Brave, intrepid.

—"Probably he had been torn in pieces if it had not been that the said Francis, with the help of two *pretty* men that attended him, rescued him out of their barbarous hands." *Guthry's Mem.* p. 28.

"We are three to three," said the lesser Highlander, glancing his eyes at our party, 'if ye be *pretty* men, draw,' and, unsheathing his broadsword, he advanced on me." *Rob Roy*, iii. 21.

6. Possessing mental, as well as corporeal accomplishments.

"Mr. Strachan was a gentleman, and a *pretty* man both in parts and in body, and undervalued all the Cants." *Orem's Chanonry*, *Aberd.* p. 178.

PRETTIKIN, *s.* A feat; also a trick, *Shetl.*

Isl. prella deceptio, *prell-r* dolus malus, *G. Andr. Prett-a*, fallere, *Haldorson*. This word may justly be viewed as a diminutive from *Prattik*, q. v.

PREVIS, *s. pl.* Literally, proofs; used to denote witnesses.

—"Beauss the said Bernard allegiit it wes pait, & his *previs* wald nocht comper to pef the sammyn, the lordes—assignis to the said Bernard the ix day of October—to summond his *witnes*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 323.

PREVE. In *preve*, in private, privily. V. A. PERTHE, APERTK.

PRY, *s.* Refuse, small trash; as the *pry* of onions, of potatoes, &c. those that are so small as to be scarcely worth the trouble of gathering, or almost unfit for use, Fife.

Belg. *pry* signifies carrion. But perhaps the term has rather been introduced from Holland, by some gardener; especially as it seems chiefly, if not exclusively, applied to culinary stuffs. For Belg. *prey* denotes a chibol or small onion; Sewel.

PRY, *s.*

"The most common of all, especially in the higher parts of the country, are different species of *Carex*, here called *pry*, and by Ainsworth interpreted *sheer-grass*." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 108.

PRICK, *s.* A wooden skewer.] *Add*;

Pudding-prick is used in the same sense, A. Bor. "He hath thwitten a mill-post into a *pudding-prick*, Prov." Grose.

2. A wooden bodkin or pin for fastening one's clothes, S.

"It's a bare moor that you'll go o'er and no get [a] *prick* to your blanket," S. Prov.; "Spoken of getting, scraping fellows, who will be making something of every thing." Kelly, p. 184.

3. An iron spike. V. **PRICK-MEASURE**.

Of Morton it is said; "He was condemned to be headed,—and that head that was so witty in worldly affairs—to be set on a *prick* on the highest stone of the gavell of the tolbooth, that is towards the public street." Melvill's MS. p. 79.

To **PRICK**, *v. n.* To run as cattle do in a hot day, Mearns.

PRICKERS, *s. pl.* Light-horsemen.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Prekar* of hors. *Cursitator*.—*Prikyng* of hors. *Cursitacio*." Prompt. Parv. V. **PREK**, *v.*

PRICKIE AND **JOCKIE**, a childish game, played with pins, and similar to *Odds or Evens*, Teviotd. *Prickie* denotes the point, and *Jockie* the head of the pin.

PRICKLY TANG, *Fucus serratus*, Linn., S.

PRICKMALEERIE, *adj.* Stiff and precise, Ayrs.

"It would hae been mair to the purpose had ye been kirning drogs with the pistle and mortar in your ain shop, than gallanting—with an auld *prick-maleerie* Dowager, to pick holes in the coats o' your neighbours." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 13.

Perhaps from the E. phrase to *prick up the ears*, the *l* being inserted *euphoniae causa*.

PRICK MEASURE, the measure used for grain, according to act of parliament.

"Notwithstanding that thay ar chargit to ressave the *prick measure*, conforme to the act of parliament,

yet they will make na vse of the samen." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 425.

This refers to the terms of a former act concerning the *firiot*.

"That the mouth be reyngit about with a circle of girth of irne inwith and outwith; haveing a croce irne bar passing ovir fra the ane syd to the wther, thrie squarit, ane edge down and a plane syde vp, quhilk sall gang rewill richt with the edge of the firiot;—and that thair be a *prik* of irne, ane inche in roundnes, with a schulder under and abone, ryssing upright out of the centrie or middis of the bottom of the firiot, and passing throw the middis of the said ovir corss bar," &c. Acts Ja. VI. Ed. 1814, III. 522. V. **PRICK**, *s.*, sense 3.

PRICK-ME-DAINTY, **PRICK-MY-DAINTY**, *adj.* Fincial in language or manner, S.

"Bailie Pirlet, who was naturally a gabby *prick-me-dainty* bodie, enlarged at great length, with all his well dockit words, as if they were on chandler's pins." The Provost, p. 235.

"Nane of your deil's play-books for me," said she; 'it's an ill world since sic *prick-my-dainty* doings came in fashion." St. Ronan, i. 274.

PRIDEFOW, **PRYDFULL**, **PRIDEFU'** *adj.* Proud, q. full of pride, S.] *Add*;

The *prydfull* loking of myne eine,
Let not bee rutit in my hert.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 70.

"I wes almaist astoneist at thair proud presumption in sa hiech an interprise, and in sa *prydeful* and arrogant proceedingis, that sa obscur men durst presume to medle thame aganis all auctoritie." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 219.

"I hae been sae lang accustomed to the Scots, that fouk wad think me *pridefu'* gin I waur to begin the English." Glenfergus, i. 338.

PRIDEFULLY, *adv.* Very proudly, with great pride, S.

"The town thought evil of Haddo's behaviour, to ride so *pridefully* about the cross, after hurting of their baillie, and his brother." Spalding, ii. 89.

PRIDEFULNESS, **PRIDEFOWNESS**, *s.* A great degree of pride or haughtiness, S.

"The king, hearing of this *pridefulness*, caused the earl of Orkney—to pass in Galloway and Clydesdale, and gather up all the rents in these parts to the king's profits," &c. Pitcottie, Ed. 1728, p. 34. *Proudness*, Ed. 1814.

To **PRIE**, *v. a.* To taste, S. V. **PREIF**, *v.*

To **PRIE** one's mou', to take a kiss, S.

He took aff his bonnet, and spat in his chow,
He dighted his gab, and he *prie'd* her mou'.

Muirland Willie, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 75.

It is said that a lady of great humour completely non-plussed an English gentleman, who boasted his perfect acquaintance with the Scottish language, by an invitation, his apparent disregard to which must have subjected him to severe ridicule afterwards. Assured of her safety, even in a large company, from the gentleman's ignorance, she said to him, "Canty callan, cum *prie* my mou'." Little did he imagine that the lady invited him to salute her.

PRIEST. *To be one's priest, to kill him.] Add;*
 —Syne claught the fellow by the breast,
 An' wi' an awfu' shak,
 Swore he wad shortly be his priest,
 An' threw him on his back
 Fu' flat, that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

PRIEST, s. *A great priest, a strong but ineffectual inclination to go to stool, a tenesmus, Roxb.; in other counties a praiss.*

Perhaps from Fr. *press-er*, to press, to strain.

PRIEST-CAT, PREEST-CAT, s. "An ingleside game," Gall.

"A piece of stick is made red in the fire; one hands it to another, saying,

'About wi' that, about wi' that,

Keep alive the preest-cat.'

"Then round is handed the stick, and whosoever's hand it goes out in, that [person] is in a *wad*, and must kiss the *crook*, the *cleps*, and what not, ere he gets out of it. Anciently, when the *priest's cat* departed this life, wailing began on [in] the countryside, as it was thought it became some supernatural being, a witch, perhaps, of hideous form; so to keep it alive was a great matter." Gall. *Encycl.*

* **PRIESTCRAFT, s.** The clerical profession, equivalent to *priesthood*.

"That all men of the saides craftes do and fulfill their auld consuetude and wse to the wpholde of devyne service at the said alter ouklike and daylie, and to the *priestcraft* at the alter as effeirs." Seill of Caus, Edin. 2 May 1483, MS.

PRIEST-DRIDDER, s. The "dread of priests;" Gall. *Encycl.*

PRIEVIN', s. A tasting, S.; q. putting a thing to the proof. V. **PREIF, v.**

To PRIG, v. n. To haggle.] *Add;*

This would seem nearly allied to Sw. *praeg-a en*, to extort upon a person; Wideg. It is by no means improbable that O.E. *prokk* is originally the same. "Prokken or stifly asken. Procor." Prompt. Parv.

PRIGGER, s. A haggler in making a bargain, S.

PRIGGA TROUT, the Banstickle, Shetl.

"*Gasterosteus Aculeatus* (Linn. Syst.), *Prigga Trout*, Banstickle." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 312.

Perhaps q. the *prickly trout*; from Isl. *prik* stimulus, *prik-a* pungere.

PRIGMEDAINTY, s. The same with **PRICK-MEDAINTY**.

PRIGNICKITIE, adj. The same with **PER-NICKITIE**, Teviotdale.

PRIMAR, s. 1. A designation formerly given to the Provost of a college, S.; synon. *Principal*.

"All these pageants, with the speeches, were devised and composed by Mr. John Adamson, *Primar*, Mr. William Drummond of Hauthorndean," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 123.

"Mr. John Adamson, *Principal*, had allotted to him 180 merks a-year for the charges of a servant, and for buying of coals, to give dry air for preservation of the volumes." Ibid. p. 110.

As the Provost of this University was for many

years first professor of theology, it is believed that he was called *Primar* for this reason.

"In it there is a *Primar* or Principal, a Professor of Theology, a Professor of the Civil Law," &c. Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*, p. 22. Ed. 1718.

"In presence of the Provost, Baillies and Council of the Brugh of Aberdeine, compeired Mr. Patrick Dune, Doctor of Physick and *Primar* of the New Colledge within the said Brugh, and declared that he had lately conquest the lands of Ferrichill." Mortific. by Dr. Dune.

Dr. Dune is called "*Principal* of the New Colledge Aberdeine." Ibid.

2. It occurs, in one instance, as denoting a person who was merely a professor.

Mr. Patrick Sands is denominated "*Primar* of the Philosophy Colledge." Crauf. p. 91. This, however, is obviously a deviation from the usual phraseology.

PRIMARIAT, s. The principality in a university.

"The citie-council, &c. unanimously set their eyes upon Mr. John Adamson, minister at Libberton, to succeed to Mr. Robert Boyd in the *Primariat*." Craufurd, ut sup. p. 97.

PRIMANAIRE, s. Apparently a corr. of the legal term *premunire*, Roxb.

For sylphs that haunt the bogs and meadows,

That far frae *primanaire* wad lead us,

They warn'd us a', and bad us fear,

If ever Frenchmen do come here.

The Two Frogs; A. Scott's Poems, p. 48.

* **To PRIME, v. a.** 1. To take a large dose of intoxicating liquor; as, "Thai lads are weel *prim'd*," S.

"*Pryme*, to fill or stuff;" Gl. Picken. But I have never heard the term used in regard to solids.

2. It is transferred to the feelings or affections; as, "I sent him aff weel *prim'd* wi' passion," S.

These must be viewed as oblique uses of the E. v. signifying "to put powder in the pan of a gun," or "to serve for the charge of a gun."

PRYMEGILT, PRYNGILT, s. A term used to denote a tax paid for the privilege of entering a harbour.

"Grantit—the indraucht thairof, and *prymegilt* of all ships coming to the said port." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 93.

"Togidder with the chartour grantit to the saidis provest &c. of Edinburgh of the jurisdiction of the poirt and harberie of Leithe, with the libertie of the *prymgilt* to be vplifted for sustentation of the pure and decayit marineris within the said toun of Leith," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 668. The term occurs four times in this act; still with the same orthography.

—"With power to—vptak the tollis, customeis, *pryngilt*, averene, entreis silver, gadgeing silver," &c. Ibid. p. 627.

Pryngilt must undoubtedly be viewed as an *errat.* of some transcriber. *Prymegilt* is probably from Teut. *priem* or S. *prime*, and *gilt*, as being the money or duty first payable on entering a harbour.

To PRIMP, v. a. To deck one's self in a stiff, and affected manner.

PRIMPIT, part. pa. 1. Stiffly dressed, &c.] *Add;*

—Nae ill he limped ;
Just i' the newest fashion *primped*,
Wi' powder'd crown.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 10.

2. Full of affectation, S.

The tanner was a *primpit* bit,
As flimsy as a feather ;
He thought it best to try a hit,
Ere a' the thrang shou'd gather.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

Expl. in Gloss. " delicate, nice."

To **PRIMP**, *v. n.* To assume prudish or self-important airs, Buchan.

Young *primpin* Jean, wi' cuttie speen,
Sings dum' to bake the bannocks.—

Tarras's Poems, p. 72. V. BY-SHOT.

* **PRINCIPAL**, *adj.* Prime, excellent, Aberd.
PRINCIPAL, *s.* The Provost of a college, S.
Primar was formerly synon.

" Payand yeirlic, for the teynd sheaves of the
saisd lands, to the *Principal*, Subprincipal, Masters
and Members of the Kinges Colledge of Old Aber-
deine, the soume of fiftie merks money foressaid at
the termes of payment used and wont allenarlie."
Mortific. by Dr. Dune.

It does not appear that the term is used in this
sense in E. V. **PRIMAR**.

To **PRINK**, **PRINCK**, *v. a.* Todeck, to prick, S.] *Add*;

She *princked* hersell and prin'd hersell,

By the ae light of the moon,

And she's away to Carterhaugh

To speak wi' young Tamlane.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 249.

To **PRINKLE**, *v. n.*] *Add*;

My blude ran *prinklin'* through my veins,

My hair began to steer O,

My heart play'd deep against my breast,

As I beheld my dear O.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 200.

" Are ye an angel o' light," said she, in a soft tremulous voice, 'that ye gar my heart *prinkle* sae wi' a joy that it never thought again to taste.' Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 270.

PRINKLING, *s.* A tingling or thrilling sensation, S.

" There was—a kind o' kittling, a sort o' *prinkling* in my blood like, that I fand wadna be cured but by the slap o' a sword, or the point o' a spear." Perils of Man, ii. 234.

" I fand the very hairs o' my head begin to creep, and a *prinklin* through a' my veins and skin like needles and preens." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 39. V. the *v.*

PRIORIE, *s.* Precedence, priority.

" The kingis maiestie,—anent the *priorie* in places and voting, for removeing of all sic occasionis of controverseis and *celestis* heirefter, hes gevin and grantit commissioun," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 246.

PRYORESSE, **PRIORISSIE**, *s.* A nunnery.

" It is fund—that the richt of superioritie of all lands—pertaining to quhatsumever abbacies, priories, *pyoressis*, &c. perteinis to his Majestie." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 164.

" There is a curious document with relation to these
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[abbesses and prioresses], after the death of Dame Christiane Ballenden prioress of the *priorissie* of the Senis besyde the burrowmore of Edin." Dr. M'Crie's Life of Melville, i. 150, N:

As *pyoressis* are here distinguished from *pyories*, the term seems borrowed from L.B. *priorissa*, she who presides over nuns. *Prioria*, however, denotes a monastery—*Prioria nigrorum monachorum* in Massilia. Chron. A. 1129.

To **PRISE**, **PRIZE** up, *v. a.* To force a lock open, by means of some iron instrument pushed in between the bolt and the socket, or used as a lever, S.; apparently from the act of *pressing*.

PRISE, **PRIZE**, *s.* A lever, S.

PRYSAR, *s.* An appraiser, or prizer of goods, S.
" Sworne *Prysar*;" Aberd. Reg.

O.E. " *Prysar* or settar of price in a market, or other lyke. Metaxarius. Licitator. Taxator." Prompt. Parv.

PRISONERS, *s. pl.* To play at Prisoners, a game common among young people in S. V. **BAR**.

PRIVIE, *s.* The privet, an herb.

" *Ligustrum, privie*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

PRIZATION, *s.* Valuation, Aberd.

To **PROCESS**, *v. a.* To proceed against one in a legal manner, S.] *Add*;

—" They ordained his minister to *process* and excommunicate him, in case of disobedience." Spalding, ii. 52.

This term is applied both to civil and to ecclesiastical prosecutions.

PROCUIRE, *s.* Procurement.

Of Ancus Martius we reid the greit mischance,
Quha rang in Rome in proude preheminance,
Slaine be Lucinis, at Tanaquillis *procuire*.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 262.

To **PROCURE**, *v. n.* To act as a solicitor, to manage business for another in a court of law; a forensic term, S.

" Maister Hew Rig—askit instrument that James Coluile—producit before my lordis commissioneris of parliament ane writing, subscriuit be the kingis grace, —chargeing him & certane vtheris his collegis to *procure* for the said James," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

Fr. *procur-er*, " to sollicite, or follow a cause," Cotgr. L.B. *procur-are*, procuratoris officium gerere.

PROCURATOUR, *s.* 1. Properly an advocate in a court of law, S.] *Add*;

2. Any one who makes an active appearance for any cause, or in behalf of any person or society, though not feed for this service.

" John Knox, of his pregnant ingyne and accus-tomit craft of rayling and bairding attributis to me a new style, calling me *Procuratour for the Papistis*." N. Winyet's Quest. Keith, App. p. 221. He also writes it *Procurar*, p. 222.

The orig. term *Procurator* is in E. corr. to *Proctor*. The abbreviated term *Procuror* occurs in our Acts of Parliament.

—" The humble supplication of Mr. Archibald Johnstonoun *procuror* for the kirk," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 413.

To PROD, *v. a.* To job, to prick; properly with something that is not very sharp, Roxb.

Ane *proddit* her in the lisk,
Anither aneath the tail,
The auld wise man he leuch,
And wow but he was fain!
And bad them *prod* eneugh,
And skelp her owre again.

Jacobite Relics, i. 70.

There can be no doubt that it is originally the same with the *v. to Brod*, *q. v.*

PROD, *s.* A pin of wood, Ang.] *Add*;

2. A pointed instrument, S.

The variation between *Prod* and *Brod* is caused merely by the interchange of the labial letters.

3. A prick with a pointed weapon, a stab, S.A.

"Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a *prod* at the back's no fair. A man wears neither ee nor armour there." *Perils of Man*, i. 247.

"I wad hae gien my horse and light armour baith to have had a good *prodd* frae an Englishman." *Ibid.* ii. 234.

To PROD, *v. n.* To move with short steps as, children do, Perth.

PRODINS, *s. pl.* Small feet, as those of children, Perth. Hence,

To PRODL, *v. n.* To move quickly with short steps, Perth. For this is viewed as if it were a frequentative *v.*, denoting greater expedition than is expressed by its primitive *Prod*.

PRODLER, *s.* A small horse; thus denominated from the short steps it takes, Perth.

To PRODDLE, *v. a.* To prick, to job.

"*Prodded*, pricked;" *Gall. Encycl.*; a dimin. from *Prod*, *v.*

PRODIE, *s.* A toy; a term used at the High-school of Edinburgh.

Perhaps radically allied to *Su.G. prud*, *A.S. praele*, *ornatus*.

PROFESSION, *s.* The name given to an annual examination in some of our universities in regard to the progress made by students during the year preceding, S.

The name has originated from the circumstance of the student having a right to tell what books or branches he is willing to be examined on. He *professes* Virgil, Horace, &c. i. e. he undertakes to explain them.

PROFITE, *adj.* Exact, clever, Fife; corr. from *S. Perfite*, perfect.

PROFITER, *s.* A gainer, S.B.

PROFORCE, *s.* The provost-marshal of an army.

"There were alwayes—some churliah rascalls, that caused complaints to be heard, which made our *pro-force* or gavileger get company and money, for discharging his duety." *Monro's Exped.* P. I. p. 34.

Apparently corr. from *provost*.

PROG, PROGUE, *s.* 1. A sharp point, S.] *Add*;

3. The act of pricking, a job, S.

4. Metaph. for a sarcasm, Ayrs.

"But I was not so kittly as she thought, and could thole her *progs* and jokes with the greatest pleasure and composure." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 155.

To PROG, PROGUE, *v. a.* 1. To prick, to goad,

to strike with a pointed instrument, Mearns, Ayrs., Loth., Roxb.; synon. *Brög*, S.B.

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,
He fand the revil,
An' sair his flank I've *proggit*, Sir,
Wi' mony a devel.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 114.

"I was *progging* up the old witch a little, to see if I could make her confess." *St. Johnstoun*, ii. 168.

2. To probe; as, "to *prog* a wound," Argyles.

Our *v.*, especially as signifying to goad, is, I apprehend, originally one with O.E. *prowk*. "*Prowkyn* or styren to goode or bad. *Prouoco*." *Prompt. Parv.* The Lat. *v.*, or Fr. *provoqu-er*, might seem to supply us with the origin. But there is strong evidence of affinity with C.B. *proc-ian*, "to thrust, to stick in," *proc*, "a thrust, a stab;" *Owen*.

The term most nearly resembling this is Ir. *prioc-aim*, to prick or sting, *prioca*, "a sting fixed to the end of a goad to drive cattle with, *Obrien*;" which perhaps gives the origin of *Prog-staff*.

PROGNOSTIC, *s.* An almanack, Aberd.; evidently from the prognostications it was wont to contain concerning the weather.

To PROITLE, *v. a.* "To stir after a plashing manner," *Gall*.

"When we wish to raise burn-trouts out of water-rat holes, we *proitle* them out from beneath the overhanging brows." *Gall. Encycl.*

This is given as nearly the same with *Proddle*.

PROKER, *s.* A "poker, for stirring fires," *Gall. Encycl.* V. etymon of *Prac*, *v.*

To PROLLTHUMBS, to lick and strike thumbs for confirming a bargain, Perth.

This can have no connexion with "O.E. *Prollyn* as ratchis. *Secutor*."—(which now assumes the form of *Proll*). "*Prollinge* or sekinge. *Inuestigacio*." *Prompt. Parv.*

It is possible that it may be a corr. of *parole*, *q. to* give one's *parole* by licking the thumb. *Su.G. preglia* signifies, *stylo pungere*, to prick. But it can scarcely be supposed that the term *proll* refers to the original rite. V. THUMBlicking.

To PROMOVE, *v. a.* To promote.] *Add*;

—"He hes gevin notable prufe—in his continuall attendance in his places of Sessioun and previe Counsell, to the quihilk he wes *promoveit* be his Majestie." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 647.

"For keeping of good order, preveening and removing of abuses and *promoving* of pietie and learning, it is very needful and expedient that there be a communion and correspondence kept betwixt all the universities and colledges." *Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin.* i. 196.

PROMOVAL, *s.* Promotion, furtherance.

"We own all the duties professed and prosecuted by the faithful, for the *promoval* and defence of these testimonies." *Society Contendings*, p. 300.

PROMOOVER, *s.* A promoter, a furtherer.

"The dragon,—finding that his open rage had not the destined successe, hee substracteth himself in a sort, and substituteth this viceroy of his kingdome, the most effectuell *promoover* of darknesse that euer was." *Forbes on the Revelation*, p. 109.

PRON, *s.* 1. The name given to slummary.] *Add*;

2. This term is also applied to the substance of which flummery is made, S.B.

"*Prone*, the bran of oatmeal, of which sowens is made;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

Can this designation have originated from Teut. *provene*, or *provande*, provision; particularly that distributed at religious houses in alms? In L.B. *provenda* occurs in the same sense, which Du Cange views as synon. with *Præbenda*, originally used to denote the corn given by the Romans to the soldiers, afterwards the daily gratuities distributed by the monks to the poor. If, in some of our northern religious houses, these were of flummery, instead of bread, it might account for the introduction of the term. I suspect, however, that it is rather a Gael. word, as Shaw expl. *pron* "pollard" by mistake, as would seem for *pollen*, or a sort of fine bran.

PRONACKS, *s. pl.* Crumbs, Mearns; synon.

Mulins; evidently from Gael. *pronnog*, any thing minced; *pronn-am*, to pound, to bruise, to mince; whence also *pronnan*, fragments.

PRONEPTE, *s.* Grand-niece.

"I told him, that I understood he had received letters from his ambassadors; by the which, I doubted not, he did well perceive how reasonably and plainly your majesty proceeded, and how much your highness tendered the surety and preservation of your *pronepte*, and the universal benefit of this realme." Sadler's Papers, i. 152.

An old E. word, formed from Lat. *proneptis*, a great-granddaughter.

PRONEVW, PRONEVOY, PRONEPUOY, *s.* A great-grandson.] *Add*;

"Anent the summondis rasis at the instance of James Lindsay of Barcloy, *pronevoy* and air be progres to vmquhile Johnne Lindsay of Wauchop his grandschir," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 11.

Pronevoy and *Grandschir* are correlate terms; the latter denoting a great-grandfather, or the father of one's *Gudschir*.

PRONYEAND, *part. pr.* Piercing, sharp.

"Ane othir sentence semand mair *pronyeand* and scharp, wes pronuncit in the said courte, howbeit it wes nocht of sa grete effect." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 262. *Asperior*, Lat. Fr. *provign-er*, to take cuttings from vines?

PROOCHIE, *interj.* A call to a cow when one wishes her to draw near, S.; supposed to be formed from Fr. *approchez*, "approach." V. PTRU.

PROOF OF LEAD, PROOF OF SHOT, a protection, according to the notions of the vulgar, from the influence of leaden bullets, by the power of enchantment, S.

"It has been said for certain, that his [Claverhouse's] own waiting man, taking a resolution to rid the world of this truculent bloody monster, and knowing he had *proof of lead*, shot him with a silver button he had before taken off his own coat for that purpose."—"Perhaps, some may think this anent *proof of shot* a paradox, and be ready to object here as formerly concerning bishop Sharpe and Dalziel, 'How can the devil have or give a power to save life?' &c. Judgments upon Persecutors, p. 50.

A magical protection, of a similar kind, was formerly given by the Pope.

"A holie garment, called a *wastcote for necessitie*, was much vsed of our forefathers, as a holy relike, &c. as giuen by the pope, or some such arch coniuor, who promised thereby all manner of immunitie to the wearer thereof; in so much as he could not be hurt with anie shot or other violence. And otherwise, that woman that should weare it, should haue quicke deliuerance: the composition thereof was in this order following.

"On Christmas daie at night, a threed must be sponne of flax, by a little virgine girle, in the name of the diuell; and it must be by her wouen, and also wrought with the needle. In the brest or forepart thereof must be made with needle worke two heads; on the head at the right side must be a hat, and a long beard; the left head must haue on a crowne, and it must be so horrible, that it maie resemble Belzebub, and on each side of the wastcote must be made a *crosse*." Scott's Discouerie of Witchcraft, p. 231.

PROOF-MAN, *s.* A person appointed by the buyer and seller of a corn-stack to determine how much grain is in it, Nairn and Moray.

"The quantity of grain is ascertained by the *proof-man*, a professional character in the country, chosen mutually by the seller and buyer." Agr. Surv. Nairn and Morays. p. 180.

PROOP, *s.* The act of breaking wind in a suppressed way, Gall. Lat. *perrump-o*, *perrup-i*.

PROP, *s.* A mark.] *Add*;

Prop is used for a land-mark in the Chartulary of Aberbrothick.

"The sowthe syde of the myre sal ly in commoun pasture to the said tua Lordis, thar tennandis, and thar gudis, as the *proppis* ar sett fra the Est to the West apon the Northe syde throu out the myre linealy.—And fra the west cors sowthe as it is *proppit*, &c. Fol. 48. Fol. 92, Macfarl. MS. p. 302, *merkis* or marches, occurs as giving the sense of *proppis* previously used. Hence,

To PROP, *v. a.* To designate by landmarks, S.B. *prop*. V. the *s*.

PROP, *s.* A wedge; Doug. Virg., the passage misquoted, Gl. Rudd.

Teut. *proppe*, obturamentum oblongum, veruculum.

PROPICIANT, *adj.* Favourable, kind.

—"The said maist Christin king being mouit throw fraternal amitie and confederatioun foirsaid could do na les to aide, support, mainteine, and defend at his powar this tender princes, hir realme, and liegis, as *propiciant* and helplyke brother, contrare all vthers that wald attempt iniurie aganis the samyn," &c. Acts Mary, 1548, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

Lat. part. *propitians,—tis*.

To PROPINE, *v. a.* 2. To present.] *Add*;

—"He with his queen, nobles, and others, were banquetted by the city in Guildhall, and thereafter *propnyed* with 20,000 pounds sterling in a fair cup of gold, and five thousand pounds sterling in a gold bason given to the queen." Spalding, i. 336.

To PROPORTE, *v. n.* To mean, to shew, E. *purport*.] *Add*;

"This endenture maid at Saint Androwis the ferd day of the moneth of Februarie, the yher of our Lord, A Thousand four hundred thretty and four yhere, betwix a Reverende fadyr in Crist James thru the mercy of God Priour of Sanct Andr. and his Convent of the ta part, and an honorabill Sqwyer Waltyre Monypenny of Kynkell of the tothir part, *proportis* and berys witnes," &c. Regist. St. Andrews, p. 506.

PROPPIT, *part. pa.* Apparently used as E. *propped*, in reference to time.

"But when the mighty God, that hath power over all earthly men, seeing the *proppit* time of this mans felicity in court, that it was near spent, caused the court change *by* [contrary to] the expectation of men." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 221, 222.

PROROGATE, *part. pa.* Prorogued; Lat. *prorogat-us*.

"Our sovereign lord's session—on 16th of January—sat down again, and was *prorogate* to the 2d of February." Spalding, ii. 128.

PROSSIE, **PROWSIE**, *adj.* Vexatiously nice and particular in dress or in doing any work; a term of contempt generally conjoined with *body*; as, *a prossie body*, Roxb.

Teut. *protsch*, *fastosus*, *superbus*.

***PROUD**, *adj.* Applied to a projection in a haystack, during the act of rearing it, whence it needs dressing in a particular quarter, S.

This is nearly allied to the use of the term, both in E. and S., in regard to flesh that is protuberant from a wound.

PROUD-FULL, *adj.* Swollen out; a term applied to skins, when swollen by the operation of lime, S.

PROUDNESS, *s.* 1. Pride.

"The king, hearing of this *proudness*, caused the earle of Orkney—pas in Galloway and Cliddisdale," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 88.

2. The state of being swollen out; applicd to skins, S.

PROVEANT, *s.* V. **PROVIANT**.

PROVEIST, *s.* The president or provost of a collegiate church.

"Approves ane dissolutione made be the *proveist* and first prebendar of the colledge kirk of Corstorphine." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 520.

This church was founded A. 1429, "for a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing boys." Spottisw. Relig. Houses, ch. 19. V. **PROVOST**.

PROVESTERIE, *s.* The provostship of such a church.

—"With advice—of George Lord Forrester of Corstorphine vndoubted patrone of the said *provesterie*." Acts, *ibid*.

"Mr. Thomas Buchannaine presented to the *provestrie* of Kirkhill, April 1. 1578." Regist. Life of Melville, i. 256.

TO PROVEINE, *v. n.* To proceed from.

"It saibe lesum to the said Eustachius and his pertinieris to transport the samin, and all vtheris minerallis and mettales, and vtheris thingis *provening* thair of—beyond sea," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

Fr. *provenir*, Lat. *provenire*, *id*.

PROVENIENTIS, *adj. pl.* Forthcoming.

—"With all contributionis and taxationis of oure said realme and dominionis to be falling or *provenientis* sen the deceiss of oure said derrest fathir," &c. Acts Mary, 1549, Ed. 1814, App. p. 601.

This seems equivalent to the mercantile term, *proceeds*.

PROVIANT, *adj.* Provided for a special purpose.

—"The English regiment did get weekly meanes, whereas we were entertained on *proviand* bread, beere—and bacon." Monro's Expedition, p. 5.

Fr. *prouvoyant*, providing, purveying for.

PROVIANT, *s.* Purveyance in food. Sw. *proviand*, provision, victuals.

"We got orders to break up—receiving all necessities fitting for our march, as ammunition, *proviand*, and waggons for our baggage." *Ibid*. p. 7.

"That all regiments, &c. be put and kept in equality either in money, *proveant*, or provision, according to their strength." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 270.

PROVIDING, *s.* A term commonly used to denote the *paraphernalia* of a bride; or, with still greater latitude, all the preparation of cloth, articles of household furniture, &c. which a young woman makes for herself, although without any immediate prospect of being married, S.

"Mr. Dalwinnock's books, and Rachel's apparel and *providing* (no easy load), were packed up in trunks, chests, and boxes." Glenfergus, iii. 255.

Many females are thus *provident*, who never have any call to leave the state of celibacy.

PROVOST, *s.* *Add*;

2. The dean or president of a collegiate church.

"We had several colleges erected for secular canons. They were called *praepositurae*, or collegiate churches; and were governed by a dean or *provost*, who had all jurisdiction over them."—"The college of this place was—founded—for a *provost*, eight prebends, four singing boys, and six poor men, in the year 1545." Spottiswood's Relig. Houses, ch. 19.

PROW, *s.* Profit, advantage.] *Add*;

It is given as synon. with *profit*. "*Prowe* or *pro-fight*. Profectus." It also assumes the form of a *v*. "*Prouen* or cheuen. Vigeo. Prosperor." Prompt. Parv.

PROWAN, *s.* Provender.] *Add*;

"Lancash. *proven*, provender." T. Bobbins.

PRUDENTIS, *s. pl.*

The *prudentis* that was were black.

Old Ball. Chron. S. Poet. Pref.

Fr. *prodenou*, "a rope which compasseth the sayle-yard of a ship;" Cotgr. L.B. *prodani* and *prodenses* are used in the same sense: Funes qui a prora alligantur ad terram. Ital. *prodese*, ex *proda* prora.

PTRU, **PTRUO**, **PRU**, *interj.* A call to a horse or cow, to stop, or approach, S.

"Soh! *ptruo*!—sure the spirit of the evil one is in thee." Perils of Man, i. 326.

C.B. *tprue*, a noise made in calling cattle; Owen.

PTRUCHIE, or **PRUTCH-LADY**, spoken to a cow when one invites her to draw near, or wishes to approach her, Loth. V. Hove, *interj.*

The form of this word in Clydes. is *Ptruita*, and in Dumfr. *Ptrua*. In Clydes. *Ptrue* is used, when

one speaks kindly to a horse, or wishes to soothe him when restive.

The former is probably a corr. of Gael. *trotsho*, come hither. Isl. *trutta* is used for instigating animals. Vox est instigantis, vel agentis equos et armenta; G. Andr. p. 242. V. PROOCHIE, another form of the same word.

To PU' one *by the sleeve*, to use means for recalling the attentions of a lover, who seems to have slackened in his ardour, S.

"Jeanie Deans is nothe lass to pu' him *by the sleeve*, or put him in mind of what he wishes to forget." Heart M. Loth. iv. 51. V. Pow, v.

To PUBLIC, PUBLICQUE, PUBLICTE, v. a. To publish, to make openly known.

"That nane of thame tak apoune hand—to mak any impetracioun tharof at the Court of Rome, or to public or vse oither bullis or processis purchest or to be purchest contrare the said vnioun & ereccioun," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 179.

"He commandit the grete bischop to *public* and schaw furth the bukis of Numa." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 98.

"That lettrez be directe throw all the realme to *publicte* this constitutione," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 424. Lat. *public-are*, id.

PUBLIC, s. An inn or tavern, S.

"Caleb hoped, when they came to the *public*, his honour had not say any thing about Vich Ian Vohr, for ta people were bitter whigs." Waverley, ii. 98.

"Being also a *public*, it was two stories high, and proudly reared its crest, covered with grey slate, above the thatched hovels with which it was surrounded." Ibid. p. 118.

PUBLICK, *adj.* Adapted to the state of the times. A *publick discourse*, one pointed against national or ecclesiastical evils; a *publick preacher*, one who preaches much in this way, S.

"Mr George Barclay—was very *publick* at that time, and had his hand at many a good turn." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 150.

To PUBLIS, v. a. To confiscate; Lat. *public-are*, id.

"All the remanent ten men war banist,—and thare gudis *publist*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 280.

PUBLISHIE, *adv.* Publickly; Aberd. Reg.

PUBLISHT, *part. adj.* Plump, *en bon point*.

A *weel-publisht bairn*, a child that is in full habit, or well filled up, Ang.

"It may be originally the same with *Pubble*, 'fat, full,' North of E. 'Usually spoken of corn or fruit in opposition to *Fantome*;' Grose. He explains *Fantome-corn*, 'lank or light corn;' North.

PUCK HARY, s. A sprite or hobgoblin, S.] *Add*;

"Sir R. Sibbald gives *Puke* as a term, used in Fife, signifying 'an ill spirit.'" Hist. of Fife, p. 34.

Puck thus appears to be as it were the generic name; *Puck Hary* that of the species or particular kind of hobgoblin.

Ben Jonson explains the designation *Puck-hairy* as synon. with *Robin-Goodfellow*; Sad Shepherd, p. 117. He afterwards, however, uses the term as applicable to a familiar spirit, who was under the controul of a witch. Hence she says;

"Things run unluckily, wheres my *Puck-hairy*? Hath he forsook me?"

Puck replies;—"At your beck, Madame."

She then informs him of her present necessity.

"O *Puck*, my goblin! I have lost my belt,

The strong theife, Robin Out-law, forc'd it from mee." P. 155.

The epithet *hairy* has been added to *Puck*, undoubtedly as denoting the supposed shaggy appearance of the fiend. *Add* to etymon;

C.B. *pwca*, *pwci*, a hobgoblin.

PUCKER, s. Pother, perplexity; as, *In a terrible pucker*, so confused as not to know what to do, S.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *poogh-en niti*, tentare, contendere, adlaborare.

PUD, s. The belly, Upp. Clydes.

PUD, s. A fondling designation for a child.] *Add*;

Allied perhaps to Isl. *ped*, homuncio, nanus, Hal-dorson; puer, G. Andr. It also denotes the *pawn* in chess, *Pedites* in Ludo Latrunculo. C.B. *pud*, "that tends to allure;" Owen.

PUD-dow, s. A pigeon, Teviotd.; probably used as a fondling term, like *Pud* by itself.

PUDDING-BROO, PUDDING-BREE, s. The water in which puddings have been boiled; q. the *broth* of puddings.

What ails ye at the *pudding broo*,

That boils into the pan?

—Will ye kiss my wife before my een,

And scald me wi' *pudding-bree*?

Herd's Coll. ii. 160.

PUDDOCK, s. 1. A frog, Ayrs.

2. Metaph. applied in a contemptuous sense to a female, S.O.

"Ye're a spiteful *puddock*—Becky Glibbans."

Ayrs. Legatees, p. 266.

PUDGET, s. A term applied to a person who is thick and short; one who feeds well, Loth., Roxb. It is also used as an *adj.* in the same sense.

Corr. perhaps from E. *budget* or Fr. *bougette*; q. a bundle.

PUDGETTIE, *adj.* Short and fat, having a large belly; applied to persons of every age; *ibid.*

PUDICK, *Pudict*, *adj.* Chaste, untainted.

"And yet shal we be called by them wicked and deceatful preachers, euen as if the strongest & moste commune harlot, that euer wes knownen in the bordell, should sclander & reuile an honest & *pudick* matron." Reasoning, Crosraguell and J. Knox, B. ii., a.

—"Ane change from modest and *pudict* behaiour cumlie for vemen, vnto mair nor a manlie audacitie, in vord, deid, and al vther sort planelie repugnant to the qualiteis of ane profitabil vyf." Nic. Burne, F. 189, b.

Fr. *pudique*, Lat. *pudic-us*, id.

PUDINETE, s. A species of fur. V. PEU-DENETE.

To PUE, v. n. To puff; applied to smoke suddenly emitted. "The reek's *pucing* up.—

Whar comes the reek *puicing* frae?" Gall. Enc.

PUE, PUE o' REEK, "a little smoke," *ibid.*

This might seem merely *E. puff*, mollified in the sound; but I suspect that it is rather allied to *Isl. pu-a anhelare*, expl. by *Dan. aande paa*, to breathe upon. **PVEDIS**, *s. pl.*

"With fre ische and entrie, to cast and winn *pvedis*, petis, turffis & vtheris, with commoun pasture in the commoun and mure of Lanerk," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1592*, Ed. 1814, p. 639.

Perhaps an *errat.* for *ploudis*. *V. PLOUD* and *PLOD*. To **PUG**, *v. a.* To pull, Perth. *] Add;*

Teut. *poogh-en niti*, contendere.

PUGGIE, *s.* The vulgar designation for all the different species of the monkey tribe, *S.*

Johns. mentions *pug*, as "the kind name for a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved," and refers after Skinner to *A.S. piga*, a girl, as the root. But Serenius separates the senses, deriving the word in the former sense from *Su.G. puke* demon, *skrapuke* terculamentum.

This ugly animal, when first seen by the northern nations, had not been an object of great partiality. For in *Sw.* it is called, *markatta*, in *Belg. meerkat*; i. e. a sea-cat, in reference to its foreign extraction. To **PUIK**, *v. a.* To pull, to pluck. *V. POOK*, *v.* **PUI**NT, *s.* A point, Clydes.

This retains the form of *Lat. punctum*.

PUIRTITH, *s.* Poverty. *V. PURE*, **PUIR**.

Extreime *puirtith* nor greit riches,

Thou giue mee not in no kyn wise.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 69.

PUIST, *adj.* Snug, in easy circumstances; applied to those who, in the lower walks of life, have made money, and live more comfortably than the generality of their equals in station, *Dumfr., Gall.*; *synon. Bene.* *Puistie* is used in the same sense, *ibid.*

"*Puist bodies*, people in a comfortable way; or ratherly having the wherewithal to make them so." *Gall. Encycl.*

Puist fowk, unus'd to cudgel-play,

And doose spectators,

Were a' involv'd in this deray,

Like gladiators.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 75.

This seems merely the use of *Poust*, power, ability, as an *adj.*, with a slight obliquity of signification. *O.Fr. poestiu* is expl. *Riche, puissant*; *Roquefort*. I have heard the phrase used by the vulgar, "I'm no in *potestate*," I have not money for this or that purpose, *S.B.*

PUIST, *s.* One who is thick and heavy, *Ettr.*

For.; perhaps *q.* powerful.

PUKE, *s.* An evil spirit. *V. PUCK HARY.*

PULARE, *s.*

"The said lard of Beltjon sall restore, deliuer, & pay to the said Alex—a hors—a kow—twa wedderis, price viij s. xvij *pulare* price of the pece iij d. j lamb price ij s.," &c. *Act Dom. Conc. A. 1488*, p. 90.

Apparently the same with *Pulaile*, poultry; *corr.* perhaps from *Fr. poulaillerie*, *id.* *L.B. pullar-ius*, denoted the officer in the king's kitchen who had the charge of the poultry. *Officium in coquina regia*, cui *pullorum* sive *altilium cura* incumbit.

PULDIR, *s.* 1. Powder, dust. *] Add;*

2. Used to denote gun-powder.

"The Admiral—may alsua put *pulderis*, paveis, and speiris, for sic quantitie as he sall be requirit, to wit, ane pund of *pulder* for the tun, ane pavié and a fyre speir for thré tunnis," &c. *Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract.* p. 631.

"The same (*pulder*) is our stark, & vehement, & sindry pecis of thair arteilyery brokynne thairwith." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1563*, V. 25.

PULE, *s.* *Pule of smoke*, a small puff of smoke, Clydes.; *synon. Pule*, *Gall.*

To **PULE**, *v. n.* To puff out in this way, *ibid.*

Teut. *puyl-en*, extuberare, inflari.

To **PULE**, *v. n.* To eat without appetite, *S.*

"*Puling*, or *Peuling*, the way of a sick animal; it—gaes *peuling* about alone—commonly applied to cattle;" *Gall. Enc.*

PEULS, *s. pl.* "Small bits which sick oxen eat;" *ib.*

PULLISEE. *V. PILLIE SCHEVIS.*

PULLOCH, *s.* A young crab. *V. POO.*

PULTIE, *s.* A short-bladed knife; properly, one that has been broken, and had a new point ground on it, *Teviotd.*

O. Fr. poelette, the spatula used by surgeons.

PULTIS, *s. pl.* *V. TOD PULTIS.*

PULTROUS, *adj.* "Lustful, lascivious;" *Gl. Picken*, *S.O.*

Probably allied to *Fr. putier*, *id.*, or *poultre*, a filly.

PUMP, *s.*

"The tyrane Gyllus, *pump* of every vice, is vin-cust." *Bellend. Cron. Fol. 22, b.* *Tirannus Gillus*, tot malorum *sentina*. *Boeth.*

Senuina signifies both a "sinke jakes," and "the pompe of a ship;" *Cooper*. Here *pump* seems to be used in the former sense; or perhaps as corresponding with *Fr. sentine*, "the sinke of the pompe of a ship;" *Sherwood*.

To **PUNCE**, *v. a.* To push or strike with the head, as cattle do when vicious, *Roxb.*

"*Punse*, to push or strike, as with a stick;" *Gall.*

Encycl.

Perhaps only a provinciality for *E. pounce*.

To **PUNCH**, *v. a.* To jog with the elbow. *] Add;*

"I *punche*, Je boulle, ie pousse.—Whye *punchest* thou me with thy fyse on this facyon?" *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 326, a.*

Perhaps *Lanc. punch'd*, *punst*, kicked, is the same word.—*Add* to etymon;

It is originally the same with *O.E. bunch*, *id.* "*I bounche*, or pusshe one, [*Fr.*] Je pousse. Thou *bunchest* me so that I can nat sit in rest by the." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 171, a.*

"*Punchyn* or *bunchyn*. Trudo. Tundo. Impello." *Prompt. Parv.*

PUNCHING, *s.* The act of pushing; applied to the feet.

"He wes conuict, & putt in amerciment of court for the strublens of David Saidlar, that is to say, *punching* of him with his feytt in the wame." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538*, V. 16.

O.E. "Punchinge or *bunchinge*. Stimulacio." *Prompt. Parv.*

PUNCH, *s.* An iron lever. *V. PINCH.*

PUNCH, *adj.* Thick and short; as, "a *punch* creature," S. *Punchie*, Roxb.

This term is used as a *s.* in E. for a horse of this description. It is singular that Norw. *puns* has the same signification: "a little thick man or beast;" Hallager.

PUNCKIN, **PUNKIN**, *s.* The footsteps of horses or cattle, in soft ground, are thus denominated, S.A. Reapers sometimes say, that they have been so warm, shearing, that they were glad to take water to drink out of a *horse-punckin*.

Fr. *punct-uer* to point, to mark, *q.* the print of a foot.

PUNCT, *s.* 1. A point, an article in a deed; Lat. *punct-um*.

"He fulfillit not the *punctis* and clausis contenit in the said infestment, bot did the contrare of the samin." A. 1540, Balfour's Pract. p. 172.

2. Apparently used for *button*.

"Item, ane saferon with *punctis* of gold, with LXI perle of crammasy velvot estimat to xxv li." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 24.

L.B. *punct-um*, globulus, Gall. *bouton*; Du Cange.

PUNCT, *s.* A Scottish *pint*, or two quarts. "To sall any aill darrer nor tua d. the *punct*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

PUND, *s.* A smaller fold for sheep, Shetl.

"In the Mainland—the proprietors of sheep, about the end of March and beginning of April, gather their sheep in[to] folds, or what are termed here *punds*." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 48.

This, I suspect, is only a secondary sense of the term, as originally applied to the place where distained cattle, &c. were confined; E. *pound*. V. POYNDFALT, and POIND, POYND, *v.*

PUNDAR, *s.* The person who has the charge of hedges, woods, &c., and who *pounds* cattle that trespass, Roxb.

The *pundar's* axe, with ruthless rap,

Fell'd down their favourite tree.

—Here may we dread no false begunk,

As here our home we fix;

For sure this tree's enormous trunk

Defies the *pundar's* axe.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 73, 74. V. POIND.

PUNDELAYN, *s.* Add;

Lord Byron deduces the word *Pantaloon* from *Plant the Lion*, a sort of *sobriquet* used in regard to the Lion of St. Mark, the standard of the Venetian republic. Ital. *Pianta-leone*, whence *Pantaleon*, and *Pantaloon*. Childe Harold, Cant. iv. p. 10.

PUNDLAR, *s.* An instrument for weighing.] Add;

It has been observed, vo. *Bismar*, that Isl. *bismari* is expl. *trutina minor*. G. Andr. renders *pundare*, *statera major*, p. 192. The same difference is still observed in the *Bismar* and *Pundlar* of Orkney. V. LESH PUND.

PUNGITIVE, *adj.* Pungent; O.Fr. id.

"Mony uthir reuthful and pietuous wourdis war rehersit, especially sic wourdis that ar maist *pungitive* be effeminate and womanly doloure." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 274.

To **PUNYE**, (printed *Punze*), *v. a.*

"In the West—of Scotlande there is great repairing of a fowle called Erne, of a marvellous nature, and the people are very curious & solist to catche him, whome therafter they *punye* of his wings, that he shal not be able to flie again." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

This would seem to require the sense of to pluck, or to spoil. But I have not met with any cognate term.

*To **PUNISH**, *v. a.* To reduce much in cutting or dressing; a term used by workmen, Aberd.

PUNK-HOLE in a moss, *s.* A peat-pot, S.A.

To **PUNSE**, *v. a.* To emboss. V. POUNSE.

This is perhaps originally the same with the E. *v.* to *Pinch*, applied to female dress; as, "a *pinched* coif." It is singular, that this sense of the term should be overlooked by Lexicographers.

PUNSS, *s.*

"Ane knapiscaw, and tua hand suerd, ane *puns*, ane sellet, ane denss aix [Danish axe], ane pair of pantars, ane coip burd." Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

PUPILL, *s.* People, subjects; Fr. *peuple*.

"Gif his hienes—can nocht in na wiss be persuadit to remane within his realme to the execucioun of justice the quiete of his *pupill*, the lordis thinkis that his hienes may nocht in na wiss dispone him for his worschip to pas in this sesone," &c. Parl. Ja. III. A. 1473. Acts Ed. 1814, p. 103.

PURALL, **PURALE**, *s.* 1. The lower classes.

Dispyss nevir wyiss vertewis in *purall*.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 719.

The same with *Pouerall*, *Purell*. Roquefort renders O.Fr. *pouraille*, le petit peuple, les pauvres gens.

2. Those who are paupers. It appears, in the north of S. at least, to have commonly borne this sense about three centuries ago.

"To eschait & dail the same to the *purale*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

"Tha *purell* that hes nocht of thair avin to sustene thame to be sustenit be the townne." Ibid. A. 1543. V. 18.

PURCHES, also **PURCHASE**, *s.* Give, as definition; 1.—An amour, an intrigue; corresponding with O.Fr. *porchais*, *porchaz*, intrigue.

After the extracts from Doug. and Rudd., Add;

2. Room for operation, space for exertion, S. It is properly used in a physical sense, and generally by tradesmen; as, *I had na purchase for a stroke*, i. e. I had not room sufficient for wielding my arm. *That pendulum has na purchase*; it has not space for full motion.

3. To have a *purchase* in pulling or lifting a thing, to have a local or accidental advantage, S.

It sometimes occurs as bearing a moral application.

—"The effect of their prosperity has been, to draw a far greater proportion of the people within the sphere of ambition—to diffuse those habits of expense which give corruption her chief hold and *purchase*, among multitudes who are spectators only of the splendour in which they cannot participate, and are infected with the cravings and aspirations of the objects of their envy, even before they come to be placed in their circumstances." Edin. Rev. Feb. 1811, p. 280.

One might suppose, that the word, in this signi-

fication, retained a considerable analogy to its primary meaning; q. room for the chase, for pursuing or accomplishing the object in view.

4. *To Live* on one's *Purchase*, to support one's self by expedients or shifts. It had originally signified living by depredation.

There dwells a Tod on yonder craig,

And he's a Tod of might;

He *lives* as well on his *purchase*

As any laird or knight.

Herd's Coll. ii. 234.

PURCOMMONTIS, apparently, poor commons, or common people. V. SKAPTYNE.

PURE, *Puir*, *adj.* Poor, S.] *Insert*, after l. 8.;

PUIR BODY, a beggar, whether male or female, S.

I took ye for some gentleman, at least the Laird of Brodie;

O dool for the doing o't! are ye the *poor bodie*?

Herd's Coll. ii. 28.

The lady frae hame wad never mair budge,

From the time that the sun gaed over the hill;

An' now she had a' the *poor bodies* to lodge;

As nane durst gae on for the ghost o' the mill.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 19.

Insert, after l. 11.;

PURE MAN, 1. A mendicant, S. *Add*,—after the words, O.Fr. *paovre, poure*, id.;

The phrase, indeed, must have been used in O.E. For Palsgr. renders *poore man* by Fr. *pouer homme*, *belistre*, i. e. beggar; B. iii. F. 55, b.

2. A ludicrous designation given to a heap of corn-sheaves, consisting of four set upright on the ground, and one put above them. This is practised in wet seasons, Dumfr., Clydes.

The designation might originate from the supposed resemblance of the figure, when seen at a distance, to a beggar covered with his cloak.

PURE-MAN-OF-MUTTON. V. POOR.

PUIR MOUTH. *To Mak a puir mouth*, to pretend poverty, when one is known to be in affluence, or at least in easy circumstances, S.

"It's no right o' you to be aye *making a puir mouth*." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 307.

In the same sense it is said, *Ye're no sae puir's ye peip*; referring to the querulous tone with which complaints of this kind are generally made.

PURE PRIDE, ostentatious grandeur, without sufficient means for supporting it, S.

PURFITTIE, *adj.* Corpulent, short-necked, having an asthmatical make, Teviotd.

Perhaps corr. from *Purfled*.

PURFLED, *adj.* Short-winded, &c.] *Add*;

A learned friend views Fr. *bour souflé*, blown up, puffed up with wind, as the natural etymon. It is indeed applied, like *purled*, to those who are lusty; but we must suppose that the term has undergone a very considerable change.

*To PURGE, *v. a.* 1. Previously to the examination of a witness under oath, in a court of justice, as to the cause on which he is summoned, strictly to interrogate him if he be free from any improper influence; with the prep. *of* added; a forensic term, S.

After this, if nothing appears against the witness, he is said to be "*purged* of malice and partial counsel."

2. To clear the house, in which a court meets, of those who are not members. "The house is thus said to be *purged*," S.

PURIE, *s.* A small meagre person, Orkn.

PURLES, *s. ph.*] *Read*;

PURL, PURLE, *s.* 1. A portion of the dung of animals, particularly of horses or sheep, as it has been dropped on the ground, somewhat hard and of a roundish form, S.

The following example of the use of the term has been supplied by a literary friend.

"The auld woman was gathering horse-purls. She dries them on her window-sole, and uses them for lunts, or even to mend her little fire." Loth.

"The dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls." Prize Ess. High. Soc. S., ii. 218. V. FEATHER-CLING.

2. It is used to denote dried cow-dung, used for fuel, Ettr. For., Fife. Hence,

To GATHER PURLS, to collect cow-dung for fuel, ibid.

Perhaps allied to Su.G. *porl-a* scaturire, because scattered on the fields and roads.

PURL, *s.* The seam-stitch in a knitted stocking, Ettr. For. V. PEARL.

To PURL, *v. a.* To form that stitch in knitting, or weaving stockings, which produces the hollow or fur. This is called the *Purled* or *Purlin steek*, and the stockings themselves *Purled Stockings*, Ettr. For.

As O.E. writers use the *v. to Purl* as signifying "to decorate with fringe or embroidery," it has been conjectured, with great probability, that there is an affinity between this *v.* and that applied to the fabric of stockings; ribbed stockings having been formerly considered as a piece of finery.

Feltham uses the *s.* in the general sense of ornament.

"Without the vaine *purles* of rhetorique some men speak more excellently even from Nature's ounie iudiciousnesse then can the scholler from his quiddit of art." Resolves, p. 139.

It is to be observed, however, that *Purl* is merely a provincialism, *Pearl* being the common pronunciation of the S. term.

PURLICUE, PIRLICUE, PARLICUE, *s.* A dash or flourish, &c.] *Add*;

3. The peroration, or conclusion of a discourse; also used to denote the discourse itself, Strathmore, Roxb.

4. The recapitulation made, by the pastor of a congregation, of the heads of the discourses, which have been delivered by his assistants, on the Saturday preceding the dispensation of the sacrament of the Supper, S.O.; pron. *Pirlicue*. Also, the exhortations, which were wont to be given by him, on Monday, at what was called "the close of the work," were thus denominated in other parts of S.

I have been informed, that the term has been sometimes extended to all the services on Monday.

TO PUBLICUE, PIBLICUE, PABLICUE, v. n. To give such exhortations after sermon at a Sacrament, S.O.

PURN, s. A quill of yarn, Galloway.

A—prentice wabster lad, who breaks his spool, And wastes the waft upo' a misrid *pur*n.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 10. V. **PIRN.**

PURPIE, adj. Purple, of a purple colour, S.; corr. from the E. or Fr. word.

PURPIE FEVER, the name vulgarly given to a putrid fever, S.

"He died of a *purpie fever*, within 12 or 24 days," &c. *Lamont's Diary*, p. 173. V. **WATER-PURPIE.**

PURPIR, adj. Of a purple colour; Fr. *pourpre*.

"Item, a covering of variand *purpir* tarter browdin with thrissillis & a unicornne." *Inventories*, p. 11.

PURPOSE, adj. 1. Neat, neatly dressed, well-adjusted, *Aberd.*; *Ettr. For.*

2. Exact, methodical, *Aberd.*

PURPOSE-LIKE, adj. *Insert* as definition;—Having the appearance of being fit for answering any particular design; applied both to persons and things, S.

Add to the example given;

"Cuddie soon returned, assuring the stranger,—that the gudewife should make a bed up for him at the house, mair *purpose-like* and comfortable than the like o' them could gie him." *Tales Landl.* iv. 169.

TO PURPRESS, v. a. To violate the property of a superior.

"Sic ane man, beand my tenent and vassal, *purpressis* and usurpis aganis me, that is his over-lord, of sic landis, in sa far as he has causit eare, teill and saw my landis of N., or has biggit upon thame in sic ane place; quhairfoir he has foirfaultit to me for ever all the landis quhilk he haldis of me." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 444. V. the s.

PURPRISIONE, PURPRISING, PURPRUSITION, s. The invasion of the rights of a superior; a forensic term, synon. with *Purpresture*.

"In the acciounne—persewit be Andro Dury of that ilk, again Schir Johne Sandylandis of Caldore knight, for—forfating of him, in the samyn court—of his tennandry of Wester Corswod for *purprisione* done be the said Andro apone the said Schir Johne his our lord, as was allegit,—that is to say for the *purprising* apone the said Schir Johne—in the raising & vptakin of the malis of the said landis of Wester Corswod, being vnorderly enterit clamand & vouchand blanchferme, quhare he suld hafe haldin ward & releif, as was fundin be a gret assise." *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1480, p. 74.

"And for *purprusition* makand on the said towne, quhilk was his ourlord." *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16.

Fr. *perprison*, "a seizing, or taking into his owne hands (without leave of lord, or other) ground that lyes wast, or is used in common;" *Cotgr.*

COURT OF PURPRISIONE, a court that seizes or divides common property without legal warrant.

"The actiounne—aganis Elizabeth Nesbit &c. anent the halding of a court of *purprisione* vppone the landis of Raufburne wrangwisly haldin—is continewit be the lordis." *Act. Audit. A.* 1479, p. 91.

Erskine views it as the same with E. *purpresture*, "a feudal delinquency,—incurred by the vassal's incroachment on the streets, high-ways, or common-ties, belonging to the King or other superior;" adding, "The word is derived from the French *perprison*, which signifies the taking possession of waste or common grounds without the order of law." He refers to Cotgrave, and Du Cange, vo. *Porprendere*. *Instit. B. ii. tit. 5. § 52.*

Du Cange defines *porprendere*, invadere, aliquid sua auctoritate capere; and *porprensio*, invasio, usurpatio.

PURSE-PENNY, s. 1. A piece of money, of whatever metal or value, kept in a *purse*, without being exchanged or given away, S.

It is thus preserved as a curiosity, or from affection for the donor; sometimes from a superstitious idea of its bringing good luck to the possessor.

2. Applied to any thing that one cannot get disposed of, S.B.

3. Used metaph. for something retained in the heart or memory, as of the greatest worth.

"If I had the faith of these three on my spirit, I could go thorow all the world comfortably. 1. The faith of this, that the cause of the afflicted God will maintain, &c. If I had these three *purse-pennies*, I wad think nothing to go thorow all the world with them." *M. Bruce's Lect.* p. 38.

PURSEPHAND, s. A pursuivant.

"William Daudson *pursephand*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1560.

PURSY, s. Short-breathed and fat.] *Add*;

Since the publication of the preceding volumes, I have observed that Palsgrave gives the Fr. word in another form. "*Purcyse*, shorte wynded or stuffed about the stomacke [Fr.] *pourcif*, *pourcifue*." *B. iii. F. 93, b.* This must at any rate be viewed as the immediate origin.

PURSILL, PURCILL, s. A species of edible fungus, S.B.; *Badderlock* synon.

* **TO PURSUE, v. a.** 1. To prosecute in a court of law, S.

"Some said, both they and the lord Gordon assisted some of their friends who were *pursued*, and made moyan secretly before the council." *Spalding, i.* 7.

2. To assail, to attack.

"But their captains used so great diligence, that—they find the said James Grant in the town and lands of Auchachyll within a house;—they *pursued* the house most furiously." *Ibid. i.* 14.

PURSUIT, s. Attack.

"The town of Edinburgh—stiled cannons on ilk ane of their mounts for *pursuit* of the castle." *Ibid. i.* 215.

PUSLICK, s. Cow's dung dropped in the fields, *Dumfr. Gall.* Hence the phrases; "As light as a *puslick*;" "As dry as a *puslick*."

These are gathered by the poor, thoroughly dried and bleached through the winter, and used as fuel in spring.

Kilian gives *poest* as an old Teut. word signifying bubile, an ox stall; and *poest-deerne*, as denoting a dairy maid. I know not if we may trace the last syllable *lock* to Teut. *looghe* or *lecke*, lye, lixivium, urina.

PUSSANCE, *s.* Powerfulness; Fr. *puissance*.

"He knewe nocht the multitud and *pussance* of his ennemies, for thair armye apperit nocht attanis to his sicht." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 212.

PUSSANT, *adj.* Powerful; Fr. *puissant*.

"The pepill wes richt effrayit,—seand him—richt *pussant* be favoure of the Faderis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 233.

PUSSIE, **POUSSIE**, *s.* A fondling designation for a cat, *S.*; pron. q. *poossie*.

Hence the phrase, *as quiet's poossie*, as quiet as a cat, when watching for her prey.

—"A' quiet peacable-livin' buddies yonder frae the beathel up to the minister, *as quiet's pussie*, the hail tot o' them." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 172. V. *POOSSIE*.

PUT, *s.* 1. A sort of buttress, erected for supporting a wall; Ettr. For.

2. A mass of stones placed in a river for altering the direction of the current, a jettee, *ibid*.

PUT, *s.* The act of throwing a stone abovehand, *S.*

PUTTER, *s.* One who is habituated to the exercise of *putting* the stone, *S.*

"Thou's naething of a *putter*," said Meg, "I see by the way thou raises the stane; an thou saw my billy Rweb put, he wad send it till here." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 265.

To **PUT**, *v. a.* To jog.] *Add*;

To **PUT ON**, to give a gentle push, as when one intends to give a hint to another to be silent, *S.*

"Maister Robert Bruce, assistit with Mr Andro Melvin—ceassit not to defend that heresie, albeit Dunkisone *puttit on* him to desist thairfra." Hamilton's Facile Traictise, p. 114.

To heir, when he gangis throw the gait,

How everie wyffe *on vther puttis*,

Bidding the bischop pay for his guttis.

Leg. Bp. St. Andrews, Poems 16th Cent. p. 324.

—'Tis true your fump'ring wakened me;

I *putted o'* you for to set you free.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 38.

In Edit. Third, changed to *jowndy'd*.

PUT, **PUTT**, *s.* A thrust, a push.] *Add*;

To **MAK ONE'S PUT GUDE**, to gain one's object, to carry a point, *S.*; a metaph. apparently borrowed from tilting with the small sword; if not from throwing the *putting-stone*.

"A man is said to have made his *putt gude*, when he obtains what his ambition panted for;" Gall. Encycl. p. 389.

"Although the mantua-making lady assured her that satin was not to be worn;—the mistress, however, *made her putt good*, and the satin dress was obligated to be sent to her." The Steam-Boat, p. 195.

PUT AND ROW, *adv.* With difficulty, *S.*] *Add*;

Now maistly hame, wi' *put an' row*,

His ain yard dyke he wan,

Gat's shoulder till't, syne claw'd his pow,

But was na fit to stan'.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 63.

PUTTER, *s.* An animal that butts with the head or horns, *S.* V. **PUT**, *v. n.*

* To **PUT**, *v. a.* This *v.* is used in a variety of forms which are unknown in *E.*

To **PUT about**, *v. a.* To subject to inconvenience or difficulty; often used as to money; as, "I was sair *put about* to get that siller, *S.*"

To **PUT by**, *v. a.* To lay any thing aside carefully, so as to prevent the danger of losing it, *S.*

To **PUT by**, *v. a.* To delay, to defer, *S.*; to *put off*, *E.*

"The brethren of the other part went from the conference well satisfied: but the event declared they made no conscience of what they had undertaken, and that whatsoever they had condescended to was only to *put by* that Assembly." Guthry's Mem. p. 80.

To **PUT down**, *v. a.* 1. To murder.

"Privat murder is quhen ane is slane or drownit, or utherways *put down* privatlie, and is fund in ony place, quhair of the finder sall raise the hoy and cry." Balfour's Pract. p. 512.

2. To put to death violently, especially as denoting suspension, *S.*

"The most enthusiastic, affectionate, and accomplished lady of the age—was suffered to be *put down* as a common criminal." Perils of Man, iii. 291.

3. Often used to denote suicide; in this form,—

"He *put* himsell *down*," *S.*

To **PUT hand in** one's self, to commit suicide. V. **HAND**.

* To **PUT on**, *v. a.* "To invest with, as clothes or covering;" Johns.

But it is frequently used in *S.* in a passive form, as applicable either to a person who is well, or to one who is ill, dressed; as, *Weel put on, Ill put on*.

"I dinna ken, Mr. Pleydell," said Dinmont, looking at his dreadnought coat, and then at the handsome furniture of the room, "I had maybe better gang some gate elae, and leave you till your cracks—I'm no just that *weel put on*." Guy Mannering, iii. 210.

"And is that a real Lady, and a Lord's dochter?—She is so plain *put on*, and sae hamely spoken,—I kent every word she said." Saxon and Gael, i. 34.

To **PUT on**, *v. n.* To dress one's self, *S.*

O slowly, slowly, raise she up,

And slowly *put* she on.

Minstrelsy Scot. Border, ii. 168.

To **PUT on**, *v. a.* To dun for debt, without shewing lenity or forbearance; as, "He's sair *put on* for that siller," South of *S.*

To **PUT on**, *v. n.* To push forward, to increase one's speed; often, to go at full speed; applied either to riding or walking, *S.*

Put on, put on, my wichty men,

Sae fast as ye can drie.—

Than sum they rode, and sum they ran,

Fu fast outour the bent.

Edom o' Gordon, Pink. S. Ball.

"The coachman *put faster on*, and outrun the most of the rogues." Narr. Murder of the Archbishop, Wodrow's Hist. ii. App. p. 8.

I have not observed this idiom in *E.* V. **PUT**, *v.*

To **PUT out**, *v. a.* To exert, or put forth, *S.*

"I may say, many have not honourable apprehensions, and thoughts of the Spirit of God, whose pre-

per work it is to *put out* the foresaid noble operations." Guthrie's Trial, p. 167.

"Unless a man, in his own person, *put out* faith in Jesus Christ, and with his own heart please and acquiesce in that device of saving sinners, he cannot be saved." Ibid. p. 188.

To *PUT to*, or *till*, *v. a.* 1. To interrogate, to pose with questions, *S.*; *Gl. Shirr.* and *Ross.*

Tell shortly, and ye's get nae harm frae me,
Nor mair be *putten till*, whate'er ye be.

Ross's Helenore, p. 60.

"*Put till*, to examine;" *Gl. Shirr.* Hence,

2. To be *put*, or *putten till*, to be straitened in whatever respect. *I was sair putten till't to mak throw the winter*; "I was greatly at a loss to subsist myself during winter," *S.*; or in *E.* "put to it."

3. To be abashed, to be put out of countenance; as, "She was sair *put till't* on her bridal day, *puir hizzy*;" *Teviotd.*

To *PUT up*, *v. a.* To give entertainment to, to accommodate with lodging, *S.*

"He'll shew you the way, sir, and I'se warrant ye'll be weel *put up*; for they never turn awa' nae-body frae the door." *Guy Mannering*, i. 7.

To *PUT up*, *v. n.* To be lodged, *S.*; as, "Whar do ye *put up*?"

Hence *Up-puttin*, entertainment in the way of lodging.

PUTTER, s.

"Item, ane cheffroun with ane *putter* with settis of perle siclik send to the quene in Ingland." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 27.

PUTTER, s. A short piece of ordnance; corr. from *petard*.

"He had about 800 men, whereof there were some towns men, and six *putters*, or short pieces of ordnance." *Spalding's Troubles*, i. 238.

PUTTERLING, s. A small *petard*.

"They were well furnished with ammunition, powder, match, ball, muskets, carabines, pikes, swords, colours, carrying this motto, 'For the covenant, religion, the crown, and the kingdom,' with pistols, *putterlings*, and other arms." *Spalding*, ii. 180, 181.

PUTTIS, s. pl. The young of moorfowl.

—"Ane of the greatest ocasiones of the scarstie of the saidis partrikis and murefoull, is be ressonne of the great slauchter of thair *puttis* and youngeanes." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 286. *V. Pour.*

Q

QUAD. *In quad.*

—By the cuff he's led along,
An' settl'd wi' some niccum,
In quad yon night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 97.

This would seem to signify, in prison, or in a bad state, from *Tent. quaed*; *Belg. quaad*, *malum, infortanium*.

QUADRANT, s. The *quadrans*, or fourth part of the Roman *As*.

"It is said, that ilk man went to *Valerius* hous, and left ane *quadrant* in it, to caus him be the mair richely buryit." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 288.

To *QUADRE*, *v. n.* To quadrate, *Aberd.*

Fr. quadrer, to square, to suit.

QUAY, imperat. Come away; as, "*Quay*, woman, what needs ye stand haverin' there a' day?" *Roxb.*; in other counties, *qua*.

Generally viewed as an abbreviation of *come away*. Perhaps it might be *q. Ca' away*, i. e. drive on.

QUAICH, &c. s. A small and shallow cup. *Add*; Sir James Foulis, I find, has given the same etymon.

"The third utensil for drinking is the *cuach*, which we now pronounce *quech*, and from whence is formed the English verb to *quaff*: I need not describe the *cuach*, because there can hardly be a person in North Britain that knows it not, though it is of late much fallen into disuse." *Trans. Antiq. Soc. S. i.* 24.

QUAIFIS, s. pl. Coifs, female head-dress.

"Item, twa restis of holand claith, ressavit be *Madam mosel de Ralle* to mak nicht *quaiiffs* for the *Q. [Queen]*. And swa I am chargit with nathing of that." *Inventories, A* 1561, p. 129. *Nicht quaiiffs*, night-caps.

"Item, sevin *quaiiffs* of claith of silvir cordonit with blak silk and the railyettis of the same." Ibid. p. 148.

Fr. coiffe, *Belg. huys*, *Su.G. huif*, *Dan. hviibe, huibe*, id.

QUAIST, s. 1. A rogue, *Mearns*.

2. A wag, *ibid.*

* To *QUALIFY, v. a.* To prove, to authenticate, to make good.

—"The one half of the goods forfeited to be employed to the use of the public, and the other to be given to him who delates the recepters and *qualifies* the same." *Spalding*, i. 273.

L.B. qualificatus, probus, legitimus; *Du Cange*.

QUALITY BINDIN', a sort of worsted tape, commonly used for binding the borders of carpets, *S.*

QUANTITE, s. Size; applied to the human body.

"It is said that *Fynmakcoule* the some of *Coelus* Scottis man was in thir days ane man of huge stature of xvii. cubitis of hycht. He was ane gret hunter, and richt terrybyll for his huge *quantite* to the pepyll." *Bellend. Cron. F.* 93, a. *Insolito corporis mole* *formidolosum*. *Boeth.*

QUARNELT, *part. adj.* Cornered, having angles, Fife.

Fr. *carnellé*, *quarnellé*, applied to walls with square fissures; from *carne* an edge or angle.

QUARRANT, *s.* A kind of shoe made of untanned leather; synon. *Rough Rullion*.

—"Some I have seen shod with a kind of pumps made out of a raw cow-hide with the hair turned outward, which being ill made, the wearer's feet looked something like those of a rough-footed hen or pigeon. These are called *Quarrants*, and are not only offensive to the sight, but intolerable to the smell of those who are near them." Burt's Letters, ii. 185, 186.

Ir. Gael. *cuaran*, a sock; *cuaroga*, shoes or brogues made of untanned leather; C.B. *kuaran*, calceus, viewed by Lhuyd as the same with Lat. *cothurn-us*, Gr. *χιτόν-ες*.

* **To QUARREL**, *v. a.* To reprove, to chide, to find fault with, S.

"Some ministers *quarrelled* his giving tokens to such boys; wherefore he desired these ministers to catechise them, which the ministers did, and allowed of their admission to the Lord's Table." Walker's Peden, p. 95.

"Of all mortals you should least *quarrel* Buchanan on this head." Ruddiman's Vind. Buchanan, p. 69.

"I hope you will not *quarrel* the words, for they are all Virgil's." Ibid. p. 310.

Mr. Todd has inserted the *v.* as signifying "to quarrel with," giving one example from B. Johnson.

This sense is not very remote from that of Fr. *querell-er*, to challenge.

To QUARREL, *v. a.* To raise stones in a quarry.

"Na man havand landis pertenant to him, lyand adjacent to the sea, may mak stop, troubill or molest the King, or his lieges, to win stanes, *quarrel*, or any uther thing, to his awin profit or commoditie, within the flude mark of the sea," &c. Ship Lawis, Bal-four's Pract. p. 626.

I am inclined to think that *quarrel* had been originally used in a sense somewhat different from that of *win*; that the latter properly signified the act of digging or raising stones, and the former that of giving them a certain form however roughly.

QUARREL, *s.* Apparently, materials from a quarry.

"It shall be—lawful to the burgesses—of Kirk-caldy, owners of the salt-pans there, to dig, win, work, and carry away coals, limestone, clay, *quarrell*, within any part of the bounds of the lands liable in manner foresaid," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl. ii. 535. V. **QUERRELLE**.

I am doubtful, however, whether it may not be here used as a *v.*

QUARTABLE, *s.* The *quarter* or fourth part of an *ell*. "Four ell of braidsay [broad sey] of iij ell breid 3 *quartables*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

QUARTERS, *s. pl.* Lodgings in general, S.

"Ane auld soldier," says Edie; "that does like-liest at a gentle's door—at a farmer's its best to say ye're an auld tinkler, if ye need ony *quarters*, for may be the gudewife will hae something to souther." Antiquary, ii. 315.

Borrowed from the E. use of the term as denoting the place where soldiers are lodged.

QUARTES, *s. pl.*

"The abbot of Scone is appoynted to be one of the nine channons, and to have one ther to serve the cure in his absence. In that institution also, ther peculiar landward (or rural) churches, together with the particular tithes, crofts, manses, gleibs, and *quarters*, ar severallie appoynted to everie one of the dignites and channons, as therin is at large record-ed." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 32.

This seems to be the same with L.B. *Quartae Ecclesiarum*, or the fourth of the ecclesiastical tithes. Ob susceptionem peregrinorum et pauperum donavit ad illum locum *Quartae* omnium *Ecclesiarum*, quas ad ipsum pertinebant locum, & decimam porcorum, &c. Chron. Mosomense A. 1015, ap. Du Cange.

The "particular tithes" are previously mentioned indeed; but the *tithe-pig* is specified, in the chronicle quoted, distinctly from the *Quartae*, and seems to bear the same relation to them as these "particular tithes" to the *Quartae*. The *quarters* were probably the fourth part of the *great* tithes, and "the particular tithes" might be those called small.

To QUAT, *v. a.* To quit, S.] *Add*;

—"Who shood com intil the room but Andrew's grum, follo't by the rest, to give us warning that they were all going to *quat* our sairvice, becaus they were starvit." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 15.

To QUAT, *v. n.* To give over, S.

Whan the rain draps off the hat,
'Tis fully time for folk to *quat*,
Wha on the harrest rig do shear
Barley, wheat, peas, rye or bear.

Auld Say, Gall. Encycl.

QUAUYR, *s.* A quiver. "A *quauyr* with arrowis;" Aberd. Reg.

To QUAVE a *drae*, to go zig-zag up or down a *brae*, Roxb.

V. *Quave*—Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141.

QUAW, *s.* 1. A quagmire; a name given in Galloway, to an old pit grown over with earth, grass, &c. which yields under one, but in which he does not sink.

2. A hole whence peats have been dug, Clydes.

V. **QUHAW**.

BOBBIN' QUAW, a spring or *wallie*, over which a tough sward has grown, sufficient to support a person's weight. It is denominated from its shaking or *bobbing* under him, Roxb. *Hobble-quo*, synon.

QUAKIN-QUAW, *s.* The same with *Bobbin-quaw*. "Quakin-quaws,—moving quagmire bogs;" Gall. Encycl.

QUEED, **QUIRE**, *s.* A tub, Mearns, Aberd.; synon. *Skeel*.

QUEEDIE, **QUIDDIE**, *s.* A small tub, *ibid*.

This is merely the provincial pronunciation of *Cud* and *Cudie*. V. **COODIE**.

To QUEEL, *v. n.* To cool, Aberd.

—They're unco weel;

I think, if you wou'd let them *queel*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 7.

Alem. *kual-en*, Dan. *koel-er*, id.

To QUEEM, *v. a.* To fit exactly; as, to *queem* the mortice, or joint in wood, Upp. Lanarks.

The O.E. *v. to Queme*, to please, to satisfy, is undoubtedly the same, used in a secondary or oblique sense; because a thing is said to please or satisfy, that fits our ideas or wishes.

"*Quemys* or pesyn. Pacifico. Paco. Placo." Prompt. Parv.

"I *queme*, I please or I satisfye. Chauser in his Canterbury Tales. This worde is nowe out of vse." Palagr. B. iii. F. 331, a.

QUEEM, QUIM, *adj.* 1. Neat, fit, filled up to the general level, Upp. Lanarks., Ettr. For.

Whan the year grown auld brings winter cauld,
We flee till our ha's sae *queem*.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

2. Applied to what is made close and tight, *ibid.*

3. Calm, smooth, Gall. V. QUEME.

Dream, dream, that the ocean's *queem*;
Dream, dream, that the moon did beam,
And the morning will hear the waves roar,
And the sun through the cluds will not find a
bore. *Auld Say*, Gall. Enc.

4. Metaph. used, as conjoined with *Cosh*, to denote intimacy.

"It shall be observed, that they shall fall in more than ever, into an intimacy with the malignant enemies to the work of God, and grow *quim* and *cosh* with them while they are not only cold toward the truly tender, but cruel against them." M'Ward's Contend. p. 262.

"*Quim* and *Cosh*, pliable and fit;" Gl. *ibid.* But this does not properly express the sense. The idea is evidently borrowed from joints that are exactly fitted, and adhere closely to each other.

QUEME, *adv.* Exactly, fitly, closely.] *Add*;

A. Bon. "It lies *whem* for me." Ray's Coll.

QUEEMER, *s.* One skilled in fitting joints, Clydes.

QUEEMNESS, *s.* Exact adaptation in a literal sense, *ibid.*

QUEEMLY, *adv.* 1. In a state of exact adaptation, *ibid.*

Yorks. *whemly*, neatly; Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 341.

2. Calmly, smoothly, Gall.

"The glid glides *qucemly* along; the kite glides smoothly along." Gall. Enc.

QUEEN'S-CAKE, *s.* A white sweet cake, S.

QUEEN'S CUSHION, the plant called Cropstone, Teviotd.

QUEEN'S, also KING'S, CUSHION, a mode of carriage, whether in sport, or from necessity, S.

Two persons, each of whom grasps his right wrist with his left hand, with the other lays hold of his neighbour's wrist, so as to form a seat of four hands and wrists conjoined. On these the person, who is to be carried, seats himself, or is seated by others, putting both his arms, for greater security, round the necks of the bearers.

QUEER, *s.* The choir, S. Grose gives *Queer* in this sense as a provincial word; but without specifying the country. Wyntoun writes it *quere*.

*QUEER, *adj.* Besides the common sense of this word in S., it denotes entertaining, amusing, affording fun. Germ. *quer* oblique.

QUEERS, *s. pl.* News; any thing odd or strange, Roxb. Synon. *Uncos*.

QUEET, *s.* The ancle, Aberd.; *Cute*, S.

Mr. Chalmers, vo. *Cuit*, says that "in the vulgar language it is pronounced *queet*." But he should have recollected, that this is only "in the vulgar language" of his native county, and of some adjoining to it in the north of S.

QUEETIKINS, *s. pl.* Spatterdashes, gaiters, Aberd.

V. CUTTIKINS.

QUEEZIE, *adj.* "Disordered; squeamish, such as after being intoxicated;" Gall. Enc.; merely a little varied from E. *Queasy*.

QUEEZ-MADDAM, *s.* The *Cuisse Madame*, or French jargonelle.

"He'll glour at an auld wand basket aik-srag as if it were a *queez-maddam* in full bearing." Rob Roy, ii. 158.

QUEYN, QUEAN, *s.* A young woman.] *Add*;

This is never meant as implying any reproach, unless an epithet, conveying this idea, be conjoined with it. Although familiar, it is often used as expressive of kindness.

O! she was a *daintie quean*,

And weel she danc'd the heeland wallaeh.

Old Song.

"Ye'r brither Kenny's come, ye auld fule, an' his young *quean* o' a dother too; sae mak haste an' get up." St. Kathleen, iii. 262.

QUEYNIE, *s.* A diminutive, denoting a girl, S.B.

QUEIT, QUIET, *s.* A species of bird.

"Cotta, a *queit*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 16; in a later Ed. *quiet*. This seems merely *Coot* in provincial pronunciation; as Wedderburn was a native of Aberdeenshire.

QUELT, *s.* A sort of petticoat worn in the Highlands. V. KILT.

QUENELIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to a queen.

—"We dispens and suppleis all faultis thair of, gif ony be, he our *quenelie* powar and authoritie royall." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 501.

It does not appear that our southern neighbours have been so gallant as to form an *adj.* of this kind,

QUENYIE, *s.* A corner, Aberd. V. QUYNIE.

QUENRY, *s.*] *Define*; Abundance of bad women.

QUENT, *adj.* Accustomed to, or familiar with, any state or condition.

"As new seruandis ar in derisioun amang the *quent* seruitouris, sa we as vyle and last pepyll of the world in thair sycht ar daylie inuadit to the death." Bellend. Cron. B. iv. c. 15.

Quent is opposed by Boeth. to Lat. *recentissimus*, there being no particular word in the Lat. for *Quent* itself. Fr. *accoint*, acquainted with. *Coint* is also used, but not precisely in the same sense.

QUERD, *s.* A term formerly used in relation to fish, Aberd.

"A fishwoman complains to the magistrates, that another had removed her *querd* of fish." Records of Aberd.

Su.G. Dan. *kar*, a vessel or tub; Isl. *kaer*, vas.

QUERING, s. *Franch quering.*

"Ane cop almy, ane candill kyst, & Franche quering lynit with canweas, ane rakill of irne, ane ledin quarter." *Aberd. Reg. V. 16.*

QUERN (of a fowl), *s.* The gizzern, *Aberd.*

As *Isl. quorn*, mola, is transferred to a whirlpool; shall we suppose that our old term for a mill has been metaph. used for the gizzard, as somewhat resembling the operation of a mill in its decomposition of food?

QUERNALLIT, part. pa. Apparently denoting the form of *kirnels* or interstices in battlements.

"Item, ane small chene with thrawin and quernal-lit linkis." *Inventories, A. 1542, p. 64.*

L.B. quarnelli. V. KIRNEL. Fr. crene, crenelé, indented.

QWERNE, s.

—"For the wrangwiss spoliatioun—of—thre bollis of malt, a qverne of rosate of vi stane," &c. *Act. Audit. A. 1482, p. 109.*

This cannot well be viewed as an improper orthography of *S. curn*, as the quantity of rosin is so great. It seems to have as little connexion with *quern* as denoting a hand-mill.

QUERNEY, s. A species of rot in sheep, *South of S.*

"Some people have been led to consider the rot as of two kinds; viz. the *querney*, or black rot, proceeding from foul feeding; and the hunger rot, from an absolute deficiency of food of every kind." *Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 464-5.*

Isl. quern signifies lacuna, a pool, bog, or marsh. Now, as the grass springing from bogs and flooded ground is said to produce the rot, (*ibid.* 469), the term *querney* may be traced to this word, which might be left by the Danes of Northumbria.

QUERNELL, s.

"Item ane pair of bedis of quernell with gawdes of gold estimat to vi crownis of wecht." *Inventories, A. 1516, p. 26.*

Apparently denoting beads made of the *Cornelian*, or rather *Carnelian* stone, which is supposed to have received this name from its *flesh* colour. In *Fr.*, however, it is called *cornaline*, also *carneole* and *corneole*; in *Ital.* *corniolos*, from *corno*, a horn, from its supposed resemblance.

QUERNELL, adj. Square.

"This virgine, Horacia, wes buryit—in ane sepulture of quernell stanis." *Belland. T. Liv. p. 47.*

The translator seems to have confounded this with *O.Fr. querneau*, or the *v. quernel-er*, whence *S. kirnel*, an interstice in a battlement. *V. QUERNELL, s., and QUARNELL.*

QUERNIE, adj. Applied to honey, when it abounds with the granules which are peculiar to it, *Kinross.*

QUERNIE, s. A diminutive from *E. Quern*, a hand-mill, *Moray.*

—Coming frae the hungry hill,

He hears the quernie birlin.

Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 356.

QUERT, s. In *quert*, in good spirits, &c.] *Add;* Since writing this article, I have observed some

Goth. words, to which *quert* seems to claim greater affinity.

Isl. kwar is expl. by *Verel.* as equivalent to *re* in *Lat. resto*; non ex loco, non extra, non foras. Its synonyme *Su.G. quar*, anciently *quaerr*, is more distinctly expl. *quietus*, and viewed as the same with *kar*, *Isl. kyrr*, id. He gives the following rhythm, as illustrating the use of the term.

*Jak hafwer hoert aff gamla gaeta,
Hwa hofft will hafwa, ehal kart lata.*

*Audii ab antiquis proverbium ferri,
Qui jucunda optat, otium supercedat.*

"I have heard that it was a proverbial saying with our forefathers, that he who wishes happiness, must shun ease."

Silla quar, he adds, is said of those who are negligent, who, being admonished as to their duty, are listless. Thus, *Isl. mera kyrr* signifies, quietum esse; and *kyrd*, tranquillitas.

Verel. expl. *kyrr* neut. *kyrt*, not merely quietus, but placidus; *Lata vera kyrt*, non turbare; *Sek af kyrt*, quietus est, quiete fruitur. Hence *kyrrlat-ur*, mansuetus, from *kyrr* and *latr*, our *lat*, manner.

Our phrase, in *quert*, seems to have originally signified a state of ease or tranquillity. Hence, by an easy transition, it might be used as signifying cheerfulness, or liveliness.

QUERTY, QUIERTY, adj. 1. Lively, possessing a flow of animal spirits, *S.O.*

— I fear the barley bree,
An' roving blades sae querty,

May gar him spread his wings an' flee,
An' lea' his nest right dirty.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 233. V. QUERT.

2. Active, *Ayrs, Dumfr.*

QUHA, QUHAY, pron. Who, *S.*

"All the lordis sperituale and temporale, quha geve thaire aithis of befor to be lele and trow &c. of new ratifeis and appreis the samin." *Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 411.*

"It is vnderstand to our souerane lord the grett seruice to his grace be Thomas Erskine of Brechin knycht his secretare, quhay thairfor obtenit off our said souerane lord, the landis of Brechin & Nevaire," &c. *Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 377. V. QUH. QUHAIRANENT, adv.* Concerning which.

—"For the quhilk the doaris sall incur na danger;—the auld fundationis and erectionis of the saidis collegis and hail vniuersitie—notwithstanding, quhairanent his maiestie, with auise of his saidis estaitis, dispensis." *Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 182.*

"Declares that this present generall ratificatioun—shall be als valid—as if the samine infestment war alreddie past & exped,—quhairanent his majestie & estatis foirsaidis haue dispenst, & be thir presentis dispensis for ever." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 561.*

Anent the quhilk is used as synon. *Ibid. 567, ch. 180.*

QUHAIRTHROW, adv. Whence, in consequence of which.

"—Our souerane Ladyis liegis daylie and continuallie, incontrare the tenour of the actis maid thairupone—schutis with half hag, culuering, and pistolate, at the saidis wylde beistis and wylde foules,

quairkrow the nobill men of the realme can get na pastyme of halking and hunting lyke as hes bene had in tymes bypast, be reassoun that all sic wyld beistis and wyld foulis ar exilit and banist be occasioun forsaide." Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483.

This act was more severe than any against poaching in our time, as this prohibition was given "under the pane of deid!"

QUHAIS, *s.* The genitive of *Quha*; whose, S.A. *Quhause*, S.B.

"That the king charge all & eindrie schirreffis of this realme to gar inquire—quhat landis, possessionis, or annuell rentys pertenyis to the king,—and in *quhais* handis thai nowe be." Acts Ja. I. 1424, Ed. 1814, p. 4.

MoesG. *quhis*, id. *Quhis ist sa manaleik*: "Whose image is this?" Mar. 12. 16. A.S. *hwaes*, id.

QUHAM, *s.* A dale among hills.] *Add*;
2. A marshy hollow, whether with or without stagnate water, Loth.

QUHARE, *adv.* Apparently used as equivalent to *since*, or *whereas*.

"That *quhare* it is to be remembrit be my lord governour and thre estatis of this present parliament, how thai for furth bering of the quenis auctorite—convenit togidder at Striueling and Linlithqw, redy to haue seruit the quenis grace, &c. Nochttheless it is neidfull to thaim to haue declartioune (*sic*) of parliament, that thai did na thing contrare the quenis auctorite," &c. Acts Mary 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 429.

QUHA-SAY, *s.* Expl. "remark;" Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 334.

Then, when this turn cott tuke gude nycht,
Half way hameward vp the calsay,

Said to his servandis for a *quha say*;

"Alace, the porter is foryett!"

It seems to signify a mere pretence; allied perhaps to the latter part of the alliterative Belg. word *wine-wasie*, a whim-wham.

QUHANG, QUHAYNG, *s.* A thong.] *Add*;

"They are ay at the whittle and the *quhang*;" S. Prov. i. e. always in a state of contention.

To QUHANG, WHANG, *v. n.* To cut in large slices, S.] *Add*;

At the sight of Dunbarton once again,
I'll cock up my bonnet and march amain,
With my claymore hanging down to my heel,
To *whang* at the bannocks of barley meal.

Song, Heart M. Loh, iv. 13.

QUHARBE, *adv.* Whereby, Aberd. Reg.

QUHATKYN, QUHATEN, what kind of.] *Add*;

"And sua, godly reidar, *quhattin* a Papist I am in this samin ruid buik of Questionis,—I tak on hand to preve on perrell of my lyfe, the maist haly martyrs—to haf bene the samin Papistis." N. Winyet. V. Keith's Hist. App. p. 221.

QUHAT-RAK, an exclamation still used in S. V. RAK, *s.*, care.

QUHAUP, *s.* The curlew.] *Add*;

In Fife, a distinction is made between the *Land-quhaup*, i. e. the curlew, and the *Sea-quhaup*, a species of mew, of a dark colour.

In Orkney, they distinguish between the larger and the smaller whaup.

"Orc. Major, *Stock-Whap*; minor, *Little-Whap*:—The larger curlew, called here *Stock-Whap*, differs something in its colours from the lesser," &c. Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 80.

QUHAUP-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a long sharpnose, S. QUHAUP, *s.* A pod in the earliest state.] *Add*;

2. A pod after it is shelled, Aberd., Mearns; *Shaup* synon. Lanarks.

3. A mean or low fellow, a scoundrel, Mearns.; perhaps q. a mere husk.

QUHAW, *s.* A marsh, a quagmire.] *Add*;

Mr Todd has inserted the compound word *Quavemire*, id. But in O.E. it appears in its simple form *quauē*. "*Quauē* as of a myre. Labina." Prompt. Parv. "*Quauē*, myre, [Fr.] foundriere, crouliere;" i. e. a quagmire: Palsgr. B. iii. F. 57, b. It also appears as a v. "*Quauyn* as myre;" Prompt. Parv. This seems radically the same with *quag*, which Skinner gives as sometimes used singly, without the addition of *mire*.

Johns. and others derive *quag* from *quake*, to shake. According to this etymon. Isl. *knik-a*, movere, may be the origin. Junius deduces *quag* from MoesG. *wagan* movere; but Serenius prefers *quivan* vivere, whence, he says, the E. verbs, *to quetch*, *to quaver*, *to quiver*, and *to quob*, all expressive of agitation. I hesitate if Su.G. *quesa*, a marshy whirlpool, be allied to our *quhawe*.

The term is still retained in Galloway. V. QUAW. QUHEBEIT, *adv.* Howbeit, Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

QUHEEF, *s.* A fife; a musical instrument; Upp. Clydes.

This evidently retains the form of C.B. *chwið*, rendered a fife by Richards, a pipe by Owen. The latter also expl. *chwiðan* a whistle; *chwiðan-u* to whistle, *chwið-iauw* to trill.

QUHEYNE, QUHENE, &c. *adj.* Few.] *Add*;
Northumb. a *whune*, pauci; Ray's Coll. 151.

—In solitude

They liv'd retir'd, amidst surrounding shades,
Unthought of, as unseen, save by the heart
Of Colin, wha, amang the neighb'ring hills
Did tend a *wee wheen* sheep—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 98.

This is evidently an imitation of Thomson's *Palaeon and Lavinia*.

"The deil's kind to them, w' his gowd, &c. but he shoots auld decent folk over w' a *wheen* cauld kail blades." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

QUHENSUA, *adv.* When so or thus.

"*Quhensua* this cruell murthour wes committit, and justice smorit, and plainlie abusit; never ceasit he of his wickit and inordinat pretences." Band, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 405.

QUHERTIE, *adj.*

"Bot of the rigour to the pure done on your awin landis, and of the appropriing the kirk-landis,—or of the schuiting of honest men fra thair native rowmes, be tittle of your new *quhertie* fewis, tyme servis not to schaw." Ninian Winyet's First Tractat. Keith's Hist. App. p. 206.

Quierty is still used in the west of S. for lively. But this cannot apply here. This seems to be merely the adj. *heartie*, as signifying liberal, disguised like *quhom* for *how*, &c. A *heartie few* would denote one that contains very advantageous terms.

To QUHEW, *v. n.* To whiz, to whistle.] *Add*;

C.B. *chwa* denotes a blasty gust, or puff. It is deduced from *chn*, to act suddenly.

To QUHEZE, *v. a.* To pilfer growing fruits, as apples, pease, &c., Clydes.

Allied perhaps to Isl. Su.G. and Dan. *kwas, kwass*, keen, eager, sharp-witted; because of the ingenuity and alertness often manifested in pilfering. C.B. *chnw-ian*, however, signifies to pilfer, and *chnwingi* a pilferer; and we must recollect that this district was included in the Welsh kingdom.

QUHICAPS, *s. pl.* Agr. Surv. Sutherl. p. 169.

This should certainly be read *quhaips*, i. e. curlews, as in Sir R. Gordon's Hist. Suth., the work referred to, as printed. V. LAIR-IGIGH.

To QUHICH, QUHIGH, &c. *v. n.* To move through the air with a whizzing sound.]

To these may be added Cumb. *whiew*, to fly hastily.

This is also an O.E. word. "*Quychyn* or *meuyn*. Moueo." Prompt. Parv.

To QUHID, *v. n.* To whisk.] *Add*;

There is a striking coincidence between the Goth. and Celt. in this instance. For C.B. *chwid-aw* signifies to move quickly; *chwid*, a quick turn. *Hawd* is used in the same sense: "A whisk, or quick motion, as the course or sweep of a fly." As *Quhiddir* is nearly allied to the *v. Quhid*, the same analogy appears; C.B. *chwidr-aw*, to dart backwards and forwards, to be giddy. The same remark may be made as to *Quhich*. For C.B. *chnyth-u* signifies flare, anhelare; Arm. *chmez-a*, id. The name for the weasel might seem also a kindred term. V. QUHITRED.

To QUHIDDER, *v. n.* To whiz.] *Add*;

Isl. *hmidr-a*, cito commoveri.

QUHIG, *s.* The sour part of cream, &c.] *Add*;

C.B. *chwig*, clarified whey; also, fermented, sour; Owen.

QUHILL, *conj.* Until, S.]

Insert, after the word—captivity—l. 12. from the end of the article;

I have observed that, by our old writers, *unto* is occasionally used in the sense of *until*. V. UNTO.

QUHYN, QUHIN, QUHIN-STANE, *s.* l. Green-stone, &c.] *Add*;

The only conjecture I can form, as to the reason of this designation, is that it may have had its origin from the sonorous quality of this stone. It is admitted by naturalists, that in this respect it surpasses many other species; and this trivial circumstance would be more likely to strike the minds of a rude people, than any more essential property. Su.G. *hwin-a* is defined, *Sonum ingratum, streperum edere*; Ihre. But Isl. *hwijn-a* is used with greater latitude. It not only signifies, *sonum edo obstreperum*, but *resono, reclamo*; and *hwin*, voces obstreperae et resonabiles. Gudm. Andr. having given these explanations, adds an illustration, which I shall exhibit in his own words. *Hinc hwin loci vel tractus nomen in Norvegia, cujus incolae olim Hwinveriar; unde Hvin-*

veriadaler in Islandia nomen cepere. Item *Biorg vin, Bergae civilas*, quasi *Biorg hvin*, rupes resonans; cum in rupibus ante urbem magna detur echus resonantia. Lex. p. 126.

If this conjecture be well-founded, the meaning of the term *whin-stane* is the resounding stone. This etymon is confirmed by analogy; as the name given in Sweden to at least one variety of this stone is *klacksten*, that is, as expressed by Linnæus, *Saxum tinnitans*, or the ringing stone. V. Syst. Lapid. p. 80. Syst. Natur. III. Ed. 1770.

2. This is commonly used as an emblem of obduracy or want of feeling, S.

"Oh! woman," cried Andrew, "ye hae nae mair heart than a *whinstane*; will ye no tak pity on me?" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 247.

The more common phraseology is, "as hard's a *whin-stane*."

QUHIT, QUHYTT, *s.* Wheat.

"The insufficiency of *quhytt* & dartht of the same this yeir." A. 1541, V. 17.

"Thomas Hay &c. deponyt be thair athis, that the barrell of *quhyt* sould be Alex' Guthre Snadoun [herald] to Johnne Williamsoun is war iij sh. Scotis nor ony vder." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541, V. 17.

To QUHYTE, WHEAT, *v. a.* To cut with a knife.] *Insert*, after l. 6.;

Quha does adorne idolatrie,

Is contrair the haly writ;

For stock and stane is Mammonrie,

Quhilke men carue or *quhite*.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 68.

O.E. *thwyte* was used in the same sense. "I *thwyte* a stycke, or I cutte lytell peces from a thyngge.—Haste thou naught els to do but to *thwyte* the table?" *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 390, b. Chaucer, also, uses *thwitten* as signifying, "chipped with a knife, whittled." Gl. Tyrwh. *Add* to etymon;

If O.E. *thwyte* be radically the same, the etymon will scarcely admit of a doubt. A.S. *thweot-an, thwit-an*, excindere. *Sponas thweoton*; *Astulas excindebant*; *Bed. 544. 43. Sponas thwitath, Astulas excindunt*; *Bed. 524. 31. V. Lye.*

QUHYTE CRAFT, A designation formerly given to the trade of glovers.

"Robert Huchunsoun deikin of the *quhite craft* callit the gloveris." MS. A. 1569.

QUHITE FISCH, the distinctive name given to haddocks, ling, &c. in our old Acts.

"That na maner of persoun in this realme—send or haue ony maner of *quhite fische* furth of the samyn, bot it salbe lesum to strangearis to cum within this realme to by the samyn fra merchandis and fremen," &c. *Acts Ja. V.* 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 373.

This phrase does not seem to have been meant to include salmon or herrings. For these are spoken of distinctly, although conjoined with *quhite fisch*.

"Be pakking of salmond, hering and *quhyte fishes* be the merchandis, &c. thair is greit hurt and dampnage sustenit be the byaris thereof," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1573, *Ibid.* III. 82, c. 4.

—"Quhen hering and *quhite fisch* is slane, thay aucht to bring the samyn to the nixt adjacent burrowis," &c. *Ibid.* p. 83, c. 7.

"That all salmound treis, hering treis, and *quheit* fish treis, vniversallie throw the realme salbe of the measure and gage foirsaid." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, *Ibid.* p. 302.

As the name, taken from the colour of the fish, does not accurately mark the distinction between cod, &c. and herrings, whatever may be said of salmon; perhaps it had arisen from the use of the phraseology in Shetland and Orkney.

"The ling, tusk and cod, commonly called the *white fishing*, is the one which has chiefly engaged the attention of the Zetlanders." Edmonstone's Zetl. i. 232.

"By *gray fish* are meant the fry of the coal-fish (Piltocks and Sillocks), in contradistinction to ling, cod, tusk, halibut, haddock, &c. which are called *white-fish*." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl. p. 470.

QUHIT-FISCHER, *s.* One who fishes for haddocks, cod, ling, &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

QUHITE HARNES, apparently denoting polished armour, as distinguished from that of the inferior classes.

"That every nobill man, sic as erle, lord, knyght, and baroune, and euery grett landit man haifand an hundredth pund of yerlie rent be anarmit in *quhite harnes*, lycht or hevy as thai pleiss, and wapnit asferand to his honoure. And that all vtheris of lawer rank and degre, in the lawland, haif jak of plait, halkrek or brigitanis, gorget or pisane," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 362; also p. 363, c. 24.

Dan. *hvid* is not only rendered white, but "bright, clear;" *Wolff*.

QUHITE MONEY, silver.] *Add*;

The phrase is still used, *S.*

"My hand has nae been crossed with *white money* but ance these seven blessed days." *Blackw. Mag.* May 1820, p. 158.

Teut. *mit gheld*, moneta argentea.

QUHYT WERK, a phrase formerly used to denote silver work, probably in distinction from that which, although made of silver, had been gilded.

"*Qhyt Werk*. Item, ane greit bassing for feit wesching. Item, ane uther bassing for heid wesching. Item, xxxi silver plait," &c. *Inventories, A.* 1542, p. 72.

In another place, *quheit werk of silver* is mentioned, as if it denoted silver work finished in a peculiar mode; perhaps what is now called *frosted work*. *V.* p. 113.

QUHITELY, QUHITLIE, *adj.* Having a delicate or fading look, *S.* *V. WHITLIE.*

QUHOMFOR, for whom; *Aberd. Reg.*

QUHOW, *adv.* How.] *Add*;

The ancient Goths had pronounced the cognate term with their strongest guttural. *Ulphilas* writes *quhaina*, quomodo. Shall we suppose that our forefathers pronounced it in a similar manner?

To QUHRYNE, *v. n.* 2. To murmur,—to whine.] *Add*;

C.B. chwyryn-u, to murmur, to growl, seems radically allied.

QUHRYNE, *s.* Give, as definition;—A whining or growling sound.

Vol. II.

To QUHULT, *v. a.* To beat, to thump, *Upp. Clydes.*

C.B. hnyl-ian signifies to make an attack, to butt.

QUHULT, *s.* A large object; as, "He's an unco *quhult*," or, an "unco *quhult* of a man;" "That's an unco big *quhult* of a rung," applied to a staff or stick; *Upp. Clydes.*

QUIB, *s.* Used for *quip*, a taunt, or sharp jest. —The Dutch hae taken Hollan'.

The other, dark anent the *quib*,

Cry'd, O sic doolfu' sonnets!

A. Scott's Poems, p. 65.

QUIBOW, *s.* A branch, &c.] *Substitute*, as etymon;—Gael. *caobh*, a bough, a branch.

QUICKEN, *s.* Couchgrass.] *Add*;

It is more generally expressed in the pl.

"This ground—is full of *Quickens*." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 80.

QUICKENIN, *s.* Ale or beer in a state of fermentation, thrown into ale, porter, &c. that has become dead or stale, *S.B.*

Isl. *quick-ur*, fermentum, vel quicquid fermentationem infert cerevisiae, vino etc. *Haldorson.*

QUIDDERFUL, *adj.*

"Alison Dick, being demanded by Mr. James Simson Minister, when, and how she fell in covenant with the devil; she answered, her husband many times urged her, and she yielded only two or three years since. The manner was thus: he gave her, soul and body, *quick and quidderfull* to the devil, and bade her do so. But she in her heart said, God guide me. And then she said to him, I shall do any thing that ye bid me: and so she gave herself to the devil in the *fore-said words*." *Trial for Witchcraft, Kirkaldy, A 1636. Statist. Acc.* xviii. 658.

It is singular that a phrase, which I have met with no where else, but genuine and very ancient Gothic, should be found in the mouths of these wretches. There can be no doubt that *quidder* is Isl. *kvidur*, synon. with *Su.G. qued*, Dan. *quidur*, *A.S. cwnth*, Alem. *quiti*, uterus; the womb. The Isl. and *Su.G.* words also denote the belly; venter. Hence Isl. *quidar fylli*, a belly-full; *Beter er fogr fraede, enn quidar fylli*; "Better to gather wisdom, than to have a bellyfull of meat and drink."

Whether Isl. *quidafull-r* is applied to a state of pregnancy, I cannot say. Should this be supposed, it would be to attribute a curious stratagem to the devil, to make a poor illiterate female to use good old Gothic, that she might give away her child to him, if in a state of pregnancy, as well as herself. *Verelius* shews that *quidi* by itself is used in this sense. For he quotes these words, *Hafr i knae ac annar i quidi*; *Si infan-tem in gremio habet, et foetum in utero*; "If she has one child on her knee, and another in her womb." He also gives what is evidently the very same phrase, *Quikr oc quidafullr*, (*vo. Kwikr*); but he has forgot to translate it. *Ihre*, however, explains this phrase in *Su.G.* in reference to the body in general. It occurs in the Laws of Scania. *Wil bonden quikaer oc quidae fuldaer i Closter farae*; *Si quis sanus vegetus-que in monasterium concedere voluerit; ad verbum, plenum ventrem habens*. "If any one goes into a monastery in perfect health; or literally, having a full

belly." Afterwards he expl. it as denoting one in a fit state for making a latter will. Vo. *Qued*, col. 365.

According to this view of the phrase, Satan's votaries must observe the legal forms, in entering into their unhallowed paction with him. As he requires a testamentary deed in his favour, they who make it must be "in health of body and soundness of mind."

* **QUIET**, *adj.* 1. Denoting retirement, conjoined with *place*.

2. Applied to persons, as signifying concealed, skulking.

It occurs twice in the latter sense in one passage:

"This Eganus—wald nothir suffir his wyfe nor tendir freindis cum to his presence, quhill his gard ripit thaym, to se gyf thay had ony wappinis hid in sum *quiet place*: traistying, (as it wes estir prouin) sum *quiet personis* liand ay in wait to inuaid him for the slaughter of his bruthir." Bellend. Cron. B. 10, c. 7.

QUYLE, *s.* A cock or small heap of hay, Renfrews.; the *coll* or *coil* of other counties.

To **QUYLE**, *v. a.* To put into cocks, *ibid.*

QUIM, *adj.* Intimate. V. **QUEEM**.

QUYNYIE, &c. *s.* A corner] *Add*;

This provincial pronunciation accords with the ancient orthography.

"The commissioners appointed by the king's majesty anent repairing the High Kirk [Glasgow]—thinks guid that the laigh steeple be taken down to repair the mason work of the said kirk, and that the bell and clock be transported to the high steeple, and that the kirk have a *quinzee* [i. e. *quinyie*] left at the steeple foresaid for the relief thereof." Life of Melville, i. 440.

QUINKINS, *s. pl.* 1. The scum or refuse of any liquid, Mearns.

2. Metaphorically, nothing at all, *ibid.*

QUINQUIN, *s.* A small barrel; the same with *Kinken*; "A *quinquin* of oynyeonis," *Aberd. Reg.* "Ane *quinquene* of pearies;" *Ibid.*

QUINTRY, *s.* The provincial pronunciation of *Country*, S.B.

* **QUIRK**, *s.* A trick; often applied to an advantage which is not directly opposed by law, but viewed as inconsistent with strict honesty, S. Hence,

QUIRKIE, *adj.* 1. Disposed to take the advantage, S.

2. Sportively tricky, Fife; *synon.* with *Swicky*, *sense* 2.

QUIRKLUM, *s.* A cant term for a puzzle; from E. *quirk*, and *lume* an instrument.

"*Quirkiums*, little arithmetic puzzles, where the matter hangs on a quirk;" *Gall. Encycl.*

QUIRTY, *adj.* Lively, S.O. V. **QUERT**.

QUISCHING, *s.* A cushion. "Four *quischings*;" *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1563, V. 25.

QUYT, **QUITE**, **QUYTE**, *adj.* Innocent, free of culpability, q. acquitted.

—"Thai salbe tane and remane in firmance—quhill the tyme thai haif tholit ane assise quhethir thai be *quyt* or *foule*." *Parl. Ja. II. A.* 1455, Ed. 1814, p. 44.

"They salbe tane and remane in firmance,—whill the time they haue thollid ane assyise whidder they

be *quyte* or *foule*;" i. e. innocent or guilty. *Acts Cha. II. Ed.* 1814, V. 351.

—Of rethorick, heir, I proclaime the *quyte*.

Lyndsay, Chalm. Ed. iii. 180.

Fr. *quitte*; L.B. *quiet-us*, absolutus, liber.

QWITOUT, **QWET OUT**, *part. pa.* Cleared from incumbrance in consequence of debt; the same with *Out-quit*.

"The actione aganis James Scrimgeour—for the wrangwis detenciounē—of xij skore of merkis—for the redeming & out qwytyng of the landis of the toune of Handwik, redemit & *qwitout* be Dauid Ogilby of that ilke fra the said James, quhill he had in wedset," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1488, p. 96.

"It wes grantit be the procuratour of the said James that the said landis of Handwik wes *qnet out* fra him." *Ibid.*

L.B. *quiet-are*, *quill-are*, absolvere a debito.

QUYT-CLEME, *s.* Renunciation.] *Add*;

"That George of Huntle sall content & pay—the soume of sextene merkis vsuale money of Scotland aucht be the said erle—for the malez & anuale of the landis of Monycabo of the terme of Witsunday,—becauss the said terme is exceptit in the *quytclame* & discharge gevin be the said William to the said erle." *Act. Audit. A.* 1493, p. 170.

QUITCLAMATIOUNE, *s.* Acquittal.

"And the saidis declaraturis to haif the strenth and effect of exoneratione, *quitclamatioune*, administratione, and acquitting of him of all crymes and offensis that may be criminallie imputt to him." *Acts Mary* 1549, Ed. 1814, p. 602. *Quitclamatioune*, p. 603.

QUITCHIE, *adj.* Very hot. Any liquid is said to be *quitchie*, when so hot as to scald or burn a person who inadvertently puts his finger into it, Fife.

This seems allied to Teut. *quets-en*, to hurt, to wound; with this difference only that *quets-en* is used more properly to denote the effect of a bruise, whereas the S. term is confined to the injury caused by intense heat.

To **QUYTE**, *v. n.* 1. To skate, to use skaits for moving on ice, Ayrs.

2. To play on the ice with *curling-stanes*, Ayrs.

In Teut. *kote* signifies talus, astragalus, a hucklebone, a die, and *kot-en* to play at hot cockles, at dice, at chess, &c. The term may have been transferred to curling, because of the care taken to direct the stones properly, as in general resembling that of placing men at chess, &c. Or can it have any relation to E. *quoit*, *discus*?

QUYTE, *s.* The act of skating, *ibid.*

QUO, *pret. v.* Said; abbrev. from *quoth* or *quod*, S.; Lancash. *ko*, *id.*

QUOAB, *s.* A reward, a bribe. V. **KOAB**.

QUOY, *s.* A piece of ground, taken in from a common, &c.]

Before these words at the close,—*Ring fences*, I am informed, are used in England—*Insert*;

But it is conjectured, that it has derived its name from being surrounded on all sides by the hill-ground. For more generally, it has the form of a rounded square. The name is properly given to a piece of

a common, which has been enclosed, and thus completely detached from the rest, as being fenced by a wall of turf, or *fail-dyke*. It is said scornfully to one who has a possession of this kind; "You have nothing but a *ringel-quoy*;" as signifying that he has as it were stolen what he calls his property; that he has no right to hill pasturage in common with his neighbours, as not paying *Scatt* for his *quoy*, and no right to poind the cattle which trespass on this inclosure.

QUOYLAND, s. Land taken in and inclosed from a common, Orkn.

"Cornequoy iij farding $\frac{1}{2}$ farding terre *quoyland* but scat."—"Dowcrow iij farding half farding

terre *quoyland* butt scat." Rental of Orkn. A. 1502, p. 11.

QUOK, pret. Quaked, trembled; *quuke*, S.A.
The land alhale of Italy trymbliit and *quok*.

Doug. Virg. 91, 9.

QUOTHA, interj. Forsooth, S.

"Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyll, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha*." Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii. 301.

Most probably from *quoth*, said, A.S. *cwaetha* dicere, but whether formed from the first or third person, seems uncertain.

R.

RA'AN, part. pa. Torn, rent, riven, Dumfr.
Isl. *hrauf-a*, divellere.

RAAND, s. A mark or stain. V. RAND.

To **RAAZE, v. a.** To madden, to inflame, Perth.; synon. with RAISE, q. v.

Belg. *ruaz-en*, to anger.

RAB, s. A harsh abbrev. of Robert, S.

RABANDIS, RAIBANDIS, s. pl. The small lines which make the sail fast to the yard.] *Add*;

Mod.Sax. *rae-band*, struppus, strophus, funis quo remus ad scalmum alligatur; *Rae, rha, rah*, antenna, lignum transversum in malo, cui appenduntur vela; Kilian.

To **RABATE, REBATE, v. a.** To abate; Fr. *rabat-re*.

"His furiosity may *rabate*." Fount. Dec. Suppl. ii. 637.

"And samekle as it is wer na Pariss siluer, or siluer of the new werk of Bruges, to be defalkit and *rabatit* in the price of the said siluer." Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

RABBAT, s. A cape for a mantle.

"Ane *rabbat* of hollane claith, embroderit with gold, siluer, and purpour silk." Inventories, p. 234.

"Huidis, quaiifs, collaris, *rabattis*, orilyeitis," &c. Ibid. A. 1578, p. 231. V. REBAT.

To **RABBLE, RABLE, v. a.** To assault in a riotous and violent manner, to mob, S.; from the E. *s. rabble*.

"Those who *rabled* the Missionary and his Protestant Meeting at St. Ninian's Chaple did not compear when cited before the Lords of Justiciary at Edinburgh." Assembly Record, A. 1726, p. 166.

—"The Whiggs, in the afternoon, put on their boonfyres,—and were solemnizing the occasion with all possible joy, till about nyne at night, that the magistrates thought fitt to stirre up a mob and *rabble* them, by breaking their windowes, scatering their boonfyres, and allmost burning their houses." Cul-loden Papers, p. 336.

"These are sair times wi' me!—amaist as ill as at the aughty-nine, when I was *rabbled* by the collegeaners." Heart M. Loth. i. 193.

RABLER, s. A rioter, a mobber.

—"Decerning Patrick to crave Robert Cairns's pardon in a public meeting of the trades in the Magdalen Chapel, in regard he had there publicly called him a *rabler* and a robber.—3^{tho}. The calling one a *rabler* is of late but reputed a sport." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 356, 357.

RABLING, RABBLING, s. The act of mobbing.

"The General Assembly, to prevent *rabbling* of Messengers by the people, and horrid profanation of the Lord's day, which frequently falls out in cases of transportation, when the defending party and parish are to be summoned; appoints—that the Minister himself—intimate out of the pulpit to heritors, &c., that there is such a call, and such a transportation designed." Acts Ass. A. 1704, A. 7. *Rabbling*, Dundas's Abridg. p. 261.

RABBLE, RABLE, s. A rhapsody, S.] *Add*;

"They have as yet another strong argument and reason for their precedencie, which is of great force in their conceit;—their long-drawn and farr-strained pedegree,—which genealogie and pedegree the Sinclars have sent of late into France, Denmarke, and other kingdomes, with a *rabble* and number of idle long-tayl'd, big, and huge titles, which would make any of sound judgment, or but meanly versed in histories or registers, to laugh merrily." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 436.

"It is not only a maigre defence, but bewraying also evidentlie perversenes of mindes, and guiltines of conscience, to runne to such doting dreames, and ridiculous raveries, as, albeit they were not repelled by cleare scripture, yet were fitter to bee an addition to *rables*, or to make vp the last booke of *Amades de Gaule*, then to be reputed profound pointes of Christian wisdome." Forbes's Defence, p. 65.

"Who is he that saies he must be worshipped by infinit traditions, which are outwith the booke of the

scripture, and many against the booke of the scripture, and bids serue him according to a *rabble* of vyle traditions inuented by the brane of man?" Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 61.

To **RABBLE** *aff*, *v. a.* To utter in a careless hurried manner, S.B. V. **RABBLE**, **RAIBLE**, *v.* **RABIATOR**, *s.* A violent greedy person, Ayrs.

"Black was the hour he came among my people for he was needy and greedy.—Of all the manifold ills in the train of smuggling, surely the excisemen are the worst; and the setting of this *rabiator* over us was a severe judgment for our sins." Anna's of the Parish, p. 187. V. **RUBIATOR**.

RABSCALLION, **RAFSCALLION**, *s.* A low worthless fellow; often including the idea conveyed by E. *tatterdemallion*, S.

"What else can give him sic an earnest tesire to see this *rapscallion*, that I maun ripe the haill mosses and muirs in the country for him?" Tales, 2d Ser. iv. 347.

I do not find this word given in any E. dictionary, whether general or provincial. It is probable that E. *cullion* or *scullion* may have entered into the composition. It would savour too much of fancy to view it as formed of Lat. *rap-ere*, to snatch, and *ascalonia*, an onion, *q.* one who breaks gardens, and carries off their produce.

RACER, *s.* A common trull, So. and W. of S. Young Andrew Mar o' Brechan-howe
Cam there to sell his filly;
An' having little in his pow,
Took up wi' *racer* Nelly.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

RACHE, *s.* A dog that discovers, &c.] *Add*;

Lye expl. A.S. *raece* bruccus; at the same time expressing his suspicion that it denotes that kind of dog which the Dutch call Brack.

2. A poacher, a night wanderer, Selkirks.

RACHLIE, *adj.* Dirty and disorderly, S.B.] *Add*;

Isl. *hrakleg-r*, 1. rejectaneus; 2. incomptus, male habitus; from *hrak* rejectanea; Haldorson.

RACHLIN] *Add*; A.Bor. *rockled*, "rash and forward, in children;" Grose.

RACHTER, **RAYCHTER**, **RAUCHTER**, *s.*

"Ane schip laidnit with *rachteris* & *dalis*, sparris & gythstingis," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

"*Raychteris* & burne wod." Ibid. V. 24.

"To byg ane stark bastalye with *rauchteris* or *dailis*." Ibid. A. 1543, V. 18.

RACK, *s.* An open frame fixed, &c.] *Add*;

"O.E. *Rakke*. Presepe." Prompt. Parv. Belg. *rak*, id. *Schotelrak*, "a cupboard for platters;" Sewel.

To **RACK**, *v. n.* To stretch, to extend.

"He has a conscience that will *rack* like raw plaiding;" a proverbial phrase, Loth. V. **RAK**, *v.* to reach.

To **RACK** *up*, *v. n.* To clear up, spoken of the sky or atmosphere, S., when the clouds begin to open, and as it were expand themselves, so that the sky is seen.

RACK, *s.* A very shallow ford, where the water extends to a considerable breadth, before it narrows into a full stream. The designation is only given to a ford of this particular description; and

generally to one in which the passenger has to take a slanting course; Teviotdale.

Perhaps from *Rack*, *v.*, to stretch, because one, in passing, does not observe the straight line.

RACK, *s.* The course in curling, Lanarks.; perhaps from Su.G. *rak-a*, currere. V. **RINK**.

RACK, *s.* The name given to Couchgrass, *Triticum repens*, Linn., in Loth. and other counties; *Quicken*, synon.

This may receive its name because gathered and burnt. V. **WRACK**, sense 3.

RACKART, *s.* "A severe stroke," Buchan, Gl. Tarras; apparently corr. from *Racket*.

Fell death, wi' his lang scyth-en't spar,
'S lent Will a *rackart*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

RACKEL, **RACKLE**, **RAUCLE**, *adj.* 1. Rash.] *Add*;

2. Stout, strong, firm, especially used of one who retains his strength long. Thus, *He's a rackle carle at his years*, Clydes.; "A *raucle* carlin," a vigorous old woman.

An' there a *raukle* carlin stood
Kirning the Witch o' Endor's blood.
As thick as atoms in the sun,
The little elves did roun' them run.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 29.

"Our bit curragh's no that *rackle* sin it got a stave on Monanday was auchtnights on the Partan-rock." Saint Patrick, i. 220.

3. In Ayrs., the idea of clumsiness is conjoined with that of strength.

"Ye wad hae something to gape and girn for, gin ye had endured sic an uncanny tussel as I endured in streacking down the unlovesome and *raukle* carline." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

RACKEL-HANDIT, *adj.* Careless.] *Del.* Corr. *rackless-handed*. It is justly observed by a literary friend, that this word is formed from the E. *adj.* by the same analogy as *Rackel-handit* from the synon. *adj.* in S.

"Ducholly is a wee thought thin-skinned in matters of military precession—he's ready and *rackle-handed* forbye." Tournay, p. 13. *Add* to etymon;

Can the first part of this word be from Fr. *raele*, a rasp or grater, *q.* *rough-handed*? *Racler*, to scrape, to grate, to rub, to scrub. *A'bander, et à racler*, by right or by wrong; at all events. *Racler le boyau*, is a phrase applied to one who plays roughly on the violin or any other stringed instrument, Dict. Trev.

RAUCLENESS, *s.* Vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life, *ibid*.

RACKET, *s.* A blow, a smart stroke, S.] *Add*;

The wabster lad bang'd to his feet,
An' gae 'im a waefu *racket*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

2. A disturbance, an uproar, S. This is very nearly allied to the sense of the word in E.

RACKLE, *s.* A chain, S.B.] *Add*;

Perhaps Fr. *racke*, the iron ring of a door, is allied.

RACKLER, *s.* A land-surveyor; from his using a *rackle*, or chain, Aberd.

To **RACKON**, *v. n.* To fancy, to imagine, to suppose, S.B.; elsewhere pron. *reckon*.

RACKSTICK, *s.* A stick for twisting ropes, *S.*; from *E. rack*, or *Su.G. ræck-a*, to extend. To **RADDLE**, *v. a.* Apparently, to riddle, to pierce with shot, *A. Bor.*

"He—spake o' *raddling* my banes, as he ca'd it, when I ask'd him but for my ain back again—now I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse ower the border again." *Rob Roy*, ii. 109.

RADDOUR, *s.* Fear, timidity.] *Add*;

This word, although of *Goth.* origin, has received a *Fr.* termination, as if it had been confounded with *rador*, violence. This form is retained in its diminutive, *Dreddour*.

RADDOWRE, *s.* Rigour, severity.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Rydownre* or *rigowre* or great hardnesse. Rigor." *Prompt. Parv.*

RADE, **RAID**, *s.* An invasion.] *Add*;

2. Used in contempt for denoting a ridiculous enterprise or expedition, *S.*; as, "Ye made a braw *raid* to the fair yesterday." "Whatten a *raid* is this ye've ha'en?" "What a fine business is this you have been about?"

That our ancestors viewed the *v. to ride* as the origin of the *s. raid*, appears from the sense in which the *pret.* of the *v.* occurs in one of our Acts.

"It is desyrit to be concludit in this present parliament, quhair Scottismen, vnassurit with Ingland, *raid* vponne Scottismaen assurit with Ingland [i. e. under English protection] the tyme thay war assurit, and tuke thair gudis and geir, quhether gif thay assurit persounis spulyeit haue iust action and place to ask restitution of thair gudis, and amendis for the dampnageis done to thame or not.—Quhair na sic chargeis come to thair eiris, that thai Scottismen assurit, as said is, sall haue place and action to persew the persounis vnassurit that spulyeit for restitution, —gif the spulyearis had na speciale command, nouther in writ nor word, of my lord Gouvernour, to *ryde* spoun sic assurit persounis;" i. e. to make a *raid* or inroad upon them. *Acts Mary*, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 484.

RADE, **RAID**, *s.* A road for ships.] *Add*;

Sir James Balfour writes *read*.

"The Provest, Ballies, counsall and communitie of Edinburgh, hes gude richt, title and power to buy, sell, or utherways to intromet with schipis of weir-fair pertenant to ony strangeris that cumis within the *read*, havin or port of Leyth." *A.* 1522. *Practicks*, p. 51.

RAEN, *s.* A raven; softened in pron. from the *E.* word, or from *A.S.* and *Isl. rafn*, id.

"*Raens*, ravens. *Raen-nest-keugh*, the steepest precipice generally among precipices;" *Gall. Encycl.*

RAFE, *pret.* Tore, from the *v. to rive*.

—"Assignis to David West—to prufe that David Bouy gafe him a lettre of quiteleme, of the hale soume of xx lb. & eftir that the said lettre was deliuerit to him, the said David Bouy tuke it again, & *rafe* & distruyt it, but the said David Westis consent." *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1480, p. 73.

RAFF, *s.* Plenty, abundance, *S.B.*] *Add*;

Perhaps from *A.S. reaf* spolia; from the idea of the abundance supplied, to a people living in a predatory way, by booty. But *V. RAFFIE*.

To **RAFF**, *v. n.* Perhaps a provincial variety of *Rave*, *Gall.*

"*Raffing fellows*, ranting, roaring, drinking fellows;" *Gall. Enc.*

This may be allied to *Isl. raf-a*, *vagari*, incertis gressibus ire, hic illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii. It is also applied to the wandering of the blind. *V. Ihre*, on its synon. *Raga*. *Raf-a* is also expl. *praeceps ferri*. **RAFFIE**, *adj.* 1. Applied to any thing that springs rapidly; and grows rank; as, *raffy* corn, rank grain, *Stirlings*.

2. Plentiful, abundant, *Aberd.*

C.B. rhav a spread, a diffusion; *rhav-u* to spread out, to diffuse.

Teut. rap, *Belg. rapp* citus, *velox*, *rafs-a*, *raff-a*, *celeriter auferre*; *Lat. rap-idus*.

To **RAG**, *v. n.* A term applied to the shooting of grain, *Gall.*

"Corn is said to be beginning to *ragg* when the grain-head first appears out of the *shot-blade*; corn first *rags* which grows on the sides of *riggs*, by the *fir brow*;" *Gall. Enc.* *Su.G. ragg*, villus?

To **RAG**, *v. a.* A term used to denote a partial winnowing, *Gall.*

"Corn is said to be a *ragging*," when put "the first time through the fans, or winnowing machine. When this is done, it is *ragged*, cleaned of its *rags* and roughness;" *Gall. Enc.*

But it is extremely doubtful if it has any affinity to the *E.* noun substantive.

RAG, *s.* 1. The act of rallying, or reproaching roughly, *Clydes*.

2. A debate or contention, *Loth.*, *Renfr.*

RAG-A-BUSS, **RAGABUSH**, *s.* 1. A tatterdemallion; apparently synon. with *E. ragamuffin*, *Roxb.*

2. A vagabond, a scoundrel, *Berwicks*.

Ragabash is expl. "a ragged crew of unmannerly people;" *Gall. Enc.*

"The *ragabash* were ordered back,

And then begun the hubble." *Ibid.* p. 267.

RAG-A-BUSS, *adj.* 1. A designation given to those who are very poor, *Roxb.*

2. Mean, paltry, contemptible, *Selkirks*.

"However, I came something to mysel again, an' Davie, he thought proper to ascribe it a' to his *ragabash* prayer." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 47.

3. Also expl. as signifying "good for nothing, reprobate," *Ettr. For.*

"*Ragabrash*, an idle, ragged person, *North*;" *Grose*. This seems a corruption of the other.

As, in ancient times, those who derived benefit from any mineral spring, were wont to leave behind them a gift proportionate to their ability, in honour of the genius of the place, or the saint who presided over the fountain; the poor, who could leave nothing more valuable than a *rag*, suspended it on the nearest *bush* or shrub; and were hence denominated *Rag-a-buss Folk*.

RAG-FALLOW *s.* A species of fallow, *Loth.*

"Two different modes are followed in sowing wheat after clover; the first is called *rag fallow*, and consists in ploughing the clover down immediately

after the first cutting; two furrows are generally given before the dung is applied, which is ploughed in with the third, and the wheat sown immediately after." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 110.

RAG-FAUCH, RAG-FAUGH, *s.* The same with *Rag-fallow*, Loth.

"*Rag-faugh*—is grassland broken up in the summer, after the hay is cut, and three times ploughed, and dunged." Agr. Surv. Mid. Loth. p. 90.

"*Rag-fauch* is ground ploughed up, and prepared for wheat, that has been two years in grass, and generally gets three furrows, but sometimes requires a fourth." Ibid. p. 3. V. FAUCH, FAUGH, *v.*

RAGGIT STAFF.

"Item, a purs maid of perle, in it a moist ball, a pyn of gold, a litill cheny of gold, a *raggit staff*, a serpent toung sett." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

Raggit seems to signify jagged or notched. L.B. *ragiatus* occurs for *radiatus*; Du Cange. But what kind of ornament is meant cannot easily be conjectured.

RAGHMERESLE, *adv.* In a state of confusion.] R. RACKMERESLE. *Add*;—to Fife—and Perth.—and transfer to its proper place.

RAGYT CLATHES.

"That na yeman na comone to landwart wer hewyt clathes [apparently, coloured clothes] siddar than the kne, na yit *ragyt clathes*, bot allanerly centynnal yemen in lordis housis;" i. e. those employed as sentinels. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1429; Acts, Ed. 1814, p. 19, c. 10.

This seems to signify slashed. As Du Cange views L.B. *ragat-us* as synon. with *radiatus*, he expl. the latter, Segmentis diversi coloris distinctus pannus. Tunica *ragata* cum punchis. Statut. Massiliens. MS. A. 1276.

RAGLAT PLANE, a species of plane, used by carpenters, in making a groove for shelves of drawers, &c., S.

To RAGLE, *v. a.* 2. In architecture, to jagg, S.] *Add*;—C.B. *rhig*, a notch, a groove.

RAGLISH, RAGGLISH, *adj.* 1. Rough, boisterous, Buchan.

Whan *raglish* winds blew o'er the hill,
An' stormy was the weather,
Emotions soft my breast did fill
For Nell among the heather.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

Had *ragglish* win's untheekit barn or byre—

Ibid. p. 117.

"*Ragglish*, rough, boisterous;" Gl. Tarras.

2. Harsh, severe, Buchan.

Ye neibours douce and even doun,
Wha ne'er experienced a stoun'

Or *ragglish* backward snib,—

Ye're happy when auld age links in, &c.

Ibid. p. 18.

There are various Goth. terms of similar form, and not very remote in sense: Isl. *ragalinn*, perverse delirans, &c. mentioned under RACHLIN, q. v.

RAGNE, *pret.* Reigned.

"Galdus *ragne* mony yeris efter in great felicite, & occupyit his pepyll in virtewis laubouris & exercitioun." Bellend. Cron. B. 4, c. 21. Afterwards it

is said that he was the maist vailyeant prince that euir *rang* above the Scottis." Ibid.

The latter is the most common form. But *ragne* most nearly resembles the Lat. *v. regn-are*.

RAY, *s.* Military arrangement.] *Add*;—Hence, To *Break Ray*, to go into disorder.

Frae credite I crakit, kindnes brak ray,

No man wald throw the word that I did say.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 255.

RAY, *s.* "Song, poem;" Gl. Sibb. He adds; "From *rhyme*, as Grew for *Greek*."

This word I have met with no where else.

RAIBANDIS, *s. pl.* V. RABANDIS.

To RAICHIE (gutt.), *v. a.* To scold, Upp. Clydes.

RAICHIE, *s.* The act of scolding, *ibid.*

Isl. *rag-a* lacescere, timorem exprobrare; Haldorson; Promoveo, cito, evoco ad certamen, G. Andr.; or *raeg-ia* calumniari. The last syllable of the *v. lo Bullirag* has probably a common origin.

RAICH, RAICHIE (gutt.), *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Rachel*, S.

RAID TIME, the time of spawning.

"For keeping of the fischings in *raid tyme* fra all maner of nettis, cobillis, wawsperis, heryvalteris, & all uthir instrumentia." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20. V. REDE FISCH.

To RAIK, RAKE, &c. *v. n.* 1. To range.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Applied to cattle, when they will not settle on their proper pasture, but move off to the corn, &c. Then they are said to be *raikin*, S.

Su.G. *rack-a*, cursitare.

RAIK, *s.* 1. The extent of a course, &c.] Immediately after definition, sense 3,—*Add*;

4. As much as a person carries at once from one place to another, S.

5. A term used with respect to salmon-fishing.] *Add*;

"That the alderman, bailyeis, consale, & comitte of Aberdene sall kepe & werrand to maister Andro Caidiow & his assignais, ane half net of the *raik* apone the waltir of Dee, & the fisching of the samyn, with the pertinentis, efter the forme of the assedatione maid," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 158. Also, Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 216.

6. The direction in which the clouds are driven by the wind, Ettr. For.

This definition differs from that given of E. *Rack*, under *Rak*, *Rawk*, &c. q. v., and would indicate a peculiar use of S. *Raik* as referring to a course.

RAIK, *s.* An idle person, Roxb. This term does not at all include the idea expressed by E. *rake*.

RAIK, RAK, RACK, *s.* Care. *Quhat-rak.*] *Insert*, before etymon;

This is now frequently used in vulgar conversation, in the language of threatening, as an asseveration, without any respect to its primitive and proper signification, S.

RAIL'D, *part. pa.* Entangled; as, a *rail'd hesp*, an entangled hank; Perth.; contr. from *Ravelled*. In Fife it is pronounced q. *Reyld*.

RAIL-EE'D, *adj.* Wall-eyed, Dumfr; *synon.* *Ringle-eyed*, S.

RAILLY, *s.* An upper garment worn by females, S.

"And is she weel favoured?—and what's the colour o' her hair?—and does she wear a habit or a raily?" *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 310.

This seems to be the same with E. *rail* in *night-rail*, explained 'a loose cover thrown over the dress at night;' *Johns*. According to *Phillips*, it is "a gather'd piece of cloth, that women usually wear about their necks in their dressing-rooms."

A.S. *raegel*, *raegle*, *hraegl*, *vestis*, *vestmentum*. Perhaps the radical term is Isl. *roegg*, *sinus*, the fold of a garment. *At goera roegg sina*, *pallium colligere*.

RAIL-TREE, *s.* A large beam, in a cow-house, fixed about two feet above the heads of the cows, into which the upper ends of the stakes are fixed, *Teviotdale*.

RAILYA, *s.*

"Item, ane nycht gown of blak sating *railya* lynit with mertrikis, ane small walt of *velvott*." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 78.

This seems to denote striped sattin; from Fr. *rayolé*, *riolé*, streaked, rayed; whence the compound phrase *riolé piolé*, "diversified with many severall colours;" *Cotgr*.

RAILYETTIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, sevin quaffis of claith of silvir cordonit with blak silk, and the *railyettis* of the same." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 148.

As the *quaffis* are coifs, or caps for women, the *railyettis*, which were also "of blak silk," seem to be bands by which they were fastened under the chin; from Fr. *reli-er*, L.B. *rallia-re*, to bind.

* RAIN. For some superstitions regarding rain, V. MARRIAGE.

RAYNE, *s.*

Scho tuike some part of white wyne dreggis,
Wounded rayne, and blak hen eggis,
And maïd him droggis that did him gude.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 319.

Probably, *wounded roes* or *deer*, q. *rayen*, from A.S. *raege* *damula*, *capreola*, pl. *raegen*; or from *hraen* *capreolus*, a kid, a roe.

To RAINIE, *v. a.* To repeat the same thing over and over, Ang., Renfr. V. RANE.

RAIP, *s.* 1. A rope, S.] *Add*;

3. What is strung on a rope, "Tuelf thowsand *raippis* of vnyeonis [onions]," *Aberd. Reg. V. 21*.

RAIFFULL, *s.* 1. The full of a rope, S.

2. This term seems to have been formerly used as *synon.* with *Widdifow*, *s.*

Desyre the Bischope to be content;—

I have tane trawell for his saik,

And ryme may for a *raiffull* staik.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 344.

i. e. may suffice for one who deserves to fill a rope, or to be hanged.

To RAIR, *v. n.* To roar. V. RARE.

"Mr. Chalmers, Gl. Lynds. vo. *Rair*, having said that "*Reird* has the same meaning," adds, "from A. Sax. *reord*, *reordian*." But there is no evidence that *reord-ian* has any affinity with *rar-ian*, whence

Rair, *Rare*. For while the latter always conveys the idea of a loud sound or noise, (Fremere, rugire, mugire,—barrire, "to bray or cry like an elephant," *Somner*), *reord-ian* is confined to the articulate sounds uttered by rational beings; *Loqui*, *sermocinari*; also, *legere*, *Lye*. *Reord*, "lingua, sermo, loquela; a tongue, a language, a speech;" *Somner*.

To RAIRD, *v. n.* 1. To bleat, or low, applied to sheep or cattle, *Roxb*.

2. To make a loud noise or report, S.

"Ice is said so be *rairding*, when it is cracking, &c." *Gall. Encycl*.

3. To make a noise by eructation, *ibid*.

4. To let wind backwards, S.A.

RAIRD, *s.* 1. The act of lowing, or of bleating, *ibid*.

2. A sudden and loud noise, a loud report of any kind, S.

3. The noise made by eructation; as, "He loot a great *raird*," he gave a forcible eructation, S.

4. Also used for a report of another kind, S.

—Beckin she loot a fearfu' *raird*,

That gart her think great shame.

Ramsay's Christ's Kirk, C. ii.

Raird is more commonly used in this sense than *rair*. V. RARE.

RAIRUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, *Roxb*.

Perhaps from A.S. *raema*, *ordo*, *series*, and *hreac* *cumulus*; q. a *reak* or rick of grain, such as those set in a *row* in the field; as distinguished from a stack, and even from a *hand-ruck*.

RAIS, *s.* A voyage. V. RAISS.

To RAISE, RAIZE, *v. a.* To madden, &c.; *Rais'd*, delirious.] *Add*;

It sometimes denotes that high excitement, which cannot be properly viewed as *delirium*, but approaches very near to it, S.

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer,

Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

What spies she coming, but a furious man,
Feaming like onie bear that ever ran;—
Roaring and swearing like a *rais'd* dragoon,
That he sud see the heart bleed o' the lown.

Ibid. First Edit. p. 55.

"My father—bade him alight,—questioning him sedately anent what he had heard; but Nahum was *raised*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers." *R. Gilhaize*, ii. 138. Hence,

RAIS'D-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of derangement, S.

—Up there came twa shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like, and blasting, and as haw as death.

Ross's Helenore, p. 23.

RAISE-AN'-WAND, *s.* The apparatus formerly used for bringing home a millstone from the quarry, *Ayrs*.

The *wand*, it is said, denoted the axis on which the millstone was made to turn; and the *raise* was used to regulate the motion.

This etymon is not satisfactory, however; as it does not appear that *wand* ever denoted any stronger piece of wood than what might be called a rod.

RAISE-NET, *s.* A kind of net, Dumfr.

"*Raise-nets*, so called from their *rising* and fall-in with the tide, are placed in situations where there is a runner or lake near the shore, with a bank or ridge of sand on the opposite side. A number of stakes of various lengths, extending from near high-water-mark through the lake, in a curved direction, to the opposite bank, are driven into the beach or sand. The net is fixed on the top of the stakes by ropes, but is loose at bottom, being stretched on frames, which rise in the flood and fall of the ebb-tide, or the reverse, as the ground may require." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 605.

RAISS, **RAIS**, *s.* A voyage.

"In the actioun—apone the wrangwis withhald-in fra the said Thomas of the profitis & dewiteis that the said Thomas micht haf haid of the said auchtane parte of the hale *raiss* in [i. e. into] Zeland;—and als of half a Danskin viage," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 274, 275.

"John Hoppare sall content and pay—of a schip less than five last x s. grete of the money forsaide of the dewiteis & profitis aucht & wont to the said alter & chapellain of thar last *raiss* maid at Pasche in the partis of Flandris & Zeland." Ib. A. 1494, p. 360.

For as to me all deuote godly wichts
Schawis we suld haue prosper *rais* at richts;
And euery orakyl of Goddis admonist eik
That we the realme of Italy suld seik.

Doug. Virg. 80. 20.

Belg. *reys*, Dan. *rejse*, Su.G. *sio-resa*, a voyage, from *reys-en*, *reis-e*, *res-a*, Isl. *reis-a*, iter facere, proficisci. Bp. Doug. uses *Race* also for a course, q. v.

RAITH, **REATH**, *s.* The fourth part of a year, S.] *Add* to etymon;

"I find, however, that it must be immediately from the Gael. Shaw gives *railthe*, and *ratha*, as signifying a quarter of a year. "*Ratha*, which is Irish for a quarter of a year, the learned Dr. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, thinks radically to signify the arch of a circle or three months." Ohalloran's Introd. Hist. Irel. p. 93.

RAIVEL (of a spur), *s.* The rowel, Clydes.

RAIVEL, *s.* A rail.] *Add*;

2. The cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened, Ettr. For. *Rail-tree*, id.

RAIVEL, *s.* An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out the yarn that is to be put on the beam before it is wrought. The pins are meant for extending the warp to the proper breadth, Lanarks. In Loth. this is called an *Evenner*.

Probably from its resemblance to a rail, S. **RAIVEL**, q. v.

To **RAKE**, *v. n.* To turn to the left hand, a term used with respect to the motion of cattle in husbandry; Fife.

It occurs in the proverbial phrase, *Haup weel, rake weel*. V. **HAUP**, *v.*

Allied perhaps to Isl. *rek-a* to drive, pellere; *rek-a fram*, propellere.

RAKE, *s.* A very lank person; as, "He's a mere *rake*," S.

To **RAKE** the **EEN**, to be thoroughly awake, S.; q. to rub the rheum from one's eyes.

But it was ten o'clock e're they *raked their een*,
Got breakfast, and then to the loch went bedeen.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 75.

"Love will—hold you fasting, waking and running will put you in pursuit after Christ, or ever other folk *rake their eyes*." Michael Bruce's Lect. &c. p. 26. V. **RAK**, rheum, &c.

RAKES, *s.* A kind of duty exacted at a miln, equal to three *goupens*, Ayrs.

RAKKIS, *s. pl.* Iron instruments on which a spit is turned.

"It wes allegit—that the siluer lawar, brand-rethe & *rakkis* were the said abbot of Melross elikewise;" i. e. likewise his property. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131. V. **RAXES**.

To **RAKLES** *one's self*, to deviate from the proper line of conduct.

"Albeit he [Bothwell] hes in sum pointis or ceremonies *raklest himself*, quhilk we ar content to impute to his affectionioun towardis us, we will desyre the King, &c. to beir him na less gude will than all had procedit to this hour with the avys of all our freindis." Q. Mary's Instructionis, Keith's Hist. p. 891.

Keith explains it on the margin by another Scottish term, "*debordered* from decency."

Formed perhaps from *Rackless* *adj.*, q. demeaned himself in a careless or incautious manner.

RALLY, *adj.* Mean, unhandsome, ungenteel, Orkn.

Probably from Isl. *rag*, meticulosus, formidolosus; *rag-a* laceacere, timorem exprobrare; whence *rag-leiki* pusillanimitas. I need scarcely say, that with so warlike a people as the Goths, no meanness could equal cowardice.

RALLION, *s.* A ragged fellow, Roxb., Fife.

RALYEIT, *part. pa.*

"Item ane cott of blak sating, *ralyeit* with gold and silver, lynit with skynnis, and harit with luterdis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 85. V. **RAILYA** and **RAILYETTIS**.

RAMAGEICHAN, *s.* 1. A large raw-boned person, &c.] *Add*;

This nearly agrees with the sense of the term as used in Renfrews., where it signifies a ninny, a simpleton.

2. A false-hearted fellow, a back-biter, a double-dealer, Ayrs.

RAMBALEUGH, *adj.* 1. Tempestuous; as, "a *rambaleugh* day," a stormy day, Roxb.

2. Applied metaph. to the disposition; as, "She has a *rambaleugh* temper," *ibid.*

Teut. *rammel-en*, strepere, tumultuari, perstreperere. Isl. *rumba*, procella pelagica.

RAMBASKIOUS, **RAMBASKISH**, *adj.* Rough, unpolished, Teviotd. V. **RAMBUSK**.

RAMBLEGARIE, *s.* A forward person, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Rumblegarie*; with this difference merely, that here it is used as a *s.*

RAMBOUNGE, *s.* A severe brush of labour, Clydes.; most probably a cant term.

RAMBUSK, *adj.* Robust, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to the vegetable world; Isl. *ramm-r* fortis, robustus, and *busk-r* virgultum. To **RAME**, *v. n.* To shout, to cry, &c.] *Add*;
—"The beggar's daylie and continuallie multi-pleis, and resortis in all placis quhair my lord Go-uernour and vthers nobillis conuenis, swa that nane of thame may pas throw the streittis for *raming* and crying vpon thame." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 486, 487.

RAMFEEZLEMENT, *s.* 1. Disorder, produced by fatigue or otherwise, Ayrs.

—"A kin' o' netting *ramfeezalment* gart a' my heart whittie-whaltie." Ed. Mag. Ap. 1821, p. 351.
2. Expl. as also denoting confused discourse, or a violent quarrel, *ibid*.

To **RAMFORSE**, *v. a.* 1. To strengthen, to supply with men and warlike stores; E. *reinforce*.

"Our auld Ynemeis of Ingland hes be way of deid takin the places of Sanct Colm's Inche, the Craig and Places of Bruchty, the Place of Hume and Aldroxburgh, and hes *ramforsat* the said, and biggit fortalices and strenthis thairintill, and daylie and continuallie perseveris in thair bigging and *ram-forsing* of the saidis places." Sed. Counc. A. 1547. Keith, App. p. 55.

Fr. *renforc-er*, *id*.

2. To cram, to stuff hard.

Ramforsit, as used by N. Burne, is evidently the same. Therefore *delete*, in Dict., q. "*rammed* by force, a tautological phraseology."

To **RAMFWRE**, *v. a.* To fortify.

"It is alleged that they did *ramfwre* the dores of the kirke with clogis and stons, and other materials," &c. Decreet of the Privie Council, Presbytery of Lanerk ag^t the Laird and Ladie Lamington, A. 1645.

Evidently the same with *Ramforse*, and *Ranforse*, q. v.

RAMYD, *s.* The same with *Ramede*, remedy; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

RAMIST, *adj.* Expl. "ill-rested," Shetl.; signifying, as would seem, that one has been disturbed in sleep, and feels fatigue in consequence of this.

It may be allied to Isl. *rumsk-a* signifying, oscitare instar dormitantis, Haldorson; "to yawn, or be listless, like one asleep."

RAMMAGE, *s.* A term applied to the sound emitted by hawks.

—"The *rammage* of hawks, chirming of linots," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

This term seems misapplied; for Fr. *ramage* denotes "the warbling of birds recorded, or learnt, as they sit on boughes;" Cotgr.

RAMMAGE, *adj.* 1. Rash, thoughtless, Fife.
2. Furious, *ibid*.

This seems originally the same with *Rammist*. V. under **RAMMIS**, *v*.

RAMMAGED, *part. adj.* In a state of delirium from intoxication, Gall.

"When a man is *rammaged*, that is rais'd, craz'd, or damaged with drink, we say that man looks *ree*;" Gall. Encycl.

RAMMAGE, *adj.* Rough-set, applied to a road, Aberd.

—He stenn'd bawk-height at ilka stride,

And rampag'd o'er the green;

For the kirk-yard was braid and wide;

And o'er a knabblick stane,

He rumbl'd down a *rammage* glyde;

And peel'd the gardy-bane

O' him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 127.

Teut. *ramagie*, *ramalia*; fascies ex virgultis et minutis ramis; q. a road entangled with brushwood or *ramage*, *id*. E.

To **RAMMIS**, **RAMMISH**, *v. n.* To be driven about, &c.] *Add*;

—"That the pannell—threatened that she would be avenged on them; conform whereto, she made their two kye run mad, and *rammish* to deid." Crim. Record, K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, LV.
RAMMISH, *adj.* He's *gane rammish*, he is in a violent rage; implying some degree of derangement, South of S.

Isl. *krams-a* signifies violently arripere.

RAMMISHT, *part. adj.* Crazy, Mearns. V. **RAMMIST**.

RAMMLEGUISHON, *s.* A sturdy rattling fellow, Teviotdale.

Perhaps from S. *rammel*, tall, rank, and *gaishon*, q. v.

RAMNATRACK, *s.* Ill spun yarn, Shetl.

Perhaps from Su.G. *remna* hiscere, rimam agere, *remna* fissura; q. what has been often broken in spinning or drawing. Teut. *treck* is tractus, from *trecken* to draw.

RAMP, *adj.* Strong, rank; as, "a *ramp* smell," Dumfr.

"A *ramp* smell, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat;" Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *rhamp* signifies "a running out;" Owen. He traces it to *ram*, "a rise over, a reach over, or beyond." *Rhemp-ian*, "to run to an extreme," *rhemp*, "an extreme, an excess."

To **RAMP**, *v. n.* 1. To be rompish.] *Add*;

It occurs in the same form in O.E. "I *rampe*, I play the callet; Je ramponne." Palagr. B. iii. F. 332, b.

RAMP, *s.* A romp, S.

RAMPAGIOUS, *adj.* Furious, Ayrs.

—"His then present master—was a saint of purity, compared to that *rampagious* cardinal." R. Gilhaize, l. 40. V. **RAMPAGE**, *v*.

RAMPAUGER, *s.* One who prances about furiously, S.

RAMPAUGIN, *s.* The act of prancing about in this manner, S.

RAMPAR-EEL, **RAMPER-EEL**, a lamprey.] *Add*;

"The *ramper-eel*, lamprey or nine eyes, is held in abhorrence. Many of the vulgar in S. believe that lampreys will fix upon people's flesh in the water, suck their blood, and let it out at the holes in their neck." R. Jamieson's Notes to Burt's Letters, i. 122.

RAMPLON, *s.* The lamprey, Ayrs.

Apparently corr. from Fr. *lamproyon*, a small

lamprey. *E. lampern* is the name given to the Pride. V. Pennant Zool. iii. 61.

RAMPLOR, RAMPLER, adj. Roving, unsettled, Ayrs., Lanarks.

"He was a *ramplor*, roving sort of a creature; and, upon the whole, it was thought he did well for the parish when he went to serve the king." Annals of the Parish, p. 162. *Ramplere*, p. 170.

RAMPLOR, s. A gay rambling fellow, Ayrs.

"He's—a mischievous clever *ramplor*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me." Sir A. Wylie, i. 226.

Isl. *ramb-a* vacillare; Ital. *rombol-are*, strepitum edere. C.B. *rhemplur* signifies "one who snatches up, a gormandizer," from *rhempl-an*, "to snatch up, to devour greedily;" Owen.

RAMPS, s. A species of garlick, *Allium ursinum*, Linn., Loth., Galloway.

"*Ramps*, wild leeks, common on shores;" Gall. Encl.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Ramsh*, as it is pronounced in Perth., and written in the only passage in which I have met with the term. V. **RAMSH, s.**

RAM-RAIS, RAM-RACE, s. The act of running, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

1. The race taken by two rams before each shock in fighting, Dumfr.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense of the word.

2. A short race, in order to give the body greater velocity before taking a leap from the starting place, Ettr. For., Clydes.

RAM-REEL, s. A dance by men only, Aberd.

This kind of dance is sometimes called a *Bull-reel*, *ibid*.

The chairs they coup, they hurl an' loup,
A *ram-reel* now they're wantin'.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 122.

RAMSH, adj. 1. Strong, robust.] *Add*;

3. "Inconsiderately rash, arrogant;" Gl. Surv. Moray; q. rushing on like a ram.

4. Lascivious, S.

Belg. *ramm-en*, salire. Alemannice *roemisch gfaerd* notat admissarium, vel proprie equum salacem. Ihre, vo. *Rom*. He also observes that in one district of Sweden, *ram* is used concerning animals in a proud or rutting state.

To **RAMSH, v. n.** To eat voraciously with noise, Fife; synon. *Hamsh*.

Isl. *hramms-a*, violenter arripere, Haldorson; perhaps from *hramm-r* a bear.

RAMSH, s. A single act of masticating coarse or rank food, as raw vegetables; conveying the idea of the sound made by the teeth, Fife, Perth.

RAMSH, s. The designation given to a species of leek, Perth.

"On these hills [P. of Monivaird] is found a mountain leek, or *ramsh*, as it is here named, whereon the goats feed, and sometimes their milk smells of it." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl. ii. 70.

It might appear singular, that the name still used in Scandinavian regions were the same with that used in Scotland, had we not many similar examples in the

designations of plants, &c. Linneus informs us, that the *Allium ursinum* is *Gotlandis rams*, *Scanis ramsh*, *W. Gothis ramslock*. He makes the same remark as to its giving a taste to the milk. Hoc certum, in pascuis boum lac sapore alliaceo inficere. Flora Suec. N. 370. The E. name *ramsons* is evidently allied. It must be to this plant that old Fraunces refers, when he mentions without any correspondent Lat. word, "*Ramseys herbe*;" Prompt. Parv. This is immediately allied to A.S. *hramsa*, *hramse*, *allium sylvestre*, vel *allium ursinum*. But the common origin is most probably Su.G. *ram*, Isl. *ram-r*, olidus, strong, harsh, rank, from its strong smell. In this sense *Ramsh*, adj. q. v., is used in the north of S.

RAMSHACHLED, part. pa. Loose, disjointed, in a crazy state, Fife.

The origin of the latter part of the word is obviously the v. *Shackle*. V. under **SHACH**. It might be supposed that this word had been primarily used in warfare; as denoting the effects of a battering *ram* in putting a wall out of form, by separating the stones from each other. *Ram*, however, is an old Goth. term denoting strength; *ramm-ur*, robustus, validus. It sometimes occurs aspirated, merely as intensive: *Hram-sterkur*, valde robustus, very strong; Verel. Thus *ram-shachled* may signify very much distorted.

RAMSHACKLE, s. A thoughtless fellow, S.O.

"Gin yon chield had shaved twa inches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*!" Reg. Dalton, i. 199.

"A strange blunder, surely, in the lawyer." 'An ignorant *ramshackle*, no question.' Ibid. iii. 267.

RAMSKERIE, adj. "Very restive and lustful; of the nature of a ram;" Gall. Encl. V. **SKEKIE**.

RAMSTAGEOUS, adj. Applied to any thing coarse, Roxb.

Teut. *ranstigh* signifies rancidus. But see **RAMSTOUGAR**.

RAMSTALKER, s. A clumsy, awkward, blundering fellow, Aberd.

RAMSTACKERIN', part. pr. Acting in the manner above described, *ibid*.

Perhaps q. to *stagger* as a *ram*; or from Su.G. *ram fortis*, and Scano-Goth. *stagr-a* vacillare.

RAM-STAM, adv. Precipitately, headlong, S.

"The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings," &c. Rob Roy, iii. 9. V. **WILLOW-WAND**.

RAMSTAM, s. 1. A giddy forward person, Ayrs.

"Watty—is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly *ramstam*, like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie." The Entail, iii. 70.

2. The strongest home-brewed beer, Upp. Clydes.; denominated perhaps from its power in producing *giddiness* or foolish conduct.

RAMSTAM'RAH, part. pr. Rushing on headlong, Perth.; the same with *Ram-stam*, q. v.; although immediately from *ram*, and the v. to *stammer*.

"Twas nae *ramstam'ran* jade like mine,
Cou'd gar thy verses clink sae fine;

She surely was some nymph divine,
Which tun'd thy reed.

Duff's Poems, p. 73.

RAMSTAMPISH, *adj.* 1. Rough, blunt, unceremonious, Ettr. For.

"I little wat where she has gotten a' the gude qualities ye brag sae muckle o', unless it hae been frae heaven in gude earnest; for I wat weel, she has been brought up but in a *ramstampish* hamely kind o' way wi' Maron an' me." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 78.

Apparently formed from *Ram-stam*, q. v.

2. Forward and noisy, Ayrs.

"Thae *ramstampish* prickmadainties—brag and blaw sae muckle anent themselfs," &c. Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

RAMSTOUGAR, **RAMSTOUGENOUS**, (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Rough; implying at the same time the idea of strength, Roxb., Upp. Clydes.

2. Rough, applied to cloth, &c., *ibid.*

3. Used for characterizing a big, vulgar, masculine woman, *ibid.*

4. Heedless, harebrained, *ibid.*

5. Rough or boisterous in manner, disposed to be riotous, Loth.; quarrelsome, Roxb.

Ramstougar is the form of the word in Roxb.

Su.G. *ram* fortis, robustus, Isl. *ram-r* id., and Su.G. *styg*g deformis, or rather Isl. *styg*g-r, asper, difficilis, *styg*ger iratus, from *styg*g-a offendere, irritare, ad iram provocare. Let it be remembered that in Sw. *styg*g is pronounced as *stugg*.

RAMSTUGIOUS (*g* soft), *adj.* The same in signification with *Ramstougerous*, Roxb.

It is used as apparently synon. with austere.

What waes poor cotter boddies feel,

In this their humble station,

Whan dearth, *ramstugious* stern-e'd chiel,

Wraiks on them sad vexation!

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 72.

RAM-TAM, *adv.* Precipitately, Roxb.; the same with *Ram-stam*.

RAMTANGLEMENT, *s.* Confusion, disorder, Ayrs.

To **RANCE**, *v. a.* To prop with stakes.] *Add*;
2. To barricade, Clydes.

To **RANCE**, *v. a.* To fill completely, to choke up, Ayrs.

Perhaps merely an oblique sense of the *v.*, as denoting to prop with stakes; or at least of the Su.G. *v. raenn-a*, q. "so to inclose that no aperture is left."

RANCE, *adj.* Rhenish, belonging to the Rhine; "Ane greit peis [piece] of *Rance* wyne," Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. "A gret stik of *Rance* wyne," *id.* *Ibid.*

Belg. *Rinse* or *Rhinse*, signifies Rhenish. It is called *Renish*, Bates, A. 1611.

To **RANCEL**, **RANSEL**, *v. a.* To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour, Shetl.

"Upon any suspicion of theft, two or three rancelmen may take as many witnesses with them, and go to the neighbour parish and *rancel*; and if they

catch the thief, they are to acquaint the sheriff of that parish thereof, who will order the thief to be secured." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 9.

RANCELING, *s.* The act of searching for stolen goods, &c. Orkn., Shetl.

"Rancelmen—have power to command the inhabitants to keep the peace, to call for assistance, and, in cases of suspicion of theft, they enter any house, at any hour of the day or night, and search for the stolen goods, which is called *ranceling*." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl. i. 132.

RANCELLOR, **RANCELMAN**, *s.* A kind of constable; one employed in the investigation described above.

"That the seaverall *rancellors* in every paroch [be] solemnly sworn upon their great oath, and putting their hand upon a Bible, and strickly examined by the sherreif and his deputs—anent their declairatioun of all thifts, bloods, royets, witchcrafts, and other transgressions of the said acts, that shall happen to be committed and known to them frae the court immediately preceeding." A. 1644. Barry's Orkn. p. 477.

"The sheriff is to cause the clerk read out a list of such honest men in the parish as are fit to be *rancelmen*; and then he is to enquire each of them, if they are willing to accept of the office of *rancelmen*." *Ibid.*

The power, conjoined with this office, was dangerous, because almost unlimited. They had authority to break open doors, to proceed on hearsay evidence, and to take cognisance of family managements, as well as in regard to the performance of religious duties.

From Dan. *reenskyll-er*, to cleanse, q. *cleansers*; or *randsagelse*, a search, q. *ransackers*; or from Isl. *ran* prey, pillage, and perhaps *sel-a*, *saelja*, to deliver.

RAND, *s.* 1. A narrow stripe. Thus the wool of a sheep is said to be separated into *rands* in smearing, that the tar may be equally spread on the skin, Teviotdale.

Nearly allied to E. *rand*, a border, a seam. As used in S., it corresponds with Germ., Su.G. *rand*, linea, *rand-a*, striis distinguere, *randigt tyg*, pannus virgatus, striped cloth. Teut. *rand*, margo, ora, limbus: V. *RUND*.

2. A stripe, of whatever breadth, of a different colour in cloth, Roxb.

3. Transferred to a streak of dirt left in any thing that has been cleaned imperfectly, *ibid.*

RANDIT, *part. adj.* Striped with different colours, Teviotd.

"*Randyt*, streaked or striped;" Gl. Sibb.

To **RANDER**, *v. n.* To ramble in discourse, to talk idly, Lanarks., Berwicks.

Probably a derivative from Teut. *rand-en* delirare, ineptire, nugari.

RANDEB, *s.* A great talker; as, "She's a perfect *randeb*," Roxb.

RANDERS, *s. pl.* Idle discourse, incoherent talk, that which has little sense in it, *ibid.* Synon. *Haivers*, *Maundrels*.

RANDEVOW, *s.* Rendezvous.

—"That thair may be 10000 foott levied, armed,

victualled & transported to quhat *randevon* in Germanie sall be thought expedient for the prince Elector's service." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 460.

RANDY, *s.* 2. A scold.] *Add*; Appropriated to a female.

"Foul fa' the *randy*!" exclaimed a voice which induced Rosabell to conceal herself behind her companions, 'to gie me baith the skaith and the scorn. I consented to play, my Lord, for gude fallowship, and after rookin' me o' five red guineas, she ca's me up hill and dale. But if ere I look the airt she sits, if her hair war like the gowan, and the gowan like the gowd, ca' me cut lugs." Saxon and Gael, i. 65.

3. Often applied to an indelicate romping hoyden, Moray.

In the south of E. this term is particularly applied to a restive or frolicsome horse; Grose, *vo. Strandy*. It seems doubtful whether *rand*, *v.*, as used by Ben Jonson, has any affinity. In a ludicrous address to a player, it is said;

"He was borne to fill thy mouth, Minotaurus, hee was: he will teach thee to teare and *rand*." Poetaster, Works, i. 267.

This phrase is most probably synon. with "tear and roar; a tearing voice;" Skinner, a loud roaring voice. If so, it may be from Flandr. *rand-en*, delirare, as signifying to rave.

RANDY, *adj.* 1. Vagrant and disorderly, S.

"When I was in life, I was the mad *randy* gypsey, that had been scourged, and banished, and branded, that had begged from door to door, and been hounded like a stray tyke from parish to parish,—who would hae minded *her* word? But now I am a dying woman, and my words will not fall to the ground, any more than the earth will cover my blood." Guy Mannering, iii. 304.

2. Quarrelsome, scolding, S.

A warrior he was full wight,
A rambling, *randy*, errant knight.

Meston's Poems, p. 6.

RANDY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a scold, S.

"You are one of the protectors of innocence, I can see that!" cried a *randy-like* woman, with a basket selling grossets, overhearing our conversation." The Steam-Boat, p. 179.

RANDLE-TREE, *s.* V. RANTLE-TREE.

RANE, *s.* 2. Metrical jargon.] *Add*; Still used in this sense, or as signifying traditional fables, Lanarks.

"I believe nae mare nor ye do a' the daftlike *ranes* whilk are tauld anent kelpies and fairies." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

To **RANE** one DOWN, *v. a.* To speak evil of one, to depreciate one's character, Clydes.

To **RANFORCE**, *v. a.* 1. To re-inforce, to fortify further, to add new means of defence.

—"Captane Culane was appointed to the nidderbowl. This day they began to *ranforce* the hous about the same." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 178.

Fr. *renforc-er*, id.

2. To storm, to take by mere strength.

"Our souldiers not having forgotten their cruelty used at Bradenburg, resolved to give no quarters, and

with a huge great ladder and the force of men, we *ranforced* the doore and entered." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 51.

To **RANGE**, *v. n.* To agitate water, by plunging, for the purpose of driving fish from their holds, Ettr. For.

Teut. *rangh-en* agitare.

RANGEL, *s.* A heap, applied to stones; synon. *rickle*.

"I soon saw by them they war for playin' some pliskin, an' in I cowers ahint a *rangel* o' stanes till they cam' even forenent me." Saint Patrick, i. 168.

Isl. *hraungl*, tumultuaria structura ex rudi saxo; *hraungl-a*, ex rudi lapide male struere; Haldorson.

RANGER, HEATHER RANGER. V. REENG, *s.*

RANIE, *s.* The abbrev. of some Christian name.

"*Ranie* Bell;" Acts, V. III. 393. Qu. if of *Renwick*?

RANKRINGING, *adj.*

"A gang of *rankringing* enemies of blackguard callants came bawling among us, and I was glad to shove myself off in another direction." The Steam-Boat, p. 184.

RANNEL-TREE, *s.* 1. The same with *Rantle-tree*, or Crook-tree.

"*Rannel-tree*, a bar of wood or iron fixed in chimnies, to fix the *crook* to, for the purpose of suspending pots over the fire;" Gall. Encycl.

Aboon the reeked *rannel-tree*,

'Twad screw the pipes, an' play wi' glee,

Or, mounted up in riding graith,

Wad ride the cat maist out o' breath.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 21.

RANNYGILL, *s.* A bold, impudent, unruly person; generally applied to *Tinklers*, Roxb.

It is given as synon. with *Randy*. The first part of the word may indeed be a corruption of this. *Gill* might be traced to *gild* society, q. "one belonging to the fraternity of scolds;" or to Dan. *geil* wanton, dissolute.

RANNLE-BAUKS, *s.* 1. Properly, the cross-beam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs, Selkirks. *Rannebawk*, A. Bor.

"The rusticity of their benisons amused me.—One wished them, 'thumpin luck and fat weans;' another, 'a bien *rannle-bauks*, and tight thack and rape o'er their heads." Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 241.

This seems equivalent to wishing one "a comfortable fire-side."

2. The beam which extends from one gable to another in a building, for supporting the *couples*, Teviotd.

To **RANSH** OR **RUNSH**, *v. n.* To take large mouthfuls, especially of any vegetable, employing the teeth as carvers; as, to *ransh* or *runsh* at an apple, a turnip, &c., Loth., South of S. It necessarily includes the idea of the sound made by the teeth.

It is not improbable, that the term might be originally applied to acid vegetables; Teut. *rynsch*, subacidus, *rynsch-en*, acidulum saporem referre.

To **RANSHEKEL**, *v. a.* To search carefully,

Teviotd.; as, "I'll *rànshèkel* the hale house till I find it;" evidently a corr. of E. *ransack*.

RANSIE, RANCIE, *adj.* Red, sanguine; applied to the complexion. *A ransie-luggit carle*, an old man who retains a high complexion, Fife.

Fr. *rouss-ir* and *arussioy-er* signify to wax red. But I see no word that has greater similarity. I am therefore inclined to think that the term, though applied to one who has the ruddiness of vigorous health, is equivalent to E. *pure*, as "a pure" or "clear complexion;" and is thus allied to Su.G. *rensa*, Isl. *hreinsa*, purification.

RANSOM, *s. Extravagant price, S. "How can the puir live in thae times, when every thing's at sic a *ransom*?"

This word may have been left by the French when in this country during Mary's reign; as Fr. *ranconner* signifies not only to ransom, but to oppress, to exact, to extort; Cotgr. This secondary sense has been borrowed from the idea of the advantage often taken by those who are in possession of prisoners, in demanding an exorbitant price for their liberation.

To RANT, *v. n. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way, to make noisy mirth, S.
—A rhyming, *ranting*, raving billie.

Burns, iii. 2.

Fland. *rand-en*, *randt-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari, insanire. This is probably a frequentative from Germ. *renn-en*, to run, especially as one sense of the latter is, ruere in venerem.

RANT, *s.* 1. The act of frolicking or toying, S.A.

"I hae a good conscience, except it be about a *rant* among the lasses, or a splore at a fair, and that's no muckle to speak of." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 53.

2. A merry meeting, with dancing, Shetl.

RANTER, *s.* A roving fellow, S.

—My name is Rob the *Ranter*.

Song, Maggy Lauder.

RANTY, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, gay, Selkirks., q. disposed to *rant*; synon. *Roving*.

But never a' my life, till now,
Have I met sic a chiel as you,—
Sae gay, sae easy, an' sae *ranty*,
Sae capernoity an' sae *canty*.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 172.

2. Tipsy, riotous, Galloway.

Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud,
Whenever he was *ranty*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 15.

RANTING, *adj.* 1. In high spirits; synon. with *Ranty*, S.

Some ca' me that, and some ca' me this,
And the Baron o' Leys they ca' me;
But when I am on bonny Deeside,
They ca' me the *rantin'* laddie.

Old Song, Laing's Thistle of Scotl. p. 11. V. ROVE, v.

2. Exhilarating, causing cheerfulness, S.

A peat-stack 'fore the door, will make a *rantin'* fire,
I'll make a *rantin'* fire, and merry sall we be.

Herd's Coll. ii. 195.

RANTING, *s.* Noisy mirth; generally conjoined with drinking, S.

All forward now in merry mood they went,

And all the day in mirth and *ranting* spent.

Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

RANTINGLY, *adv.* With great glee.

Sae dauntonly, sae wantonly,

Sae *rantingly* gaed he,

He play'd a spring, and danced a round,

Beneath the gallows tree.

Old Ballad, Black Dwarf, i. 245.

To RANTER, *v. a.* 1. To sew a seam across, &c.] *Add*;

3. Metaph., to attempt to reconcile assertions or propositions that are dissonant.

"He bade the defender *ranter* the two ends of an inconsistency he was urging together." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* iii. 86.

RANTY-TANTY.] *Add*;

This is described as a weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf, boiled along with *langkail*, S.B. Its E. name I have not been able to learn.

2. This is understood in Renfrews. as denoting the broad-leaved sorrel.

In Ayrs. old people still use it in spring instead of greens. Its leaf is said to resemble scurvy-grass.

3. A kind of beverage, distilled from heath and other vegetable substances, formerly used by the peasantry, Ayrs.

RANTLE-TREE, RAN-TREE, *s.* The crook-tree, &c.] *Add*;

"The *crook* of a Tweeddale cot-house is a hook at the end of a chain, fixed to a beam called the *rantle-tree* across the vent at some distance above the fire, to be out of its reach, and allow room for the *crook* to be fixed higher or lower on the chain, to suit the pots, &c. hung upon it between and the fire." *Notes to Pennecuik*, p. 230.

3. It is also written *randle-tree*; and metaph. applied to a tall raw-boned person, South of S.

"There were some no bad folk among the gypsies too, to be such a gang—if ever I see that auld *rantle-tree* of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco—I have a great notion she meant me very fair after a'." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 77.

RANTREE, *s.* The Mountain-ash. This is the pron. S. B.

Wedderburn, who was a native of the north of S., uses it.

"*Sorbus sylvestris*, a *ran-tree*." *Vocab.* p. 17.

It is also employed by Ross of Lochlee, the author of the *Fortunate Shepherdess*. But he gives the term, apparently from vulgar use, a pleonastic form, by the addition of *tree*.

I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how,
An' cut me a rock of a widdershines grow,
Of good *rantry-tree* for to carrie my tow,
An' a spindle of the same for the twining o't.

The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow. V. ROUN-TREE.

RANVERSING, *s.* The act of eversion.

"But it was—a *ranversing* of all the principles of law, to imagine that a personal right, such as an inhibition, &c. could ever be a ground to infer certification in an improbation *contra* real rights." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* iii. 79.

Fr. *renvers-er*, to overturn, to evert,

RANUNGARD, *s.* Renegado.

—An fals, forloppen, fenyeit freir,
Ane ranungard for greid of geir.

Leg. Bp. St. Andr. Poems 16th Cent. p. 309.

RAP. In a rap, in a moment, immediately, S.]
Add;

—Honest Jean brings forward in a rap
The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

To RAP AFF, *v. n.* To go off hastily with noise, S.

"But certainly atween the pistols and the carbines of the troopers that *rappit aff* the tane after the tother as fast as hail, and the dirks and claymores o' the Hielanders,—it was to be thought there wad be a puir account of the young gentleman." Rob Roy, iii. 262.

Isl. *hrap-a ruere*, praecipitare; festinare.

To RAP OUT, *v. a.* To throw out with rapidity or vehemence, S.

"I am amazed to hear you *rap out* such things; when you cannot be ignorant but the persons to whom you address yourself would put you to shame and silence." M'Ward's Contend. p. 210. V. RAP forth, *v.*

Both the *adv.* and *v.* undoubtedly correspond with the O.E. *s.* and *v.* "*Rape* or haste. Festinacio. Festinancia." —"*Rapyn* or hastyn. Festino. Accelero." Prompt. Parv.

RAP AND STOW, "a phrase meaning root and branch;" Gall. Enc.

Teut. *rappe* signifies racemus, uva, also, res decerpta. The term *stow* is expl. under the synonym phrase *Stob and Stow*. That here used may be equivalent to "branch and stump."

RAPLACH, *s.* 1. Coarse woollen cloth.] Add;

2. The skin of a hare littered in March, and killed in the end of the year, Clydes.

RAPPARIS, *s. pl.* Wrappers.

"Item, ane gown of taffatie. Item, ane uther of figourit velvot upoun reid for the nycht. Item, twa *rapparis* ovingilt with gold, and ane with silver." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

As this is part of the "clothing for the King's Grace," it evidently belongs to the *nycht geir*.

To RAPPLE up, *v. n.* To grow quickly and in a rank manner; originally applied to quick vegetation, secondarily to a young person who grows rapidly; Loth., Roxb.; also pron. *Ropple*.

Su.G. *raepla up*, corradere, from *rap-a*, to pluck. It is applied to the raking together of hay that it may be put into a heap; and may have been transferred to any thing done expeditiously.

RAPSCALLION, *s.* V. RABSCALLION.

RAPT, *s.* Robbery, rapine; Lat. *rapt-us*.

—"Without any ordour of law brought away from thame ane kow whairof he never made restitutione as yet, quhilk is manifest *rapt* and oppressione not to be sufferit to escaipe vnpunishit." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 425.

RAP WEEL. *Hap weel, rap weel*, come of it what will, whatever be the result, S. A.

—Whilk makes me half and mair afraid
To send this down.

But *hap weel, rap weel*, I will send it,
An' what is wrang, I hope you'll mend it, &c.
Hogg's Poems, i. 91.

"*Hap weel, Rap weel*, a phrase meaning 'hit or miss;'" Gall. Enc.

This phrase is also very common in Roxb. If one be warned against any course, if determined to take it, the answer usually given is, "I carena; I'll do it, *hap weel, rap weel*." It may literally signify, "Let it happen well, or let *bloms* be the consequence," from *Rap* a stroke; or perhaps, "whether I succeed by good fortune, or by violence;" Su.G. *rapp-a*, vi ad se protrahere. As, in Fife, the phrase assumes the form of *Haup weel, Rake weel*, the origin is left more uncertain. V. HAUP, *v.*

To RARE, RAIR, *v. n.* 1. To roar.] Add;

2. To emit a continued loud report, like that caused by the cracking of a large field of ice, S.
— Swift as the wind,

Some sweep, on sounding skates, smoothly along,
In dinsome clang, circling a thousand ways,
Till the wide crystal pavement, bending, *rairs*
Frae shore to shore.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 158.

RASCH, RASCHE, *s.* 3. It is still used for a sudden fall, Loth.] Add;

4. It also signifies a sudden twitch, ibid.

To RASCH, *v. n.* To pour down; a *raschin* rain, a heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.

This word occurs in an old rhyme, which alludes to an ancient superstition:

O happy is the corpse on quhilk the rain does
raschin faw,
And happy is the bride whan the sun shines on
them aw.

Perhaps from the same fountain with Su.G. *ras-a*, as denoting rapid motion; or allied to Isl. *raas* cursus; fluxus, diffusio; G. Andr.

RASCH of rain, a sudden and heavy shower, Lanarks.; synonym. *evendown-pour*.

"*Rash*," according to Mactaggart, "means a fall of rain attended with wind. 'Hear to the rain *rash-ing*,' hear to it dashing." Gall. Enc.

I doubt whether it be generally understood as including the idea of wind. O.Fr. *raisse*, pluie abondant.

RASCH, RASH, *adj.* 1. Agile, vigorous, Roxb.] Add;

2. Hale, stout; spoken of persons advanced in life; as, "He's a *rasch* carl o' his years," he is strong at his age, Roxb. This is sounded rather longer than the E. *adj.*

Su.G. *rask*, celer, promptus, alacer, animosus; Teut. *ghe-rasch*, id.; Alem. *rasch* vivaciter. Hal-dorson gives Isl. *hraust-r fortis*, also *sanus*, as synonym. with Dan. *staerk*, (E. *stark*), and *rask*. Su.G. *ras-a*, praecipitanter festinare, has been viewed as the root.

RASCH, RASH, *s.* A crowd, Lanarks.

Perhaps from Teut. *rasch-en* festinare, properare; as it is generally formed by *rushing* or rapid motion; or more directly from Isl. *rask* tumultus.

RASCHEN, *adj.* Made of rushes.] Add;

Whileoms they tented and sometimes they play'd,
And sometimes *rashen* hoods and buckies made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

RASCHIT, RESCHIT, part. pa.

"Item ane coit of purpoure satyne, *raschit* all oure with silvir, furnist with hornis." Inventories, A. 1589, p. 34.

"In primis ane gowne of purpoure satyne, *reschit* all oure with silvir, lynit with martirikis sabill all through, furnist with buttonis of the fassoun of the thrissill gold." Ibid. p. 31.

Raschit oure, perhaps q. over-run, crossed. V. *RASCH*, v. n. Or from Fr. *raseau*, *reseau*, network; or rather from Fr. *ras* in the phrase *velours ras*, uncut velvet; thus denoting a stuff in which the silver rises above the satin.

To *RASE out*, v. a. To pull, to pluck.] *Add*;

Rashe is used in the same sense in O.E. "I *rashe* a thing from one, I take it from him hastily.—He *rasshed* it out of my handes or I was ware." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 338, a.

RASH, s. Used to denote an assortment of such needles as are used in weaving, S.A.

—"I was workin at the loom, wi' my leather apron on, an' a *rash* o' loom needles in my cuff." *Hogg's Wint. Tales*, i. 312.

C.B. *rhes*, a row, a series.

To *RASH*, v. a. To cause to rush, to drive with violence and rapidity.

"There was people that would have given me meat and drink, but the soldiers would say blasphemously, If ye come one foot further here, I shall *rash* my pike through your soul." Will. Sutherland's Declar., Wodrow's Hist. I. App. p. 102.

This seems nearly of the same sense with *Rasch*, v. a., to dash, &c., and allied to Teut. *rasch-en* properare, festinare.

To *RASH out*, v. a. To blab, to publish imprudently and rashly.

"But, quoth ye, it is good that I hide myself, and not *rash out* all my mind (like a fool), and testimony at once." Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 15.

Teut. *rasch-en*, Su.G. *rask-a*, festinare.

RASHEN, adj. Made of rushes. V. *RASCH*.

RASHMILL, s. A play-thing made of rushes, somewhat in the shape of a water-mill, and put into a stream where it turns round, S.B., also *Rashie-mill*.

We see his sheep thrang nibblin on the height,
Him near the burn, wi' willow-shaded linn,
Dammie the gush, to gar his *rash-mill* rin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 1.

V. *RASCH*, a rush.

RASH-PYDDLE, s. A sort of net made of rushes, Gall.

"*Rash-pyddles*,—fish-wears made of rushes;" Gall. Enc.

RASOUR, s.

"Aucht small peces of *rasour* of quhite silk begun to sew on & not perfite." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 218.

Fr. or *ras*, Venice stuff, smooth cloth of gold. We have inverted the phrase.

RATCH, s. "The Little auk, Alca Alle;" Orkn.

"In Shetl., *Rotch* and *Rotchie*." Neill's Tour, p. 197.

This seems a corr. of the name *Rotges*, given to this bird in Martin's Spitsberg. V. Penn. Zool. 517.

To *RATCH*, v. a. To pull or tear away so roughly or awkwardly, as to cause a fracture. Thus the jaw is said to be *ratch'd* when injured in the pulling of a tooth, Roxb.

Teut. *rete rima*, fissura, ruptura; *rijt-en* rumpere, divellere, lacerare.

RATCHELL, s. The name given to the stone otherwise called *Wacken-Porphry*, S.

"Wacken Porphry.—Scottish *Ratchell*." Headrick's Arran, p. 250.

RATCH'T, part. adj. Ragged; in a ruinous state; applied to old clothes, houses, &c.

When a house is despoiled of its furniture, or is bare and comfortless, it is said to have a *ratcht* appearance; Berwick's, Roxb.

Isl. *ras-a* nutare, cespitare; *ras* lapsus; *rask-a* violare, diruere. It may, however, be the part. pa. of *RATCH*, v.

RATE, s. A line or file of soldiers. V. *RATT*.

To *RATE*, v. a. To beat, to flog, Loth.

—With taws held ready them to *rate*,

Before the parting hour.—

Lintoun Green, p. 22.

RATHERLY, adv. Rather, Gall.

"On the whole, they are *ratherly* respected;" Gall. Enc.

RATT, RATT, s. A file of soldiers.] *Add*;

"He directed also the laird of Haddo and James Gordon of Letterfurie to go to Torrie with a *rate* of musketeers, and bring back John Anderson's four piece of ordnance off his ship lying in the water, with such other arms as they could get." Spalding, ii. 161.

"The laird of Drum directed a *rate* of musketeers to Mr. William Lumsden's house in Old Aberdeen, himself and his wife being both excommunicate papists." Ibid. 194.

* To *RATTLE*, v. n. To talk a great deal loosely and foolishly, to talk with volubility with more sound than sense; often, to *Rattle awa'*, S.

Teut. *ratelen ende snateren*, garrere.

To *RATTLE aff*, v. a. To repeat or utter with rapidity, S.

* *RATTLE, s.* A smart blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *rattle* i' the lug," S.

RATTLE, s. V. *DEDE-RATTLE*.

RATTLE-BAG, s. One who bustles from place to place, exciting alarm on what account soever.

"About this time, as he was preaching,—in the parish of Girvin,—in the fields, one David Mason, then a professor, came in haste trampling upon the people, to be near him. At which he said, There comes the devil's *rattle-bag*; we do not want him here. After this, the said David became officer and informer in that bounds, running through *rattling* and summoning the people to their unhappy courts for non-conformity, at which he and his got the name of the devil's *rattle-bag*." Peden's Life, Howie's Biogr. Scot. p. 495.

The term seems to have originally denoted an instrument used for frightening brute animals, and

especially horses in battle. A word of similar import occurs in the Preface to Patten's Account of Somerset's *Expedicion into Scotlande*. Speaking of the Pope, he says :

"Our consciences, now quite vnclogd from the fear of his vaine terriculaments and *rattelbladders*, and from the fondnes of his trimtrams & gugaws, his interdictions, his cursings, hys damnyng to the deuyll, his pardons, his soilyngs, hys plucking out of purgatorie,—oblacions & offerings of otes, images of wax, boud pens & pins, for deliuerance of bad husbands, for a sick kowe, to kepe doune the belly, and when Kytte hadde lost her key," &c. Dalzell's *Fragments*, xix.

The same author seems to describe the *rattle-bag* in the account given of the spoils of the Scottish camp after the battle of Pinkey.

"With these, found we great *rattels*, swellng bygger than the belly of a pottell pot, couered with old parchment or dooble papers, small stones put in them to make noys, and set vpon the ende of a staff of more than twoo els long ; and this was their fyne deuyse to fray our horses when our horsmen shoulde cum at them : Howbeeit, bycaus the ryders wear no babyes, nor their horses no colts, they could neyther duddle the tone, nor fray the toother ; so that this polleye was as witles as their powr forceles." *Ib.* p. 73.

RATTLESCULL, *s.* One who talks much, &c.] *Add*;

2. "A stupid, silly fellow," *S. Gl. Shirr*.

RATTON-FA', *s.* A rat-trap, *S. Gall. Enc.*

RATTON-FLITTING, *s.* The removal of rats in a body from any place they have formerly occupied, *S. O.*

"*Ratton-flitting*, a flitting of rats. Sometimes these animals leave one haunt where they have fed well for a long time, and go to another.—People do not like the rats to disappear thus on a sudden, as the thing is thought to portend nothing good; and sailors will leave their ships if they observe the rats quit them." *Gall. Enc.*

By the Romans rats were deemed ominous in different respects.

"By the learning of the sooth saiers," says Pliny, "observed it is, that if there be store of white ones bred, it is a good signe, and presageth prosperitie. And in truth our stories are full of the like examples; and namely, that if rats be heard to crie or squeake in the time of ceremoniall taking the Auspices and signes of birds, all is marred, and that business clean dasht." *Hist. B.* viii. c. 57.

Elsewhere he says; "The same universall Nature hath given a thousand properties besides unto beasts, hath endued many of them with the knowledge and observation of the aire above, giving us good meanes by them diverse waies, to fore-see what weather wee shall have, what winds, what raine, what tempests will follow. They advertise and warne us beforeshand of dangers to come, not only by their fibres and bowels—but also by other manner of tokens and significations. When an house is readie to tumble down, the mice go out of it before: and first of all the spiders with their webs fall down." *Ibid.* c. 28.

Aelian ascribes the power of vaticination to mice for the same reason. *Var. Hist. Lib.* i. c. 14.

It is to be observed, that the ancient naturalist speaks indiscriminately of rats and mice.

The learned Jesuit Gaspar Schott makes both rats and mice take their departure from ruinous houses within the space of three months before they fall. *Murium ritu aedes ruinosas trimestri spatio, antequam collabantur, deserunt, quod earum compagem dissolvi naturae instinctu praesentiant. Physic. Curios.* L. viii. c. 38.

RATTONS-REST, *s.* A term used to denote a state of perpetual turmoil or bustle, *Teviotd.*

RAUCHAN, *s.* A plaid, &c.] *Add*;

"Lat's see my *rachan*, laddie, an' lat's awa." *St. Kathleen*, iii. 217.

Su.G. rok, *Isl. rock-r tunica*, amiculum; *roegg*, pallium, *raugt* plicatura; *Alem. roch, rohk*; *C.B. rhu-chen*; *Ir. rocan* a mantle, a surtout, *Obrien*. These terms have been traced to *Alem. ruak* hirsutus, as the northern nations wore garments made of the skins of animals with the fleece. The Finlanders to this day denominate a garment of this kind *roucka*, and a bed-covering of the same materials *roucat*. The writers on Roman jurisprudence observe that there was a barbaric garment called *Raga* or *Ragae*, which it was prohibited to wear in the city.

RAUCHAN, *adj.* Applied to the cloth of which the sailors' coats called *Dreadnoughts* are made, *Loth., Peebles*.

RAUCHTER, *s.* *V. RACHTER*.

RAUCIE, *RAUSIE*, *adj.* Coarse, *Clydes*.

Teut. ras-en furere, saevire. *Isl. rask-a* violare, perturbare.

RAVE, *pret.* of the *v. to Rive*, *S.*

"*Rave*, did rive or tear;" *Gl. Picken*.

To **RAVE**, *v. a* To take by violence.] *Add*;

It is also written *Raue*.

Thairfoir I hald the subject waine,

Wold *raue* ws of our right.

Battell of Balrinnis, Poems 16th Cent., p. 348.

To **RAVEL**, *v. n.* To make up as a hard-twisted thread, *S., Reyle*, synon.

RAVELLED. *A ravelled hesp.*] *Add*;

"Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a *ra-velled hasp* on the yarn-windles." *The Pirate*, i. 115.

RAVELS, **RAIVELINS**, *s. pl.* Ravelled thread, *S.*

RAVEL, *s.* A rail. *V. RAIVEL*.

To **RAVEL**, *v. n.* To speak in an irregular, unconnected manner; to wander in speech, *Aberd.*

Belg. revel-en, to rave, to talk idly.

RAVELLED BREAD, a species of wheaten bread used in *S.* in the sixteenth century.

"They had four different kinds of wheaten bread; the finest called *Manchet*, the second *Cheat*, or *trencher bread*, the third *Ravelled*, and the fourth, in *England* *Mescelin*, in *Scotland* *Mashloch*. The *Ravelled* was baked up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all; but in the *Mescelin* or *Mashloch*, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran, and this composition was given to poor people and servants." *Arnot's Hist. of Edin.* p. 60.

O.Fr. ravail-er, ravall-er, to lessen or fall in price; as being cheaper than the bread that had no bran in it.

RAUCKED, *part. adj.* "Marked as with a nail;" Gall. Enc.

RAUCKING, *s.* "The noise a nail makes writing on a slate;" *ibid.*

To RAUGH, *v. a.* To reach, Fife.
This, in the guttural sound, resembles Alem. and Germ. *reich-en* extendere.

RAUK, *adj.* Hoarse, Ayrs.; a word evidently imported from France, and the same which according to our ancient orthography was *Roulk*, *Rolk*, *q. v.*

To RAUK, *v. a.* To stretch, Ettr. For. V. **RAK**.

To RAUK, **RAUK up**, *v. a.* 1. To search, Aberd.
2. To **RAUK out**, *v. a.* To search out, *ibid.*
3. To **RAUK up**, *v. a.* To put in order, *ibid.*

To RAUK, *v. n.* To search, to rummage, *ibid.*
As the E. *v. Rake* signifies "to search, to grope," this seems to be merely a variety in pronunciation. A.S. *rac-an* attingere, assequi.

RAUKY, *adj.* Misty; the same with *Rooky*.
"Rauky, Rouky, foggy;" Gl. Picken. V. **RAK**.

RAULLION or **RULLION**, *s.* "A rough ill-made animal;" Gall. Encycl. V. **RULLION**.

RAULTREE, **RAELTREE**, *s.* "A long piece of strong wood,—placed across *byres* to put the ends of cow-stakes in;" Gall. Enc.; *q. Raivel-tree*, that which is meant for a rail.

RAUN, **RAWN**, *s.* The roe of fish.] *Add*;
"The water being in such rare trim for the saumon *raun*, he couldna help taking a cast." Redgauntlet, i. 125.

RAUN'D, *part. adj.* Having roe; "Raun'd to the tail," full of fish, a common phrase with fish-women, S.
Dan. *rognfisk*, a spawner; *rognlax*, the female salmon.

RAUNTREE, *s.* The mountain-ash, Roxb. V. **RAWNTREE**.

RAUP, *s.* An instrument with three prongs, used in the country for breaking potatoes for supper, Dumfr.
Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *repe*, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur.

To RAUP, *v. a.* To prepare potatoes in this manner, *ibid.*

RAW, *s.* 2. A kind of street, a row, S.] *Add*;
—"May be ye'll hear o' anither house by the term."—"That's no likely," replied William, "for the Laird intends to take down the haill *raw*, as he does na like to see them frae the Hall windows. I wonder what ill it does his een to look at a *raw* o' bonny cottages, wi' gardens afore the doors." Petticoat Tales, i. 229.

3. Apparently used to denote ridges.] *Add*;
"Argyll marches forward frae Aberdeen to Strathboggie, with an army of horse and foot, having the lord Gordon and his brother Lewis in his company, where he destroyed the haill *Raws* of Strathboggie, cornfield lands, outsiight, insight, horse and sheep," &c. Spalding, ii. 247.

RAWLIE, *adj.* Moist, damp, raw; as, "a *raw-lie* day;" when the air is moist; Ettr. For., Vol. II.

Upp. Clydes.; perhaps *q. raw-like*, having the appearance of dampness.

RAWLY, *adj.* Not fully grown, Roxb., Gall.
When gladsome spring awakes the flowers to birth,
The spade an' raik was then my fond employ,
To aid my father turning up the earth,
When I at school was but a *rawly* boy.
A. Scott's Poems, p. 156.

"*Rawly*, not ripe. *Rawly cheel*, a young lad;" Gall. Encyc. V. **RAWLIE**.

RAWN, *adj.* Afraid. "I'se warran ye're *rawn* for the yirdin," i. e. "I can pledge myself for it that you are afraid on account of the thunder;" Lammermuir.
Isl. *rag-r* pavidus, timidus, *roegun* exprobratio timiditatis; Haldorson.

RAWN-FLEUK, *s.* The turbot, Frith of Forth.
"Pleuronectes maximus. Turbot; *Rawn-fleuk*.—This species is here commonly denominated the *rawn-fleuk*, from its being thought best for the table when in *rawn* or roe: it is sometimes also called *Bannock-fleuk*, on account of its round shape." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 12.

RAWN-TREE, **RAUN-TREE**, *s.* The mountain-ash, S.A.
"You will likewise find in several places of the country not far from the town several sort of Pinastres, as also a kind of fruit tree called *Cormes*, not much unlike our *raun-tree*." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 31.
Mark yon *raun-tree* spreading wide,
Where the clear, but noisy burnie
Rushes down the mountain's side.
Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 26. V. **ROUN-TREE**.

To RAX, *v. n.* 1. To reach, to extend the bodily members, &c.] *Add*;
3. To stretch, to admit of extension, S.
"Raw leather *rax*es;" D. Ferguson's S. Prov. No. 730.
I have heard it used in the same sense in another Prov. "Sum folk's conscience 'll *rax* like raw leather," S.

To RAX, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, to extend, in a general sense, S.
"In the pontificality of Gregory the seventh, he had a long chaine, which yet was further *rax*ed in that of Urban the second, and his successors, kindlers of that tragicall and superstitious warre, for recovery of Jerusalem." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 219.

2. To stretch out the body, S. V. first proof on *v. n.*, which properly belongs to this.
Kilmarnock weavers fidge and claw,
An' pour your creeshie nations;
An' ye wha leather *rax* an' draw,
Of a' denominations. Burns.

3. To reach, S.; as, "*Rax* me that hammer;" "*Rax* me a spaul of that bubbly-jock to pike."

RAX, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Raxes*.
"Ane pair of *rax*;" Aberd. Reg. V. 24.

RAXES, *s. pl.* Iron instruments, &c.] *Add*;
"The Lord Somervill—when any persones of qualitie wer to be with him,—used to wryte in the
M m

postscript of his letters, 'Speates and Raxes.—The steward—being but lately entered into his service, and unacquainted with his lord's hand and custome of wrytting, when he comes to the postscript of the letter, he reades 'Speares and Jacks,' &c. *Memorie of the Sommervilles*, Edin. Month. Mag. May 1817, p. 163.

The story is very entertaining; but the mistake brought his lordship into suspicion with James III., as all Somerville's retainers came out in arms to meet him.

REA, *s.* The sail-yard.

"Antenna, the *rea*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 22. V. RA, RAY.

REA, *s.* This word occurs in a prayer, given in Satan's Invisible World, p. 115, as recited in the time of Popery, by persons when going to bed, as a mean of their being preserved from danger.

Who sains the house the night?
They that sains it ilka night.
Saint Bryde and her brate,
Saint Colme and his hat,
Saint Michael and his spear,
Keep this house from the weir;
From running thief,
And burning thief;
And from a[n] ill *Rea*,
That be the gate can gae;
And from an ill wight,
That be the gate can light, &c.

From the sense of the passage, it is most probably the same with Su.G. *raa*, genius loci, Ihre; a fairy, a fay, Wideg. Hence *Sioeraa*, Nereides, Nymphae, *Skogsraa*, Faunus, Satyrus. This has been deduced from Isl. *rag-r*, daemon.

REABLE, *adj.* Legitimate.

"To persuade the people that he [the Erl of Murray,] might be *reable* air to his father, ye preachit euer vnto his dealth that promeiss of mariage vas lauchful mariage, supponand that his father promished to marie his mother, for na vther propose, bot that thair sould be na hinderance to the promotion of him vnto the kingdome." Nicol Burne, F. 156, b. V. REHABIL, REABLE.

READ, *s.* The act of reading, a perusal; as, "Will ye gie me a *read* of that book?" S.

A.S. *raeda*, lectio.

READE, *s.*

—There's an auld harper
Harping to the king,
Wi' his sword by his side,
An' his sign on his *reade*,
An' his crown on his head,
Like a true king.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, p. 25.

Sceptre? A.S. *read*, arundo. Or corrupted from *rood*, cross; as *Rood-day*, is in some counties pronounced *Reid-day*.

To READY, *v. a.* To make ready; as, to *ready meat*, to dress it, Loth.

Evidently an A.S. idiom; *ge-raed-ian*, parare, to prepare, to dress.

* READILY, *adv.* Likely, naturally, S.

—"Where Scotland and England are mentioned together, England is named first in the MS. contrary to the printed copy, and to what a Scotsman would *readily* have done." Ruddiman's Advert. Buchan. Admonition.

To REAK to, *v. n.* Apparently synon. with *Reik out*, to equip, to fit out, to rig.

"Quhair upone the kingis mat^e being struckin in great perplexitie, immediatelie tuik op house to Leithe, quhaire he causit *reake* to fyve schippis with all furnitour belonging therto and send thame to Norroway." Belhav. MS. Mem. Ja. VI. fol. 44.

This corresponds with Teut. *toe-recht-en* apparare, "to prepare, instruct, contrive;" Sewel.

REAKES. To *play reakes*.] Add;

Reak signifies a trick or stratagem, as used in the South of S.

To PATCH REAKS, to make up an intrigue, to plan a trick, *ibid.*

Life out at ilka opening keeks,—
Defying a' art's *patching reaks*,
Syne wings away.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 107.

This term seems allied to Lancashire *reawk*, to idle in neighbours' houses, T. Bobbins; also to *rig*, now used in a similar way, S.

Phillips indeed gives the phrase to *play reaks*, as signifying "to domineer or hector, to shew mad pranks."

Isl. *hreck-r* dolus, also nequitia, exactly corresponds; whence *hreckia madr*, subdolan, nequam, *hreckiotr* id.; also *hreckvis*. Perhaps the origin is *hrek-ia* pellere, or rather *reik-a* vagari, whence *reika* superbe et inflatus feror; *reiks*, elati gressus, G. Andr. p. 196; gressus insolentia, Haldorson.

* REAL, *adj.* 1. Eminently good, in whatever way, Aberd.

2. True, stanch, *ibid.*

REAL, *adv.* Eminently, peculiarly; used as equivalent to *very*, which is itself originally an adjective, S.B.

'Mang a' the books which ye've been wearin',
Could ye no *sen*'

A *real* gude, or unco queer ane,
To your auld frien'?

Sillar's Poems, p. 58.

REALTE', *s.*] Add;

3. A certain jurisdiction; synon. with *regality*.

"And this act to be executte—be the offysaris of the lordis of regalyteys vyth in the realme vyth help and supple of the lordis of the *realteys* geyff neyd be." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1438, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

To REAM, REME, *v. n.* 2. To frothe.] Add;

"*Remyn* as lycure." Prompt. Parv. The words, *Sumat bat*, are added. But the passage is obviously corrupted; probably misprinted for *Spumo-as*, the second person of a verb being always added to the first, in the Lat. explanation.

REAMIN'-DISH, *s.* A thin shallow vessel, of tin or wood, used for skimming the cream off milk, S.

REAM-CHEESE, *s.* Cheese made of cream, S.B., Lanarks. Germ. *rehm-kaese*, id.

REARD, *s.* Noise, report.

"There was so much artillery shot, that no man

might hear for the *reard* thereof." Pitscottie, Ed. 12mo. p. 246. V. RARE, and RAIRD.
REAYERIE, *s.* Robbery, spoliation, S.
REAVILL, *s.* The same with *Raivel*, a rail.
 "To put up a *reavill* of tymber." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

REBAGHLE, *s.* Reproach, Aberd.

Your philosophic fittie fies,—
 The ladies will them a' despise,
 Gin ye express
 The least *rebaghle* only wise
 Upo' their dress.

Skinner's Misc. Post. p. 188.

Isl. *bag-a* inverto, ex ordine turbo; *bag-la* impute construere. *Rebaghle* is most probably a composite from *Bauchle*, q. v., as signifying to treat with contumely.

TO REBAIT, *v. a.* To abate, &c.] *Add*;

—"Princes, vpoun necessitie of weiris and vther wechtie effairis hes at all tymes raisit and hechtit the prices of the cunye: and, as the occasioun of the same wes tane away, thay cryit down and *rebaittit* the same to the first moderate prices." Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 181.

"Ordanit to *rebaist* als mekil of the pryce, or to resaif it agane," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1541.

REBALDIE, *s.* Vulgarity, &c.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Rybandry*. Ribaldria." Prompt. Parv.

REBEGEASTOR, *s.* Apparently a severe stroke with a *rung*; probably a cant term.

I speak not of that balefull band,
 That Sathan hes sent heir away,
 With the black fleete of Norroway:
 Of whome ane with her tygers tong,
 Had able met him with a rong:
 And reaked him a *rebegeastor*,
 Calling him many warlds weastor.

Davidson's Kinyeancleuch, Melville, i. 453.

REBELLOUR, *s.* A rebel.

"For the resisting of the kingis *rebellouris* in the north lande—it is fulllely consentit—that thar be liftit & raisit a contribucioun," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1431, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 20, c. 1.

TO RE-BIG, *v. a.* To rebuild.

"General Ruthven—sends down to the toun of Edinburgh five articles: 1st, To cast down such fortifications as were *re-biggid*. 2^d, To desist and leave off from any further building." Spalding, i. 214. V. Big, v.

TO REBOOND, *v. n.* 1. To belch, S.B.

2. To be in a squeamish state, or to have an inclination to puke; as, "Whene'er I saw't, my stomach," or, "my very heart, just *reboondit* at it," Roxb.

This is obviously a Fr. idiom. Les viandes nouvelles font *rebondir* l'estomac, Prov., "The stomach rises against uncouth (S. *unco*) meats;" Cotgr.

3. It is sometimes metaph. used to denote repentance, S.

REBUNCTIOUS, *adj.* Refractory, Fife.

"Aye, aye, my Laddy, ye hae keepit in your horns weel till now, but ye see the lasses mak us a' a little *rebunctious*." Saxon and Gael, i. 100.

TO REBURSE, *v. a.* To reimburse.

—"That thair *servandis*—sallbe *reburst* and payit of thair expenssis and passage cuming be sey be the Magistrattis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 508.

L.B. *rebursum*, pecuniam à bursa, seu crumena, promere; Gall. *rebars-er*, Du Cange.

RECAMBY, *s.*

"That Johne of Auchinlek, &c. sall releif & kep harmles & scathles—Robert bishop of Glasgw &c. of the payment of the soume of twa hundreth fourtj ducatis—of the *recamby* ilke foure moneth of twa yeris of ilke x ducate a ducate; for the quhillkis the said reuerend faider—[are] plegis & dettoris," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 129.

The term in its form would seem compounded of *re* again, and L.B. *cambi-are* to exchange. In its sense, it conveys the idea of interest, or of a fine for delay of payment of the principal.

TO RECENT, *v. n.* To revive from debility or sickness, Clydes.

TO RECEIPT, *v. a.* 1. To receive, to give reception to.

"How soon the table understood how the barons were *receipted* in Aberdeen, they shortly caused ward Mr. Thomas Gray, &c. until payment were made of their fine of 40,000 merks." Spalding, i. 156.

2. To shelter an outlaw or criminal; a juridical term, S.

"Proclaims letters of intercommuning against the Clanchattan, that none should *receipt*, supply or intercommune with them." Ibid. i. 5.

—"Whoso happens after publication hereof to *receipt* or entertain any of these fugitives,—shall be reported enemies to the good cause," &c. Ibid. i. 273. V. RESERT.

RECEPISSE, *s.* A receipt.

"Schortlie thairefter the pest come in Edinburgh, and Sarvais wrait to me gif I wald he suld send the movables to my hous, and gif my *recepisse* of it, conforme to the Quenis and Regentis mandment." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 185.

Fr. *recepissé*, "an acquittance, discharge, or note, acknowledging the receipt of a thing;" Cotgr.; from Lat. *recipisse*, to have received.

RECESSE, *s.* Agreement or convention.

"The lordis—counsellis my lord gouvernour to caus all the jowellis and baggis, being in the coffir at was takin furth of Temptalloun, be deliverit to the Quenis graicis commissionaris and procuratouris, as pertening to hir, efter the forme and tenor of the *recesse* maid be ambaxiatouris of this realme, and procuratouris and commissionaris of Ingland thairapoun." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 21, 22.

L.B. *recessus*, codex deliberationum in dictis seu conventibus habiturum; ideo sic dictus, quod scribi soleat antequam à conventibus *recedant* proceres congregati. Du Cange. He adds, that the term is chiefly used concerning the deliberations held in the imperial diets; hence the phrase, *Recessus imperii*, Fr. *recez* de l'empire.

RECHENG, **RECHENGIS**, **RECHENE**.

"In the accioun—be Robert bishop of Glasgw agane Henry Levingtoun—ffor the wrangwis detencioun—of twelf skore of ross noblis aucht to

him;—and als for the withhaldin fra him of the *recheng*, interest, dampnage & expensis sustenit be the said reuerend faider extending—to—xij^m of ross noblis.—Decrettis that the said Henrj sall content & pay to the said reuerend faider the *rechengeis*, & interest, dampnagis, and scathis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 130. *Recambion* had been first written. This is deleted, and *rechengeis*, &c. substituted. *Rechene*, *ibid.* p. 131.

The word is obviously from Fr. *rechange* interchange, *rechangé*, interchanged, exchanged. Whether it here properly respects the difference of exchange, appears doubtful. It seems rather synon. with *interest*, i. e. the interest due for money borrowed.

RECIPROQUILIE, *adv.* Reciprocally.

"To be ratifeit and apprevit—and consentit vnto *reciproquilie* be his maiestie and my lord daulphin his sone," &c. Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

From Fr. *reciproque*.

RECIPROUS, **RECIPROUSS**, **RECIPROQUE**, *adj.* Reciprocal.

"The band and contract to be mutuale and *reciprous* in all tymes cuming betwixt the prince and God, and his faithfull people," &c. Robertson's Rec. Parl. p. 796.

—"Mutual and *reciproque* in all tymes coming betwixt the prince and God," &c. Buik Univ. Kirk. V. M'Crie's Life of Knox, i. 447.

—"Ande as thai craif obedience of thair subiectis, sua the band and contract to be mutuale and *reciprouss* in all tymes cuming betuix the prince and God and his faithfull people." Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 39.

RECKLE, *s.* A chain; *Rackle*, S.B.

"Himself was clad in ane ryding py of blak velvet, with—ane faire blowing horne, in ane *reckle* of gold borne and tipped with fyne gold at both the endis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 190.

The passage is greatly altered in Ed. 1728,— "and four blowing horns, with both the ends of gold and silk," &c. p. 78. V. **RACKLE**, *id.*

TO RECOGNIS, **RECOGNIS**, **RECOGNOSCE**, *v. a.* 1. In its more ancient sense, a forensic term used in relation to a superior, who returned to his fee, or claimed it again as his own, in consequence of any neglect of service or act of ingratitude on the part of the vassal.

"Gif it happenis the vassall or possessour, to quhom the lands ar sauld, to commit ane fault or crime, quhairby he tynis & forefaultis the lands: the superiour hes entresse & regresse to the property of the lands, and may *recognosce* the samin, and as it were the second time vindicate to himselfe the propertie thereof." Skene de Verb. Sign. vo. *Recognition*.

2. "The term came afterwards to be used in a more limited signification, to express that special casualty, by which the fee returned to the superior, in consequence of the alienation made by the vassal of the greatest part of it to a stranger, without the superior's consent." Erskine's Inst. b. ii. t. 5. sec. 10.

"In the actioun—persewit be David Hepburne of Wachtoun agane Williame erle Merschell anent

the landis of Brethirtoun, pertening to the said. David, and *recognist* bi the said William erle Merschell for alienacioun without consent of the owrlord as wes allegiit: And to here the landis of Brethirtoun *recognist* be the said erle.—The lordis consalis the kingis hienes to lat the said landis to borch to the said David *recognist*, as is abone writin, to be broikit and joisit be him, efter the forme of his charter & sesing schewin & producit before the lordis; becauss the said erle Merschell wes oft tymes requirit to lat thaim to borch, and schew na reonnable causs quhy he aucht nocht to lat thaim to borch, nor wald nocht lat thaim to borch." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 103.

Neither Du Cange, nor Carpentier, gives any example of L.B. *recognoscere* being used in this sense.

3. To acknowledge, to recognise.

"And this crown [matrimonial] to be send with twa or thre of the lordis of hir realme, to the intent that the maist cristin king, and king dolphine hir husband, may vnderstand with quhat zeile and affectioun hir subiectis ar myndit to obserue and *recognoss* hir said spous." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

"It is but casual to a man to fall in an offence, but to amend, *recognosce* and condemn his fault, it is a great gift and benefit of God." Pitscottie, Ed. 12mo. p. 74.

RECOGNITION, *s.* The act of a superior in reclaiming heritable property, or the state into which the lands of a vassal fall, in consequence of any failure on the part of the vassal which invalidates his tenure, S.

"*Recognition* properly in the practique of this realme, is quhen only vassall, or free tennent, hald—and his lands be service of warde and relieue, sellis and annalies all and haill his landes with their pertinentes, or the maist pairt thereof, without licence, consent, or confirmation of his over-lorde. In the quhilk case, all and haill his saidis landes, als well not annalied, as annalied,—may be recognosced and re-saied in the superiours handes, and baith the propertie and possession thei of perteinis to him, to be bruiked or disponed be him at his pleasure." Skene, ut sup.

Skene states a variety of cases in which the right of recognition belongs to the superior; on the ground of *non-entresse*, non-payment of the *relieve*, fugitation, contention as to succession, for service due, or neglect of payment of the yearly duty.

TO RECOGNOSCE, *v. n.* To reconnoitre.

"I was told of a little river did lye two miles from us, which was not passable but at one bridge where I went to *recognosce*, and finding it was so, I caused them to breake off the bridge." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 5.

This term seems immediately formed from Lat. *recognosc-ere*, instead of Fr. *reconnoitre*, like the E. synonyme.

RECORDOUR, *s.* A wind instrument.] *Add*; O.E. "*Recorder* litell pype. Canula." Prompt. Parv.

TO RECOUNT, *v. a.* "To demur to a point of law, or to contradict some legal posi-

tions of the adverse party,—thus producing in the cause what is technically termed a *wager* or *weir of law* (*Vadiatio legis*)."

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane strek a borch apone a weir of law, the tother party sal haf leif to be avisit, gif he wil ask it, quhe-thir he wil *recounter* it or nocht, as is forsaid. Ande gif he *recounteris* the borch, & strenthis it with ressonis, he & his party removit the court." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1429, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 18, c. 7.

RECOUNTER, s. One who opposes the admission of a pledge in a court of law.

"And gif—an or baith—cum nocht agayn to the dome geving of the decrete, quha sa at the dome is gevin agayn sal remayn in ane vnlaw of the courte, ande tyne the accioun of the quhilk the borch & the *recounter* was fundyn, neuer to be herde na haf remede to agaynsay that dome." Ibid.

—"For the quhilk the borch was fundin, and the *recounter* neuer to be hard," &c. Ed. 1566, fol. 20, b.

"And thar be excepciouns ane or ma proponit, & tharuppon borowis & *recounteris* fundin, & dome gevin & falsit & again said,—than sal the partijs bathe pas again to the next Justice are," &c. Parl. Ja. III. A. 1471, *ibid.* p. 101.

"The word *Recountir*," used as a *v.* and also as a *s.*, "is meant as a translation of the barbarous forensic terms *Recontriare* and *Recontrariatia*. The term *Recontriare* was in use long before the date of the Act of Ja. I. 1429;—which seems intended merely to allow to the contradicting party the benefit of advice before venturing to make his *Recounter*, and thereupon offering his *borgh*, pledge, or surety."

Recontrariatio fuit valoris, et dictus Matheus remanet in merciamento. MS. Reg. Burg. Aberd. A. 1899.

For the explanation of these terms, I am indebted to one thoroughly acquainted with subjects of this nature,—Thomas Thomson, Esq. Deputy Clerk Register.

To RECOUNT, v. a. To turn the contrary way, to reverse, to invert; a technical term among tradesmen, S.B.

To RECOURSE, v. a. To rescue.

"Mamilius was haistilie *recoursit* be ane weing of Latinia." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 135.

Fr. *recour-ir*, *id.*

To RECRUE, RECREU, v. a. To recruit.

"That this kingdome may be enabled to—*recruen* the armie sent forth, if neid beis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 62.

—"Then having *recrueed* his armie againe out of Westphalia, he then marched on Steade, and relieved it before Generall Tott his nose, that lay before it, and about it." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 137.

Fr. *recroit-re*, to re-increase.

RECRUE, RECREW, s. A party of recruits for an army.

—"To enact—that no leavies,—companies, or *recruen* of souldiouris, be licentiat—to be sent out of this kingdome," &c.—"That thair be ane restraint of all levies and *recruen* of soldiouris," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 390.

Fr. *recrueé*, "a filling up of a defective company of souldiers;" Cotgr.

To RECUPERATE, v. a. To recover, to regain, Aberd.; from the Lat. forensic *v. recuper-are*.

RECURELSE, adj. Irremediable, beyond recovery.

"The head, beast, and false prophet, are cast in the lake of fire and brimstone, and that a liue: to shew a most horrible and *recurelesse* iudgement, by allusion to that of Sodome; and of Core, Dathan, and Abiram, who went downe alieue in the pit." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 208.

To RECUSE, RECUSE, v. n. To refuse. "He *recusit* the said Judges;" Aberd. Reg. V. 18.

"And geyff the schirra *recuss* to do his offyce, or be negligient or perciall [partial], that the party spulyhet sall complenyhe to the leutenant on the schirraye," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1438, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

Lat. *recus-are*, Fr. *recus-er*, *id.*

To RED, v. n. To suppose, to guess, S.B.] *Add*;

I find that it has also been used in this sense by O.E. writers. "I *rede*, I gesse; Je diuine.—*Rede* who tolde it me, and I wyll tell the trouthe." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 335, a.

To RED, v. a. To counsel.] *Add*;

REDE, adj. Aware; q. counselled, Fife.

I like nae kempin—ye're no *rede*

What ills by it I've seen.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 123.

To RED, v. a. To loose, to disentangle.] *Insert*, after l. 9;

To RED one's FEET, to free one's self from entanglement; used in a moral sense, S. Of one who has bewildered himself in an argument, or who is much puzzled in cross-examination, it is often said, *He coudna red his feet*. Perhaps the immediate allusion is to one bemired.

To RED the HEAD, or HAIR, &c.] *Add*, after l. 18;

Some *redd* their hair, some maen'd their banes,

Some bann'd the bensome billies.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 134.

Insert, l. 18;—

The A.S. phrase is similar; *Geraedde hire feax*; Composuit crines suos. Bed. 3. 9. from *geraedian*, parare.

To RED, v. a. 1. To clear.] *Insert*, as sense 2. To clear in the way of opening, to free from any thing that stuffs or closes up; as, *to red a syvour*, to clear a drain; *to red the brain or head*, to free it from hardened snot, S.

The goodwife sits an' spins a thread,

And now and then, to *red* her head,

She takes a pickle snuff.

W. Beattie's Poems, p. 31.

To RED up, to put one's person in order, to dress, S.] *Add*;

3. **To Red up**, to reprehend, to rebuke sharply, to scold, S.

As this seems to be a figurative use of the phrase, as signifying to put one's person in order,—*to set* a person in *his claise*, has precisely the same sense, Aberd. In the same manner is the E. *v. to dress* used in S.

RED-KAIM, RID-KAIM, s. A wide-toothed comb for the hair, Dumfr.

RED, REDD, s. 3. Rubbish, S.] *Add*;

"Gif thair be ony that layis ony *red* of housis, or cairnis of stanis, or yit lime or sand, upon the King's gait, stoppand the passage thair of, langer nor ane yeir and day unremovit." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract. p. 588.

To redd marches, also signifies to clear up any controverted point by nice and accurate distinctions, S.

"Our Remonstrances, Mr. Gillespie, and many others, have *redd marches* so well, that they have left nothing for us to do, but to put our seals to what they have left on record." Soc. Contendings, p. 70.

RED, adj. 1. Put in order, cleared.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Clear, not closed up, not stuffed, S.

REDDER, RIDDER, s. 1. He who endeavours to settle a quarrel or broil, or to bring parties at variance to agreement, S.

"One night all were bent to go [to England] as *ridders*, and friends to both, without riding altogether with the parliament." Baillie's Lett. i. 381.

"That while the pannel was attacked by Blyth with a drawn durk, the pannel was in his own defence with a drawn bayonet, and that in the mean time the defunct, interposed as a *redder* between them, did casually receive the wound libelled." Mac-laurin's Crim. Cas. p. 54.

"They kept the appointment, and were an hour on the place before any *redders* came; so that they had leisure enough to have fought, if they had been willing." Guthry's Mem. p. 261.

"But, father," said Jenny, 'if they come to lounder ilk ither as they did last time, suld na I cry on you?' 'At no hand, Jenny; the *redder* gets aye the warst lick in the fray." Tales Landl. ii. 71, 72.

2. One who settles a dispute by force of arms.

"He may be called stout, before the maker of a quarrell at home, who once drawing a sword, when he knows of twentie parters, or *redders*, is there called stout; but when he comes abroad to the warres, at first, the thundering of the cannon and musket roaring in his eares makes him sicke, before he come neere danger, as I have known some." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 70.

REDDER'S LICK, the stroke which one often receives in endeavouring to part combatants, South of S. *Redding-straik*, synon.

"The friend will scarce be the better of being beside Father Ambrose—he may come by the *redder's lick*, and that is ever the worst of the battle." The Abbot, i. 159.

REDDER'S PART, synon. with *Redder's Lick*, S.A. "*Redder's Blow*, or *Redder's Part*, a blow or hatred from both parties;" Gl. Sibb.

REDD-HANDIT, adj. Including the idea of activity and neatness, Ang., Ettr. For.

"Rachel, who was always awake to the craft of housewifery, suggested that—it mithna be amiss to try Tibbie Macreddie, poor thing, she was amaist, if no a'thegither weel; an' a *redd handit* cummer she was." Glenfergus, iii. 51. V. **RED, v. a.** to clear, &c.

REDDING-STRAIK, s. The stroke which one often receives, &c.] *Add*;

"Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not? Beware of the *redding-strake*! you are come to no house o' fair strae death." Guy Mannering, ii. 89.

REDMENT, s. The act of putting in order; a *redment of affairs*, a clearance where one's temporal concerns are in disorder, S.

To RED, v. a. 1. To disencumber.

2. To save, to rescue from destruction.] *Add*;

Redd is still used in this sense, South of S.

"He maun take part wi' hand and heart, and weel his part it is, for *redding* him might have cost you dearer." Guy Mannering, iii. 266, 267; i. e. delivering him, freeing him from his assailants.

Hence,

REDDING, s. Rescue, recovery.

"Our souerane lord—findis nathing mair intolrabill nor the deidlie feidis—vpoun treu men, for the slauchter, taking, &c. of the saidis theiffis, brokin men and soirnaris, taking and bringing thame to justice, or in the defence and *redding* of treu mennis guidis stowin and reft fra thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 218.

Insert, as sense

3. It is used as a reflective *v.*, in relation to the act of persons who remove from a particular place.

"Hir Majestie ordanis, with avyse of the Lordis of her secreit counsale, letteris to be direct to heraldis, masseris, pursevantis and messengeris, charging thame to pass, and in hir Hienes name and autorite command and charge the said Johne Gordoun, —and all utheris havaris, haldaris, keparis and detenaris of the houssis and forteressis underwritin, to delyver the houssis and forteressis of Findlater and Auchindowne, and ather of thame, to hir Grace's Officer, executor of this charge, to quhome hir Grace gevis commissioun to ressaif the samyn, and to remoif, devoid, and *red thame* [i. e. themselves], thair servandis and all utheris being therein furth of the samyn," &c. Rec. Priv. Counc. 1562. Keith's Hist. p. 225.

RED, adj. Rid, free, S.

But to get *red*, the lad contrives a sham,

To send her back for something he forgot.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 45.

RED, s. Riddance.] *Add*;

REDDINS, s. The same. *To hae reddins* of any thing, to get clear of it; E. *riddance*.

He scarce *had reddins* of the door,
When tangs flew past him bummin', &c.

MS. Poem.

RED, adj. Afraid. V. **RAD.**

REDDOUR, s. Fear, dread.

It would seem that Rudd. has rendered this more properly "violence, vehemency." V. **RADDOURE.**

RED, REDD, s. Spawn.] *Add*;

Wow, friend, to meet you here I'm glad,
Wham I'd ne'er seen sin' time o' *redd*.

The *Twa Frogs*, A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

REDN FISCHE, salmon in the state of spawning, S.

"Anentis *rede fische* it is ordanyt," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

Under the article *REID FISCHE*, I have supposed the denomination to originate from the *red* colour of the fish; especially induced by the authority of so excellent a naturalist as the late Dr. Walker. But finding that *Rede* is the orthography of the MS., I hesitate greatly whether the phrase does not strictly signify "fish throwing out their *redd* or spawn," especially as I find that Isl. *reid-ur* denotes a female fish: *Piscis foemina, trutta, salmo*, &c.

RED, s. The green ooze found in the bottom of pools, Roxb.

Isl. *hrodi* purgamentum, quisquilliae; or rather C.B. *rhid*, which not only signifies sperm, but what "oozes, or drains;" Owen.

REDAITIN, s. A savage sort of fellow, Ayrs.

"I have been aye hyte at sic *redaitins*, whase moolie gear is atween them and their wits," &c. Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 351. V. *REID ETIN*, and *EYTTYN*.

To *REDARGUE, v. a.* To accuse.

"When he had *redargued* himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger." *Pitscottie*, Ed. 12mo. p. 19.

REDCAP, s. A spectre with very long teeth, believed to haunt old castles, Roxb.

Now, *Redcap* he was there,

And he was there indeed,

And he was standing by,

Wi' his red cap on his head.

And *Redcap* gied a yell,

It was a yell indeed,

That the flesh 'neath my oxter grew cauld,

It grew as cauld as lead.

And *Redcap* gied a girn,

It was a girn indeed,

That my flesh it grew mizzled for fear,

And I stood like a thing that was dead.

Auld Sang.

This is probably the same with "*Redconl* in the castle of Straththrym." *Antiquary*, i. 197.

REDCOAL, REDCOLL, s. Horseradish, Clydes.; the same with *Rotcoll*, q. v.

"*Raphanus rusticanus, red-col.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.* p. 18.

RED COAT, a vulgar designation for a British soldier, from the colour of his uniform, S. During the rebellion it was distinctly applied to those who served King George.

"Merciful goodness! and if he's killed among the *red coats*!"—"If it should sae befall, Mrs. Flockhart, I ken aye that will na be living to weep for him." *Waverley*, ii. 289.

"Colonel Talbot—is held one of the best officers among the *red coats*; a special friend and favourite of the Elector himself, and of that dreadful hero, the Duke of Cumberland, who has been summoned from his triumphs at Fontenoy, to come over and devour us poor Highlanders alive." *Ibid.* iii. 30. V. *BLACK WATCH*.

RED COCK-CRAWING, a cant phrase for fire-raising, South of S.

"Weel, there's aye abune a'—but we'll see if the

red cock crow not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day dawing."—"What does she mean?" said Mannering to Sampson in an under tone. "Fire-raising," answered the laconic Dominie." *Guy Mannering*, i. 39.

REDDAND, s. The bend of the beam of a plough at the insertion of the coulter, Clydes.

Perhaps of A.S. origin, from *raeden, raedenn*, regimen; q. what regulates the motion of the plough.

REDDENDO, s. "The clause of a charter which expresses what duty the vassal is to pay to the superior;" a forensic term, S. Dict. Feud. Law.

"It takes its name from the first word of the clause, in the Latin charter." *Bell's Law Dict.*

Reddendum is the form of the word in the law of E. V. JACOB.

REDEARLY, s. "Grain that has got a *heat* on sometime or other;" *Gall. Encycl.*

REDENE, s. Apparently prose.

And I haif red mony quars,

Bath the *Donet*, and *Dominus que pars*,

Ryme maid, and als *redene*,

Bath Inglis and Latene:

And ane story haif I to reid,

Passes *Bonitatem* in the creid.

Bannatyne, MS. ap. Minstrelsy Border, i. CLXI.

This seems to be formed from AS. *raedan*, the plur. of *raeda*, lectio, q. *readings*, or, according to the ecclesiastical term, *lessons*. Here, then, the lessons read are distinguished from rhyme, because they were in prose.

REDEVEN, s. Expl. "the evening of Bel-tane," Moray; perhaps rather the eve of Bel-tane, or the evening preceding that day. V. *REID-EEN*.

RED LAND, Ground turned up, &c.] *Add*:

"A great dust arising out of the fallow earth and *red land*, through which they were marching, so that none could see another, they brake order and began to flee." *Pitscottie*, Ed. 1728, p. 195. *Rid land*, Ed. 1814, p. 499.

"Me partner thee I' said the damsel,—'there's mair whistling than *red land* wi' thee, my sclender chield." *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 400.

REDLINS, adv. 1. Readily, Kinross.

2. Sometimes as signifying perhaps, probably; equivalent to E. *readily*, *ibid.*, Fife; sometimes used in this sense, S.

This is formed like *Backlins, Blindlins*, &c. V. the termination *LINGIS*.

RED-NEB, s. The vulgar name for the kidney-bean potatoe, South of S.

"Various other potatoes, both of the early and late kind, have been tried, of all of which, next to the common white, the one in greatest esteem is the *red-neb*, which I suspect to be the same known in England by the *pink-eye*." *Agr. Surv.* Roxb. p. 97.

Pink-eyes and common whites are good,

Aff lightish soil;

And *red-nebs* too, the wale o' food,

When seasons smile.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 153.

To REDOUND, *v. a.* To refund.

"And the takaris to *redound* all proffeittis that thay haue takin vp of thay landis, agane to the king for all the tyme that thay haue thame.—And the takaris and possessouris to heir thame decernit to *redound* all proffeittis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 90.

This might at first view seem to be the E. *v.* or Fr. *redond-er*, id., used in a transitive sort of sense, *q.* to cause to return. But I rather think that it is from Fr. *redonn-er*, to return or give back again.

RED SAUCH, *s.*

"A species of willow, known by the name of *red saugh* or *sallow*, is esteemed next in value to ash, oak, and elm, and brings 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. [per foot]." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 120. V. SAUCH.

REDSCHIP, *s.* Furniture, apparatus.

"Ane Norroway yaucht, callit the James, with her haill *redschip* graicht." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565.

Redschip graicht, furniture in readiness; for *graihtit*.

Teut. *reed-schap*, praeparatio, apparatus.

REDSHANK, *s.* A nickname for a Highlander.]

Add;

This term, I find, was used as early as the time of Spenser.

"Hee [Robert le Bruce] also, to worke him the more mischiefe, sent over his said brother Edward with a power of Scottes, and *Red-shankes* into Ireland; where by the meanes of the Lacies, and of the Irish with whom they combined, they gave footing." State of Irel. Works, viii. *Got* footing, Ed. 1715.

In an earlier work, the term, by a strange misapprehension, is generally applied to the Picts in contradistinction from the Scots or Highlanders.

—"A priest and abbot notable by his habit and religious life called Columban cam from Ireland into Britany to preache the woord of God to the *Red-shankes* that dwelt in the North, that is to say to those that by high and hideous ridges of hylles were disseuered from such *Redshankes* as dwelt in the south quarters. For the southerne *Redshankes*," &c. Stapleton's Bede, B. iii. c. 4. *Picti* is the word used in the original. In B. i. § 1 and 12, he uses *Pictes* in the text, and explains it by *Redshankes* in the margin.

The term is also used by Hollinshed. He says that in the battle of Bannockburn were three thousande of the Irish Scots, otherwise called *Kateranes* or *Redshanks*; these no lesse fierce & forward than the other (the borderers) practised and skilfull." Hist. of Scot. 318.

Sir W. Scott gives the following account of the reason of this designation. "The ancient buskin was—made of the undress'd deer hide, with the hair outwards, a circumstance which procured the Highlanders the well-known epithet of *Red-shanks*." Notes to *The Lady of the Lake*, lx. lxi.

But John Eldar, the native of Caithness, to whose authority our elegant Minstrel refers, does not give this as the reason of the designation; but accounts for it from the Highlanders going "bare-legged and bare-footed."—"Moreover," he says, "wherefore they call us in Scotland *Redshanks*, and in your Grace's dominion in England *Roughfooted Scots*, please it your majesty to understand, that we of all people can tolerate, suffer, and away best with

cold: for both summer and winter, (except when the frost is most vehement,) *going always bare-legged and bare-footed*, our delight and pleasure is not only in hunting of red-deer, wolves, foxes, and *graiies*, whereof we abound and have great plenty; but also in running, leaping, swimming, sporting, and throwing of darts. Therefore, in so much as we use, and delight, *so to go always*, the tender delicate gentlemen of Scotland call us *Redshanks*."

He goes on to shew, that the other designation originates from the buskins which the cold of winter obliged them to wear.

"And again in winter, when the frost is most vehement, (as I have said), which we cannot suffer bare-footed, so well as snow which can never hurt us. when it comes to our girdles, we go a hunting; and after that we have slain red-deer, we flay off the skin by and by, and setting of our bare foot on the inside thereof, by want of cunning shoemakers, by your Grace's pardon, we play the coblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof, as shall reach up to our ancles: pricking the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may repass where it enters; and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same above our said ancles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore, we using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outward, in your grace's dominion of England we be called *Rough-footed Scots*." Project of a Union between the two kingdoms, presented to Henry VIII. MS. Bibl. Reg. Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl. ii. 396, 397.

The buskins here described are the same with the *Riffings*, or *Rough Rullions*, worn by the ancient Scots, whence Minot contemptuously calls a Scotsman *Rughfute Riveling*. V. REWELYNYS.

It is strange that Eldar should fall into the same error with Stapleton, who lived in the following age. For, as Mr. Pinkerton subjoins, "he ridiculously confounds the Irish, or highlanders, called *Redshanks*, with the ancient Picts." Ibid.

"In the Lowlands of Scotland, the rough-footed Highlanders were called *Red-shanks*, from the colour of the red-deer hair." Note to Burt's Letters, i. 74.

RED-SHANK, *s.* The Dock, after it has begun to ripen, S.B.

"Should dock-weeds be allowed to remain till they begin to ripen (then called *red-shanks*) they are not so easily pulled." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 376.

This word is expl. as signifying "Sour Dock," Roxb. RED-WAT, *adj.* *Wetted* so as to become red.

"The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let byganes be byganes." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 384.

REDWATER, *s.* A disease in sheep, S.

"Redwater—consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin, *red-dish*, and *watery* fluid.—Redwater—seldom appears in this country, and is almost never fatal." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 128.

RED-WOOD, *s.* The name given to the red-dish, or dark-coloured, and more incorruptible, wood found in the heart of trees, S.

"The oaks [in the mosses] are almost entire;

the white wood, as it is called, or the outermost circles of the tree, only are decayed; whilst the *red* remains, and is likely to remain, if not exposed, for ages." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 40.

REE, *adj.* 1. Half-drunk, S.] *Add*;

"It used to cost me as muckle siller for the sin o' getting fu', no aboon three or four times in the year, as would hae kept ony honest man blithe and *ree* frae New's-day to Hogmanae." R. Gilhaize, i. 156.

2. Crazy, delirious.] *Add*;

It seems to admit of this sense in the following passage.

Ben the room I ran wi' hurry,
Clos'd the door wi' unco glee,
Read, an' leugh, maist like to worry,
Till my pow grew hafins *ree*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 193.

3. Wild, outrageous; as, "a *ree* yad," a wild or high-spirited mare; "a *ree* chap," a wild blade, Dumfr. *Add* to etymon;

Haldorson writes the Isl. word *kreif-r*, rendering it *hilaris, solito animosior*. Verelius expl. *riad-ur* deturbatus, (vo. *Rekinn*) from *ri-a*. But I hesitate if there be any affinity, as he renders the *v. illudere, contumelia afficere*; Haldorson,—*attractare*.

IN A REE, in a state of temporary delirium; expressive of the state of one who has not slept off intoxication, Lanarks.

REE, *s.* A small riddle, &c.] *Add*;

The *v.* in S. denotes riddling in a particular way. In the operation, the grain is whirled round, so as to leave the coarser part of it in the middle of the riddle, while the finer passes through.

Of the *v. to ree* Dr. John. says, "I know not the etymology." Perhaps we may deduce it from Isl. *ro-a*, in pres. indicative *rae*, which, while it primarily signifies remigare, to row, is also rendered, in a secondary sense, *huc illuc corpus molare*; Haldorson, vo. *Rae*. The affinity is suggested by the following definition of the provincial term. "*Rie*. To turn corn in a sieve; bringing the capes or broken ears into an *eddy*. North;" Grose.

REE-RUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, in form of a stack, put up for being more speedily dried, South of S.

The term is supposed to contain an allusion to the form that the coarser part of the grain assumes in the act of riddling.

REE, *s.* A *sheep-ree*, a permanent fold, into which sheep are driven, surrounded with a wall of stone and feal, sometimes 5 feet high, Loth., S.O.

"*Ree*, a round sheep fold where sheep are put into in snowy nights, to hinder the snow to *ree*, or to wreath them up.—*Ree* is often confounded with *bught*; but a *sheep-ree* and a *sheep-bught* are different; a *bught* is a little *bight* to catch sheep in, no matter what be its figure." Gall. Encycl.

The connexion here marked with *Ree* to wreath, is quite fanciful.

This, by a late learned friend, was traced to Sw. *rja*, a barn for drying corn by means of stoves, a practice common in Sweden.

This seems to be originally the same word with *Rae*, *Wrae*, an enclosure for cattle, q. v.

REE, *s.* A wreath, Gall.

"We say *rees o' snan*," for wreaths of snow;" Gall. Enc. p. 406.

To REE, *v. a.* To wreath, *ibid*.

REE, REEGH, *s.* 1. An inclosure from a river, or the sea, of a square form, open only towards the water, for the purpose of receiving small vessels; Renfrews.

This seems to be originally the same with Su.G. *raa* (pron. *ro*) primarily a stake, (*palus, Ihre*); secondarily a landmark or boundary of whatever kind; and then, a corner, a bay, (*angulus, sinus*), utpote in quibus termini lapidei ligneique praecipue defiguntur. Thus *ree* is used S. as denoting an artificial bay, one formed by stakes or stones. Isl. *ra*, *angulus, sinus*. Under the first sense, *Ihre* observes that he finds *raa* used to denote the poles on which hunting nets are suspended. V. *Rae*, which seems originally the same word, differently applied.

2. *Reegh*, S.A. denotes the hinder part of a mill-dam.

3. Used, more laxly, for a harbour, Loth.

In this sense, the *reegh* of *Leith* is a common phrase.

To REED, *v. n.* To fear, to apprehend.] *Add*;

Though these senses are conjoined in Ross's Gl., the term is often used without including any idea of fear. These senses are not only distinct, but seem to belong to two different verbs. The term occurs with this orthography in different instances, where it evidently has the same signification with *Red*, *v.* 1. "To suppose, to guess."

To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark,
Wha with his Jean sat butwards i' the mark;
An' says, Gudewife, I *reed* your tale is true,
An' I ne'er kent my wife's extract ere now.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 122.

Her looks, quo' she, sae gar'd my heartstrings beat,
I *reed* 'twas they that me a-dreaming set.

Ibid. p. 125.

REED, *conj.* Lest, S.B.] *Add*;

—Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk get wrang, fan it was green.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

In the first edit. this is "for fear."

REED, CALF'S REED. V. REID.

REEDING PLANE, a species of plane used by carpenters, which differs from what is called the *Heading plane*, only in generally forming three *rods* at once, S.

REED-MAD, *adj.* "Distracted;" Gl. Tarras, Buchan.; synon. *Reid-wood*, q. v.

REEF'D, *part. pa.* Rumoured.

The godly laird of Grant—
For a' his Highland cant—
"Tis *reef'd* he has a want.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 24.

Reef seems to be the same with *Reeve*, to talk with great vivacity, q. v.

REEFORT, RYFART, *s.* A radish, S.] *Add*;
"Raphanus, a *riffard*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 18.

Cotgr. gives Fr. *raveforte* as synon. with *raifort*.

REEK, *s.* Trick, wile?

Perhaps the surgeon's aid avails,
 By medic lore,
 To patch a wee, where nature fails,
 An' age has tore;
 Till nature, ah; like my auld breeks,
 Nae langer brooks to haud the steeks;
 Life out at ilka opening keeks,
 An' e'es the day,
 Defying a' art's patching *reeks*,
 Syne wings away.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106, 107.

Dan. *ryk* a push, a thrust, an assault? Isl. *hreikiot-ur*, *hreck-vis*, fallax?

REEKER, *s.* Something exceeding the common size; as, "That's a *reeker*," Teviotd.; synon. *Whulter*, *Whilter*.

Perhaps of C.B. origin; *rhwyh*, that extends out; from *rhwy* excess.

REEK HEN. V. REIK HEN.

REEKIE, AULD REEKIE, a designation given to Edinburgh by those who from a distance observe its *smoky* appearance, S.

"Hech, sirs, but ye've gotten a nasty cauld wet day for coming into *Auld Reekie*, as you kintra folks ca' Embro'." M. Lyndsay, p. 69.

REEKIM, REIKIM, REIKUM, *s.* A smart blow, q. a stroke that will make the smoke fly, being synon. with the phrase, *I'll gar your rumple reek*, i. e. "I will dust your coat for you;" Fife, Aberd.

REEK-SHOT, *s.* A term applied to the eyes, when all of a sudden they become sore, and begin to water, without any apparent cause, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to the effect of smoke on the eyes.

To REEL, *v. n.* To roll. V. REIL.

To REEL, *v. n.* To travel, to roam, Aberd.

The sack an' the sieve, an' a' I will leave,

An' alang wi' my soger *reel* O!

Old Song.

Isl. *rella*, crebra actio vel itio; *roel-a*, vagari; *ril-la*, vacillare.

* To REEL. To *Reel about*, *v. n.* 1. To go to and fro in a rambling and noisy way, S.

2. To romp, S.

Su.G. *ragl-a*, vacillare.

3. To whirl round in a dance, S.

O how she danc'd! sae trim, an' *reel'd*, an' *set*,
 Her favourite tune the Braes o' Tullymet.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 97.

REEL, REIL, REILL, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. A rapid motion in a circular form, S.

2. The name given to a particular kind of dance.
Add;

Wi' rapture sparkling i' their ein,

They mind fu' weel

The sappy kiss, and squeeze, between

Ilk blythesome *reel*

Nor was it only for a *reel*

That Johnney was belov'd sae weel;

He loo'd his friend—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 41, 43.

3. A confused or whirling motion; especially applied to creatures of diminutive size, S.

And O the gath'ring that was on the green,
 Of little foukies, clad in green and blue,
 Kneefers and trigger never tred the dew;
 In mony a *reel* they scamper'd here and there,
 Whiles on the yerd, and whiles up in the air.

Ross's Helenore, p. 62.

"By this time also the drones will begin to make their appearance, and your hive will be making a *reel*, as we call it, once every day, which a young Bee-master is apt to take for swarming, till he be otherwise taught by experience. This *reeling* is occasioned by a great many of the bees flying, and making a confused motion and noise in the fore-part of the hive, much after the manner of gnats, when they make that motion we call *midges dancing*." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 35.

4. A confused motion of whatever kind, a turmoil; perhaps in allusion to this dance.

For seing all things not go weill,

He said thair suld not mis ane *reill*,

That suld the cheefest walkin vp.

Davidson's Schort Discurs, &c. st. 12.

5. A disorderly motion; transferred to the mind.

"There may be a *reel* among their affections; as, they receive the word with joy, as he that received the seed into stony places." Guthrie's Trial, p. 137.

"It may be some wicked men have been enlightened, Heb. vi. 4., and have found some *reel* in their fear; Felix trembled." Ibid. p. 192.

This might seem allied to Sw. *ragl-a* to stagger, a derivative from *rag-a*, huc illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii; Ihre. This may be the idea originally suggested by *Reel*, as denoting a certain kind of dance.

6. A loud sharp noise, rattling, S.

7. Bustle, hurry.

—They have run oure with a *reill*

Thair sairles sermone red yistrene.

Diall. Clark & Courteour. V. SAIRLES.

REEL-ABOUT, *s.* A lively romping person, Clydes.

REEL-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the feet so turned inwards, that when one walks he crosses his legs, and makes a curve with his feet, Upp. Clydes.

This is observable in some cattle.

REELIE, *s.* A diminutive from *E. reel*, S.

—A wheel and a *reelie* to ca'. *Old Song.*

REEL-RALL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy.] *Add;*

"The warld's a' *reel-rall* but wi' me and Kate.—There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen." Donald and Flora, p. 17.

Isl. *rill*, promiscua multitudo plebis. Haldorson gives it as synon. with Dan. *ripsraps*, our *Riffraff*.

To REEM, *v. n.* As, "To *reem* in one's noddle," to haunt the fancy, producing disorder and unsettledness of mind, Ayrs.

Perhaps originally the same with *E. roam*, Isl. *rym-a* diffugere; or with *S. Rame*, to re-iterate the same words.

REEMIS, REEMISH, *s.* A rumbling noise. V. REIMIS.

REEMOUS, *s.* A falsehood, Ayrs.

Isl. *raem-a*, verbis efferre; *hreim-r* sonus.

Reemus seems to convey the idea of a vague or idle report; as perhaps allied to *RAMK*, *s.*, *q.* *v.*
To *REENGE*, *v. n.* 1. To move about rapidly, with great noise and bustle, to range; as, "She gangs *reengin* throw the house like a fury," *S.* This is nearly synon. with *Reessil*.

Teut. *rangh-en*, *agitare*.

2. To emit a clattering ringing noise, as that of a number of articles of crockery, or pieces of metal, falling, *Clydes*.

REENGE, *s.* Such a clattering noise, *ibid*.

RENGER, *s.* One who ranges up and down, *ibid*.

To *REENGE*, *v. a.* 1. To rinse, *S.*

Moes. *G. hrainj-an*, *Isl. hrains-a*, *mundare*.

2. To clear out the ribs of the grate, to poke them, *Upp. Clydes*.

REENGE, *s.* A handful of heath firmly tied together for rinsing, *S. Ranger, heather ranger*, *id.*, *Teviotdale*.

REENGE, *s.* The semicircular seat around the pulpit in a church, in which the elders were wont to sit, or those who presented children for baptism, *Fife*; corrupted from *E. range*, or *Fr. reнге*, *id.*

REEPIN, *s.* 1. A very lean person or animal, *Upp. Clydes*.

2. It seems to be the same word which *Mactagart* writes *Reepan*, explaining it "a low-made wretch;" also "a tale-pyot;" *Gall. Encycl*.

This can scarcely be viewed as originally the same with *Gael. riabhan*; "a handsome young fellow." *C.B. rhabin*, a narrow row, or scanty dribble; *Belg. reepje*, a small strip; *Isl. hrip*, *lanificium crassissimum*; *hrop*, *vilissimum et rarissimum tomentum*.

To *REESE*, *REEZE*, *v. a.* To praise, to extol.]

Add; *Aberd.*

Your "Maillie," and your guid "Auld Mare,"

And "Hallow-even's" funny cheer—

There's nane that reads them far nor near

But *reezes* *Robie*.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 109, 110.

Though *Reese* is once used by *Ramsay*, this is properly the *Aberdeenshire* pron. of the *v. Ruse*, *q. v.*

REESE, *s.* A *reese o' wind*, a high wind, a stiff breeze, *Fife*.

REESIE, *adj.* Blowing briskly; as, "a *reesie* day;" *Fife*.

REESIN, *REZZIN*, *adj.*] *Substitute*;

Vehement, strong, forcible; as, "a *reexin* wind," a strong dry wind; "a *reexin* fire," one that burns briskly with a great deal of flame, making a noise like a brisk wind, *S.*

Teut. *raes-en* *furere*, *furere* *agitari*, *saevire*. *Isl. reis-a*, *excitare*; *hress*, *vivax*, *vegetus*; *animosus*.

REESK, *REYSK*, *s.* 1. A kind of coarse grass.]

Add;

2. Waste land which yields only benty grass.] *Add*;
"If a field be cold and canker'd, or overgrown with *reesk*, year old fauch will agree best." *Surv. Banffs. App.* p. 59.

Reesk is still used in the same sense, *S.B.* for "rough boggy grass pasturage;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

"The great part of the original soil of this portion of the county, is either a moss of considerable depth, or it is, what in this and in the adjacent county of *Aberdeen*, is provincially called *Reisque*, or *Reisk*; more from its natural produce, which is a mixture of poor heath and stunted coarse grasses, than from the component parts of the soil itself." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* p. 317.

"*Reesk*, ground full of rough-rooted reeds, something like rushes;" *Gl. Tarras*.

3. A marshy place, &c.] *Add*;

I apprehend that it is in this sense that the term occurs in the *Chartulary of Aberbrothick*.

"The marchis of *Gwthyn*, imprimis begynnand at *Ellok* at the *Quheitscheid newk*, swa passand eist the greyn *reysk* to *Laithan Den*," &c. *Fol. 78. (Macfarl. MS.)*

REESKIE, *adj.* Abounding with this kind of grass, *Aberd.*

—Aft we've seen them fain,

Dink owre the bent to the *reiskie* den.

Misprinted *reekie*. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 7.

REESLIN'-DRY, *adj.* So dry as to make a rustling sound, *Aberd.*

A.S. kristl-an *crepitare*; Teut. *ryssel-en*, *id.*

To *REEST*, *v. a.* To arrest. This is the common pron. of the vulgar in *S. V. REIST*.

REESTED, *part. pa.* Smoke-dried, *S. V. REIST*, *v.*

REESTIE, *adj.* Restive, *Gall.*

"A horse is *reestie* when it stands fast, and will not move for the whip, but is rather inclined to go backwards;" *Gall. Encycl.* *V. REIST*, *v.*

REEVE, *pret. of Rive*. "Burstled," *Buchan*.

—Maggie flait the haukit quey,

An' *reeve* her o' the tether. *Tarras's Poems*.

i. e. caused her to burst on her tether, by giving her too much to eat.

To *REEZE*, *v. a.* To pull one about roughly, *Upp. Clydes*.

Isl. hress, *vivax*, *vegetus*, also *animosus*; *hress-a* *relaxare*, *recreare*; *reis-a*, *excitare*; *hreys-a* *raptare*. This may, however, like many other terms in this district, be a relique of its ancient Welsh inhabitants. For *C.B. rhys-ian* signifies to rush violently; also, to entangle; and *rhys*, "the act of putting on in a moving tendency;" *Owen*.

To *REEZE behind*, *v. n.* To let wind go, *Roxb.*

Whence the phrase, a *reezing* horse for one that is healthy, *ibid.*; equivalent to the coarse *S. Prov.* "A farting bairn is ay a thriver."

Isl. hress *animosus*; *ries-en* *temere agere*, *ries efraenus*.

REEZIE, *s.*] *Define*;—Light-headed in consequence of drinking, elevated with drink, *Roxb.* *Ree* synon. *S.*

Tho' some for thee care ne'er a boddle,

Yet still you please my *reezy* noddle.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 23.

Teut. *ries* *temerarius*, *ries-en* *temere agere*; *reysigh*, *procerus*; *expeditus*; *Belg. ritsig* hot-spurred; *Su.G. ras-a* *delirare*, under which *Ihre* mentions *Scot. rees* *furor*, *resé* *furere*. *Belg. roes*, *fuddled*; *Sewel*.

REEZIE, *adj.* "A horse is *reezie*, when he is inclined to whisk his tail,—and plunge;" Gall. Enc. V. etymon of **REESIN**.

REEZLIE, *adj.* Applied to ground that has a cold bottom, producing a coarse kind of grass, *Ayrs*.

This seems to be a derivative from *Reesk*, *Reiss*, coarse grass that grows on downs; A.S. *resce*, *risc*, *juncus*, *q. rescelic*.

* To **REFER**, *v. a.* To defer, to delay, to put off, *S.* This is not properly viewed as an *E.* sense of the word, though I believe it is thus used by some *E.* writers.

To **REFOUND**, *v. a.* To charge to the account of; an oblique use of the *E. v. to refund*.

—"There had been that blessed harmony betwixt ministers and professors, which now is not; and the want thereof is to be *refounded* on this court stratagem; and the righteous Lord will require it at the hand of the indulged." *M'Ward's Contend.* p. 144.

—"The marring of that unity, which was amongst field-preachers and people, is to be *refounded* upon that intimacy, and familiarity, that was carried on betwixt the indulged and many field-preachers; whereby the edge of their zeal was blunted against the indulgence itself, under pretence of esteem to the persons of the indulged." *Ibid.* p. 147.

REFOUNDMENT, *s.* Reimburset, the act of *refunding*.

"That na persoun range vther mennis woddis, parkis, haningis within dykis or browmis, without licence of the awnar of the ground, vnder the pane of *refoundment* of the dampnage and skaith to the parteis," &c. *Acts Mary 1555*, Ed. 1814, p. 497.

To **REFRANE**, *v. a.* To retain, to hold in.

"Item twa doubill planttis to *refrane* heit watter in maner of schoufer." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 72.

REFT UP, *part. pa.*

"And utheris contrarie rejoises to be callit Gospel-laris, and cunning in scripture; quha *reft up* in hie curiositie of questionis,—makis of the gospell ane takin craft, but ferder practis of Godis law in deid." *Winyet's First Tractat.* *Keith's Hist. App.* p. 207.

Lifted up, *Marg.* But I find no parallel, or cognate use of the term. Perhaps rather "snatched"; from A.S. *reaf-ian*, Su.G. *raff-a*, *rifw-a*, *rapere*.

REFUISS, *s.* Refusal; Fr. *refus*.

"And that thai sall nocht tak his *refuiss* in evill part, being preissit he thame in ony thing aganis the effect of his said ayth and promeiss." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1571, Ed. 1814, p. 68. Also, *ibid.* p. 138.

REFUSION, *s.* The act of *refunding*.

"What could be more contrary to sense and reason than for a woman to brook and life-rent her husband's whole estate, and yet his executors to be liable in *refusion* of the tocher?" *Fount. Suppl. Dec. i.* 667.

L. B. *refusio*, restitutio, from *refund-ere*, *reparare*, *restituere*; *Du Cange*.

REGALIS, *s. pl.* Districts enjoying the privileges of regalities.

—"At the Justice—sett thare Justice airis & hald thaim twiss in the yere:—Ande richt sua lordis of regaliteis within thare *regalis*; Ande alsua the Kingis

balyeis of his *regalis*." *Parl. Ja. II. A.* 1458, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 32, 33.

Fr. *fief en regale*, a noble fief, held immediately, and *in capite*, of the king; *Cotgr.*

REGALITY, **REGALITE'**, *s.* 1. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, with lands given *in liberam regalitatem*; and conferring on the persons receiving it, although commoners, the title of *Lords of Regality*.

"That nothir lord of *regalite*, schiref, na baroune, sell ony thefe; or fyne with hym of thift donne na to be donne, vndir the payn to the lordis of *regalite*, doing in the contrary, of tynsall of *regaliteis*, and barounis, justicis & schireffis, of lyfe & gудis." *Parl. Ja. I. A.* 1436, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 23.

"*Regalities* proceeded upon signatures presented in exchequer which passed by the great seal.—The civil jurisdiction of a lord of regality was in all respects equal to that of a sheriff; but his criminal was truly royal; for he might have judged in the four pleas of the crown, whereas the sheriff was competent to none of them but murder. It was even as ample as that of the justiciary as to every crime except treason;—and in this one respect it prevailed over it, that where a criminal was amenable to a regality, the lord might have repledged or reclaimed him to his own court, not only from the sheriff, but from the justices themselves." *Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 4.* § 7, 8.

As this right was so powerful a prop of the feudal system, and virtually rendered its possessors sovereigns within their own domains, it was wisely abolished after the rebellion, A. 1745–6. *V. JUSTIFY*, sense 4.

2. The territory or district over which this right extended.

"And geyff the offisaris of the *regalyteys* fulfillis nogt this act, it sall be leyfful to the kyngis schirraye to fulfill it." *Parl. Ja. II. A.* 1438, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 32.

REGENT, *s.* 1. A professor, &c.] *Add*;

2. It has been supposed that this term was occasionally used in a lower sense than the designation of *Professor*; as denoting one who taught a class in a college without a formal appointment to a chair.

"All the scholars who entered at one time into a college, formed a class, which was put under the government or tuition of a *regent*. The *regents* were different from the professors, who had permanent situations in the college." *Dr. M'Crie's Life of Melville*, i. 229–30.

"It was objected against his eligibility, that he was not in priest's orders, and that he was a *regent*, that is, (as I suppose) that he was not a professor or permanent teacher—*primum quod non fuit sacerdos, secundum quod fuit regens, ut loquuntur, actu*." *Ibid.* i. 108.

I hesitate, however, whether this ought to be sustained as a sufficient proof. The passage refers to the university of Glasgow: and perhaps all that we can infer from it is, that it was viewed as improper that one should be chosen Dean of the Faculty of Arts, who was actually discharging the functions of a pro-

fessor. For, if it be not one of the standing laws of the university, that no professor should have this office, this exclusion, if my recollection does not fail me, is at least sanctioned by custom.

In some of our acts of Parliament, this term is used in the same sense with Professor; as in Acts Ja. VI. Ed. 1814, iii. 180. In others it follows the latter, as if it marked an inferior office.—“And to the saidis principall, professoris, *regentis*, and remanent maisteris & memberis of the said college,” &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 564.

It would appear that strictly the term Professor was applied to a teacher of philosophy or theology, and that *Regent* denoted a teacher of Greek or Latin. This was the distinction made in the university of Paris, and other foreign universities, after the model of which ours were constituted. On dit un *Régent* de Rhetorique & des basses classes: ceux de Philosophie s'appellent plutôt *Professeurs*. Dict. de Trev. vo. *Regent*.

Craufurd, in his Hist. Univ. Edin., uses the terms promiscuously. At times, however, he observes the original distinction.

“At Michaelmas 1608, the *new* entering class was to be destitute of an *Regent*, there being only three *Professors* of Philosophie ever since the departure of Mr. John Adamson, May 1604.” P. 67.

This term was common in France, in the time of Rabelais, who gives the following account of the duties of Gargantua at Orleans.

“As for breaking his head with over-much study, he had an especial cure not to do it in any case, for fear of spoiling his eyes; which he the rather observed, for that it was told him by one of his teachers, (there called *Regents*) that the paine of the eyes was the most hurtful thing of any to the sight.” Urquhart's Transl. B. ii. p. 29.

The same designation is used with respect to the Professors in the University of Paris.

“And first of all, in the Fodderstreet he held dispute against all the *Regents* or Fellows of Colledges, Artists or Masters of Arts, and Orateurs, and did so gallantly, that he overthrew them, and set them all upon their tailes.” Ibid. p. 67.

Regens is the only term used by Rabelais. *Regens*, Artiens, Orateurs. Urquhart improperly uses *Fellows* of Colledges as if it were synonymous.

To *REGENT*, *v. n.* To discharge the duty of a Professor in an university.

—“The town-council, remembering Mr. Rollock's recommendation immediately before his death, of Mr. Henry Charteris, (who now had *regented* almost 10 years), as most fit to succeed to him, elected him to be Principal of the Colledge.” Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Ed. p. 52.

“Mr. William King, (after he had *regented* in the college 23 years), was called to the ministry at Crammond.” Ibid. p. 119.

Fr. *regent-er*, “to teach, read, or moderate in schooles;” Cotgr.

REGENCY, *s.* A professorship in an university.

“Mr. Alexander Innes,—his goodson, who was deposed frae his kirk also, and Mr. Alexander Scroggie his son deposed frae his *regency*,—ilk ane of them got a pension from the king.” Spalding, i. 326.

REGENTRIE, *s.* A regency in a kingdom.

“And thaireftir to desyre our souerane ladie, withe consent of the daulphin hir spous, to mak ane commissioun of *regentrie* in the maist ample forme vnto hir derrest moder the quenis grace now regent of this realme,” &c. Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 504.

“The said—Lord James Murray, &c. ressavit and acceptit upoun him the office of *regentrie* of our soverane lord his realme and liegis,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 453.

To *REGISTRATE*, *v. a.* To register, *S. Registrar*, part. pa.

“In testimony whereof, He subscribes thir presents, and is content the same be *registrate* in the books of Holy Scripture, to be kept on record to future generations.” Walker's Peden, p. 59.

REGRESS, *s.* Legal recourse upon.

—“Because the said Henry allegeth he had writtninge of James of Foulartone quharthrou he vnderstude he my sauffy intromet w' the said gudis, that he haf *regress* to him insafer as law will.” Act. Audit. A. 1479, p. 94.

L.B. *regress-us*, idem quod Practicis nostris *Recours*. Du Cange.

* *REGRET*, *s.* A complaint, a grievance.

“There were divers other *regrets*, concerning both church and police, set down in this Paper.” Spalding, i. 218.

To *REHABILITAT*, *v. a.* The same with *Rehable*.

“His Majestie—*rehabilitats* the said Francis [sumtyme erle of Bothuell] againes all actes of dishabilitation,” &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 56.

REHABILITATION, *s.* The act of restoring to former honours or privileges, a forensic term, *S.*

—“And be the said *rehabilitatioun* rehabilitats the said Francis,” &c. Ibid.

REHERSS, *s.* Rehearsal; synon. with *Reporte*.

“And quhatsumeir thay deponit aganis the saidis persewaris—the samin wes be *reherss* and reporte of vtheris.” Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 128.

REJAG, *s.* A repartee, Loth.

To *REJAG*, *v. n.* To give a smart answer, especially as reflecting on the person to whom it is addressed, *ibid*.

This is evidently the same with the O.E. *v.* “Repreuyn or *reiaggyn*. Redarguo. Deprehendo.” Prompt. Parv.

Fr. *rejaug-er* to measure a cask again. Shall we suppose that this *v.* had been anciently used by the French in a metaph. sense; in the same manner in which the E. phrase, *He took his measure*, is still used in the colloquial language of S., as signifying, “He gave him a complete answer?”

REIBIE, *adj.* Thinly formed, spare, slender, Ettr. For. V. *RIBIE*.

REID, *adj.* Red, S.B.] *Add*;

This word is used as denoting the colour of salmon when in a healthy state.

“Salmond full *reid* & sueit [fresh], sufficient marchantguid, and of the rychteous bind of Abirdene.” Aberd. Reg. V. 24.

Perhaps in this sense opposed to *Black fish*. V. *BLACK-FISHING*.

This, it would appear, was also the O.E. pronunciation. "What betokeneth it whan the sonne gothe downe *reed*?" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 164, b.

REID, REDE, *s.* The fourth stomach, &c.] *Add*;
"When the stomach, intestines, or other abdominal viscera are most affected, it [the inflammation] is said to be in the *read* or bowels, and when the muscular parts, to be in the flesh or blood." Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scot. iii. 363.

An' there was ginger-faced Moll,
Wi' sweeties frae Kirk*** bree,—
A' ca'f-reed carrier Samuel Noll,
Nae better than he should be.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 72.

REID, *s.* Necessary preparation, fitting out, q. getting *ready*.

"Thar behuftyt a gret sowme to be furnest to the *reid* of the said schip & personagis." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.
Teut. *reed*, paratus, promptus. V. REDSCHIP.

REYD, *s.* A road for ships. "Port, hevin, or *reyd*," Aberd. Reg. V. 24. Teut. *reede*, statio navium. V. RADE.

REID DAY, a day in September, before which the wheat is generally sown. On *Reid-eeen*, or the eve of this day, i. e. the evening preceding it, the hart and the hind are believed to meet for copulation. This, it is pretended, is the only night in the year on which they meet. If the evening is cold, the hart is said to cry all the ensuing day; Selkirks, Upp. Clydes.

This is perhaps the same with *Rude-day*, the exaltation of the cross, which falls on September 14th; in the Fasti Danici marked as on the 15th. But it is a singular coincidence, that, as we learn from Wormius, the 16th day, or that of St. Lambert, is characterized by a hart; and he assigns a reason for this, very nearly allied to the vulgar belief of our own country: *Persuasum namque sibi habent Rustici cervum hoc die, per membrum genitale, sevu quoddam emittere, quod in torrentibus quandoque colligi assolet. Fides, he adds, sit penes autores.* Fast. Lib. ii. p. 116.

"Hinds," according to Pliny, "begin to goe to rut after the rising of the starre Arcturus, which is much about the fifth of September." Nat. Hist. B. viii. c. 32.

Lady Juliana Berners says;

At Saynt Jamys daye where soo he goo:

Thenne shall the roobucke gendre wyth the roo.

She subjoins, in language that seems figuratively to convey the same idea:

Also the roobucke as it is well kyde:

At holy *Rood daye* he gooth to ryde.

And vsyth the byt: whan he maye gete it.

Book of Hawking, &c. d ij.

REID-DAY, *s.* The third day of May, Aberd.
Some waefu quine 'll ride the stool
For you afore the *Reeday*.

Tarras's Poems, Fastren's Een, st. 20.

This is merely the northern pron. of *Rude-Day*, q. v.

REID-DAY, also applied to the 7th of December.

"1597 Dec. 7.—The said Andro wes releisit out of prison upon the *reid-day* at evin." Birrel's Diarey, p. 45. Dalzell's Fragma.

Sibbald, on the word *Rood-day*, vo. *Rode*, has re-

marked, that "days which bear this name are to be found in different times of the year." The reason of this application of the term I have not been able to discover.

REID-EEN, *s.* The evening preceding the third day of May, Aberd.; *Rude-eeen*, synon.

For some of the superstitious rites observed on this eve, V. RUDE-DAY. The Mountain-ash is not only placed above the doors of cow-houses, but in Aberdeenshire above the doors of dwelling-houses, to which woodbine is added. A cross is also impressed, with tar, on the doors of stables and *byres*.

REID-HUNGER, *s.* A term used to denote the rage of hunger, S.

It is certainly the same with *Reid* in *Reid-wod*, furious with rage. A.S. *reth*, to which this term has been traced, is used with great latitude; as, *retharen*, saeva pluvia; *rethe stormas*, saevae procellae; *haete rethre*, calor saevior, &c. It seems exactly to correspond with the Lat. phrase, *saeva fames*, Claudian; and *rabida fames*, Virgil.

REID-HUNGERED, *adj.* In a ravening state from hunger, S.

REID-WOD, RED-WOD, *adj.* 1. In a violent rage.] *Add*;

The first part of this term is evidently retained in Teut. *wreed*, saevus, atrox, ferus; Kilian.

To REJECK, REJECT, *v. a.* 1. To refer for decision. Lat. *rejicere*, id.

"Eftir this mater wes lang dispute afore the senat, it was *rejekkit* to the bischoppis [pontifices] that thay micht decerne thereupon." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 434. *Delegata*, Lat.

2. To impute, to ascribe.

"Therefore ane man sould not *reiekt* the caus of his auin euil and vickednes to the prescience of God, bot to himself and his auin inobedience." Nicol Burne's Disputation, fol. 9, a.

REIF, REFE, *s.* 2. The itch, &c.] *Add*;

"Tis but ae night,

We'll e'en stay, (may-be get the *rife*),

Till 'tis day-light.

The Har'st Rig, st. 112.

Thoresby gives *reefe* as a synon. provincial E. word; Lett. p. 335.

REIF, *s.* *Fowlis of Reif*, ravenous fowls, such as are carnivorous.

"Item anentis rukis, crawys and vther *fowlis of reif*, as ernys, bussardis, gleddis, and myttalis,—it is sene speidfull that thai that sik treis pertenyis to let thame to big, and distroy thame with all their power," &c. Acts Ja. II. 1457, c. 32. Ed. 1814, vol. II. p. 51.

REYFLAKE, RIUEFLAK, *s.* Rapine; a term which occurs in the Assisa Willelmi, cap. 29, Act. Parl. Vol. I. not yet published.

A.S. *reafiac*, "praeda, rapina, raptus, furtum; a prey, a booty, rapine, robbery. Belgis *rooveriis*; forensi nostratium latinitate, *roberia*;" Somner.

Reaf signifies rapax. But perhaps *reafiac* is rather from *reaf*, rapina, and *lac* munus, oblatio; q. a gift or offering, or perhaps a share of what has been seized by violence. Or, might we suppose that the

term had been originally applied to that raiment which had been made a booty, from *lach chlamys*? REIK, REEK, *s.* 1. Smoke, *S.*] *Add*;
3. Metaphorically a house or habitation, Orkn.

"That whatever persone shall slay the earn or eagle shall have of the Baillie of the parochine where it shall happen him to slay the aigle 8d. from every *reik* within the parochine, except from cottars that have no sheep." Act. A. 1626, Barry's Orkney, p. 469.

Isl. *reckia* signifies lectus, stratum. It might therefore seem to denote every one who has a bed. But this is a Gothic phraseology. *Roek*, says Ihre, notat domicilium, focum, unde *Beala foer hvarje roek*, pro quavis domo vel familia vectigal pendere; *roekpenningar*, focarium, fumagium; Germ. *rauchgelt*.

TO GAB CLAISE GAE THROUGH THE REIK, to pass the clothes of a new-born child through the smoke of a fire; a superstitious rite, which has been used in Fife in the memory of some yet alive, meant to ward off from the infant the fatal influence of witchcraft.

This may undoubtedly be viewed as a relique of the sun-worship of our ancestors, and as allied to the idolatrous rite of consecrating to Molech, by carrying children between two fires.

REIK HEN, REIK FOWL, 1. A hen bred in the house, Aberd., Banffs.

In former times, those whose possessions were so small that they were not bound to pay *kain*, were severally obliged to raise one *reik hen*; and in some instances this, it is said, was the whole rent. Fowls of this description were reared within the house, where there was but one apartment, the roost being erected immediately opposite to the door in the inside. The fowl that sits nearest the *reik*, or smoke, is said to be always the best.

Some view the designation, perhaps, with more propriety, as denoting the exaction of a hen for every chimney.

"In ancient times the Crown of Scotland had an extensive forest in the north-eastern extremity of this county; and the hereditary office of forester of the forest of Coldingham still exists, and derives some trifling dues from all inhabited houses within its boundaries and purlieus. The principal of these is called *reek hens*, being a yearly exaction of a hen for each chimney." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 348.

It has been supposed that *reik hen* was the designation of a duty originally paid, especially by the tenants on church lands, for the liberty of taking fuel from a moss, a hen being due for each chimney or *reik*; and thus that it was equivalent to the term *Hearth-money*, or as it was also denominated, *Peter-pence*.

2. This word is otherwise understood in Shetland, as simply denoting the exaction of a single hen from each house. V. REIK, *s.*, sense 3.

"There is an exaction of a hen from every house or *reek*, under the denomination of *hawkhen*, which was at one time a regular payment in kind to the king's falconer, and afterwards given in lease to different individuals." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl. i. 165.

This phrase occurs very frequently in a Charter granted to James Earl of Murray, afterwards Regent.

Unam martam, quatuor mutones, duodecem *lie reik*

hennis, duas bollas auenarum, &c. Acts Mary 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 556.

All the *cane fowls*, due according to the charter, are thus denominated:—

"Decem capones decem pultreas ac unam pultream ad festum nativitatis Domini et aliam in festo carnis privii cum *lie reik pultreis* solitis et consuetis saxiandi [?] bollam solitam et consuetam, octo plaustratus focalium seu glebarum et tres cariagias ultra limites Angusie si requisiti fuerint," &c. Chart. 1585.

We meet with the same term in a grant of some of the property formerly belonging to the abbey of Dunfermline, made to Johnne Gib and James his sone, as "keparis of the place and yardis of Dunferling."

—"Togeddir with the haille teynd wictuall, teynd stray [straw], extending to fourtie thraiffis, canys, *reik-fowls*, custumes, and vtheris dewties quhatsum-euer," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 607.

This custom was not confined to our country, or its vicinity. In a very early period it prevailed in Germany. The very same term was used. The learned Heineccius particularly describes this payment, viewing it as an acknowledgement of the territorial jurisdiction and superiority of the person to whom this fowl was given, and of the servile state of the giver. Porro inde discimus, he says, cur signum jurisdictionis patrimonialis, et maxime superioris censatur praestatio annua gallinae, quam *fumosam* vocant, *das Rauch-huhn*. A certain number of fowls was required by the Alemannic law, Tit. 22. We learn from the Chronicle of the monastery of Gemblours, in Brabant, A. 948, that it had a right to exact from all the villages belonging to it, a *hen* for each house. V. Heinecc. Antiq. German. ii. 281, 282.

REIKIE, *adj.* 1. Smoky, *S.*] *Add*;

"He saw ane gritt mistie and *reikie* cloud ryse and move forwardis till it cam abone Dunpenderlaw," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 479.

REIKINESS, *s.* The state of being smoky, *S.*

TO REIK out, *v. a.* 1. To prepare for an expedition.] *Add*;

"Ane merchand frauchtis ane ship with hir charge till the receipt, and the ship is *reikit* to the sea, and passis furth to ane uther haven," &c. Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 621.

REIKIM, *s.* A smart stroke. V. REEKIM.

TO REYLE, REWL, *v. n.* To snarl up like a hard twisted thread, Ettr. For. V. RAVEL, *v.*

REILIEBOGIE, *s.* A confusion, a state of tumult or disorder, *S.B.*

It may be conjectured that the term has some affinity to the old tune called *Reel o' Bogie*, as perhaps referring to some irregular kind of dance.

REILL, *s.* A turmoil. V. REEL.

REIMIS, REEMISH, *s.* Rumble, *S.B.*] *Dele* roar. *Add*;

2. The sound caused by a body that falls with a rumbling or clattering noise, Banffs., Aberd. V. DUNT, *s.*, sense 2.

3. A weighty stroke or blow, Aberd.

TO REIMIS, *v. n.* To make a loud rumbling noise, Aberd., Mearns. *Reimish*, *Reishil*, *Reis-sil*, synon.

REIM-KENNAR, *s.*

"Norna—extended her staff of black oak towards that part of the heavens from which the blast came hardest, and in the midst of its fury chaunted a Norwegian invocation still preserved in the island of Unst, under the name of the song of the *Reim-Kennar*, though some call it the Song of the Tempest." The Pirate, i. 130.

It appears from another passage, that Norna, who sustains the character of possessing magical powers, takes this designation to herself.

"They who speak to the *Reim-Kennar* must lower their voice to her before whom winds and waves hush both blast and billow." Ibid. iii. 8.

This may either be equivalent to *skald* or poet, from Su.G. *rim* metrum, Isl. *rijma* ode, *hreyim-r* resonantia canora, and *kennar*, one who knows, *q.* a person conversant with poetry; or allied to Isl. *reimt*, spectris obnoxius, *q.* one who knew how to quell the power of evil spirits.

REIND, *s.*

"He hase geffyne furth for the *reind* of spwnis xvj sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

Shall we view this as allied to Teut. *renne* promptuarium, penarium; *q.* a case of spoons?

REYNGIT, *part. pa.* Surrounded with a ring.

"That the mouth be *reyngit* about with a circle of girth of irne," &c. Acts Ja. VI. III. 522. V. PRICE MEASURE.

REINYEIT, *adj.* Striped, corded.

"Item, ane litle pece of black *reinyeit* taffetie contening twa ellis." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 128.

"Item, ane tyke of a bed *reinyeit* with blew." Ibid. p. 150. V. LAICH.

Perhaps from Fr. *raisonnée* furrowed; *q.* ribbed taffety; or rather from *rangé*, *rengé*, in ranks, in rows; *rang*, *reng*, a rank, a file, a row, a string; applied to the strings of an instrument. Fr. *rengé*, according to the idiom of words introduced into the ancient language of S., would have the liquid sound with which *reinyeit* has evidently been pronounced.

To REIOURNE, *v. a.* To delay, to put off.

"Others *reiourne* this to a future time, when as Antichrist arising, forsooth, shall possibly expell the Pope out of Rome, and sit there: so, forgetting the long boasted priuiledge of Peter his chaire; and while they seeke to escape, snaring themselves more, by granting that to be possible, vpon the alleaged impossibilty whereof they long agoe builde all defence." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 176.

Had this term appeared singly, I should have suspected that it was an *erratum* for *seiourne* or *soiourne*, from Fr. *sejourner*, to tarry. But this can hardly be supposed, as we have also the noun. I see no term, however, to which it has any analogy.

REIOURNING, *s.* Used apparently in the sense of delay.

"The answers hath in it a two-fold consolation against the *reiourning* of the sought vengeance. First, by word, & next by signe. The first hath two arguments of comfort, one, that the *delayed* punishment of their persecutors should bee but a space." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 36.

REIRDE, *s.*

And first she shook her lugs,
And then she ga'e a snore,
And then she ga'e a *reirde*,
Made a' the smiths to glower.

Jacobite Relics, i. 71.

I hesitate whether this is the same with *Rair*, *Rare*, a loud report, perhaps *ex ano*; or a spring, from the E. v. to rear.

REISES, brushwood, S., plur. of *Rise*.

"It was that deevil's buckie Callum Beg," said Aleck, 'I saw him whisk away amang the *reises*.' Waverley, iii. 133. V. *Rise*.

REISHILLIN', *part. adj.* 1. Noisy, Fife.

2. Forward, prompt, *ibid.* V. *REISSIL*, *v.*

To *REISK*, *v. a.* and *n.* To scratch so as to occasion a noise, *Aberd.*

This seems merely a variety of *Risk*, *v.*, *q. v.*

REISSIL, *RIESLE*, *s.* 2. A smart stroke.] *Add*;

"Staun' aff your wa's, staun aff, or I'll tak ye a *riesle* o'er the aul' bou't riggin' o' ye, that ye'll no green to get the marrow o' atween this an' Beltan." Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

REISS, *adj.* Of or belonging to Russia.

"Sex berrellis of *Reiss* ter of the grit bind." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Threty *Reiss* merkis." Ibid.

"To pay xiv sh. for ilk berrell of ter of the gret *Reisbind*." Ibid.; i. e. the great *bind* or largest size of barrels imported from Russia.

The name of Russia seems to be given according to the pron. of Aberdeen. Our sailors elsewhere give it as if *Rooss* or *Roosh*.

REIST, *s.* The instep, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *rist*, planta pedis, G. Andr.; convexum seu dorsum plantae pedis, Haldorson; Dan. *vrist*, the instep of the foot, Wolff; Su.G. *wrist*, id. A.S. *vyrst*, also *vrist*, properly the wrist. Usurpatur, says Ihre, de commissura pedis et tibiae, manus et brachii, genu et femoris. He derives it from *wrid-a*, torquere, because it is the hinge on which the limb is turned.

To *REIST*, *REEST*, *v. a.* To dry by the heat, &c.] *Add*;

"Let us cut up bushes and briers, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that auld d—l's dam as if she were to be *reested* for bacon." Tales of my Landlord, i. 176.

REISTER, *s.* A term apparently equivalent to *Kipper*, as applied to salted and dried salmon, Roxb.

—Fisher lads gang out wi' lights

And horrid liesters,

To gust the gabs of gentler wights,
Wi' tasty *reisters*.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 5.

To *REIST*, *v. n.* 2. To become restive.] *Add*;

"To be plain wi' you, our poney *reests* a bit and it's dooms sweer to the road, and naebody can manage him but our Jock." Antiquary, i. 326, 7.

REIST. To *Tak the Reist*. 1. To become restive, to refuse to go forward; applied to a horse, Roxb.

2. Applied also to a person, who, after proceeding so far in any business, suddenly stops short,

and from obstinacy or any other cause refuses to go through with it, *ibid.*

To REIST; REEST, *v. a.* To arrest. *He reistit his furniture*, he laid an arrest on it, S.

This abbrev. occurs in O.E. "I *reste*, as a sergente dothe a prisoner of his goodea. Je areste.—He hath *reested* me for a mater that is nat worthe a grote." *Palagr. B. iii. F. 34, 339, b.*

REISTER CLOK, a cloak such as that worn by brigands or freebooters.

"Item, ane ryding clok of broun stemyng. Item, ane uther ryding clok of gray Frenche stemyng. Item, ane *reister clok* of serge of Florence, cordonit with gold and silver." *Inventories, A. 1579, p. 280. V. ROYSTER.*

REITHE, *adj.* Keen, ardent, Ettr. For.

"Is your master a very religious man?" "He's weel enough that way—No that very *reithe* on't." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 143.*

A.S. *rethe asper, ferus*; "fierce, outrageous," *Somner; Teut. weed, id.*

REIVE, *s.* A name given to what is considered as an ancient Caledonian fort.

"These motunds are perfectly circular, with regular fosses; the one is styled the *Meikle Reive*, in the language of the country, and is about a hundred yards in diameter." *P. Campsie, Stat. Acc. xv. 377.* Perhaps *q.* "the large inclosure." *V. RAE, and REIVE.*

RELEVANT, *adj.* Sufficient to warrant the conclusion, whether in reference to a libel or to a defence; a forensic term, S.

"A libel, or a defence, is said to be relevant, when the facts upon which it founds are sufficient to infer the conclusion.—The court found the first charge *relevant* to infer the pains of death." *MacLaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxii, xxiii.*

"The court, if they find the facts libelled not *relevant* to infer the crime, dismiss the pannel from the bar; if they judge them *relevant*, they remit the pannel to the knowledge of an inquest." *Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4. § 91.*

L.B. *relevantes articuli, legitimi, validi, probantes. —Quasdam positiones et articulos admissibiles et relevantes pro parte Prioris et Conventus—admittere recusavit, illosque per suam interlocutoriam rejecit. Lit. Sixti IV. Papae A. 1481, ap. Du Cange.*

MacLaurin conjectures that "this term was probably first applied to the defence, *Probatum non relevat*, as the primary signification of *relevare* is *levare*, solari." *Ibid.*

But I am inclined to view it as applied to the defence in a way somewhat different. It was most probably used in the courts of chancery, as denoting that the defender obtained *relief* by a sentence in his favour, in consequence of the proof brought by him, this being judged *relevant* to free him from the aggression of his opponent. Thus Du Cange defines *Relevantum appellu*, Gall. *relief d'appel*, Diploma experiundae in jure restitutionis. In like manner, Cotgrave renders *Fr. relief*, "a relieving; the raising of a person, or a thing, fallen; and particularly, the remedy granted by the letters patent of a sovereign prince unto a subject incommolated, or fall-

en into an inconvenience, by the sentence of a judge, or ill dealing of others; and hence, *Relief d'Appel.*"

RELEVANCY, *s.* The legal sufficiency of the facts stated, in a libel, or in a defence, to infer punishment or exculpation; also a forensic term, S.

"The practice of the court is, and for many years has been, not to find a special *relevancy* as to the libel and defences, but to pronounce a general interlocutor, finding the libel relevant." *MacLaurin, ut sup.*

"The two things to be chiefly regarded in a criminal libel are the *relevancy* of the facts libelled, i. e. their sufficiency to infer the conclusion; and, 2dly, their truth. The consideration of the first belongs to the judges of the court, that of the other, to the inquest, otherwise called the jury or assize." *Erskine, ubi sup.*

REMANENT, *adj.* Other, S.

"We told you before, that we did no more allow violences of that kind, nor we did allow the foul aspersions of rebellion, heresy, schism, and perjury put upon the noblemen and *remanent* covenanters," &c. *Spalding, i. 71.*

"And we ordain these presents to be printed, and published at the Market-cross of Edinburgh, and *remanent* head burghs of this our kingdom." *Proclamation, A. 1680. Wodrow, ii. App. p. 51.*

This phrase is still used in petitions addressed to ecclesiastical courts. "To the Moderator and *remanent* members of the Presbytery of —."

REMANER, *s.* Remainder.

—"With considerationes alwayes of—lord Torphichen in that meane *remaner* of the said baronie." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 164.*

REMEID, *s.* Alloy of a peculiar description.

"That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silvir callit the *Mary Ryall*, the fynes of eleivin deneirs fyne, and of weicht ane unce Troce [i. e. Troy] weicht, with twa granes of *remeid* [i. alloy] alsweill of weicht as fyne.—We charge David Forest, &c. and all utheris officiaris of our cunyeit-hous, ilk ane in thair awin office, to forge, prent, and caus be forgeit and prentit sic peices of weicht and fynes within thair *remeids*, as is above specifiet." *Act. Dom. Conc. 22d Dec. 1565, Keith's Hist. App. p. 118.*

Fr. remede, "a remedy, redresse—also that alloy which goldsmithes, jewellers, and money-makers, are permitted to adde unto the allowed embasement of gold, or silver; as where with a silver piece of eleven pence value, there is a twelfth part of copper allowed to be mingled, the *remede* is about two grains over and besides that twelfth. This advantage they have gotten upon allegation, that they cannot precisely hit, or justly keep, the scantling required of them by the law;" *Cotgr.*

Both Keith and De Cardonnél (*Numismata*, Pref. p. 18.) expl. *remeid* as simply denoting "alloy." But from *Cotgr.* it is evident that, although the thing referred to by this might be called *alloy*, as being base metal, it did not denote alloy in general, or that portion which the law allowed, but a determinate quantity in addition to the legal ratio, for the purpose of securing the moneyers from loss in weighing out a bar of silver into so many small quantities; or rather, for securing them against liahleness

to prosecution in the event of there being found a little more alloy in the coin than the law allowed. Hence it received the name of *remeid*, i. e. remedy or reparation. But while this privilege of mixing *two grains* in the ounce, in addition to the legal allowance, was granted, they are required to keep *within their remeids*, i. e. in no instance, in the slightest degree, to exceed these two grains.

This ordinance had been borrowed from the customs of France. L.B. *remed-ium*, monetariis nostris *remede*, Defectus in marcis auri vel argenti, unde nummi cudentur, statutis regiis permissus. Duplex est, unum *ligae*, ponderis alterum: *Remedium ligae* est commixtio certae quantitatis metalli adulterini cum auro vel argento; *Remedium vero ponderis* est illius diminutio. Utrumque legitimum habetur, si legibus principis consentiat; secus si dissentiat; Du Cange. He quotes a proof of this custom as ancient as A. 1139. *Liga* is what, in our old laws, is denominated *Lays*, q. v. (also *LAY*, v.) denoting allay. Du Cange, however, does not limit the term in the same manner as Cotgrave, making no distinction between the fixed and the additional quantity of base metal.

The term *recours* was used in Fr. in a sense nearly allied; L.B. *recurs-us*. But we learn from Du Cange, that it differs from *remede*, as the former regarded only the indemnity granted to the moneyers for the deficiency found in particular pieces, if the whole number struck corresponded in *weight* with the quantity of metal furnished. Under the term *Recurus*, he shews that, A. 1343, *two grains of remeid* were allowed in the penny, denominated *Denariale*. This, according to the language of Q. Mary's Act, might perhaps be of the weight of an ounce.

REMEID, REMEED, REMEAD, s. 1. Remedy, amelioration.

"The town's people were passing sorry for be-reaving them of their arms by such an uncouth alight,—but no *remead*." Spalding, i. 230.

"When—Charles I. came to sit upon the throne, they resolved upon application to his majesty for *remeed*," &c. Guthry's Mem. p. 8.

2. *Remeid of Law*, a phrase equivalent to *Remedy of Law*, formerly applicable to the obtaining of justice, particularly by appeal from an inferior to a superior court, when the sentence of the former was reckoned erroneous.

Before the union of the kingdoms, appeals to Parliament against the judgments of the Court of Session were termed "Protestations for *Remeid of Law*."

"The authority of the most solemn sentences of Session being thus cleared, it comes next to be considered how far protestations for *remeid of law* from the Session to the Parliament ought to be extended." Stair's Instit. B. iv. Tit. i. sec. 52.

It is well known that, in Charles the Second's reign, the King and court of Session violently opposed the competency of such appeals or protestations; and that the advocates, who refused to disclaim the right of protestation, were banished from Edinburgh. Hence, in "The Declaration of the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland, containing the Claim of Right, and the offer of the crown to their

Majesties King William and Queen Mary," the following language was used:

"That it is the right and privilege of the subjects to protest for *Remeid of Law* to the King and Parliament against sentences pronounced by the Lords of Session, providing the same do not stop execution of those sentences." Acts and Ordinances of the Estates of S. 1689, c. 13.

Soon after the Union, the phrase "protestation for *remeid of law*," seems to have fallen into disuse in relation to appeals. It occurs, however, in the case Lyon against Kinnaird, 19th July 1710, in which it is said by one of the parties: "We appealed and protested, for *remeid of law*, to the British Parliament." Morrison's Dict. i. 580.

To REMEIF, v. a. or n. To remove. "Flyt & *remeif*," Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

REMIGESTER, s. A smart stroke, Buchan; perhaps originally the same with *Rebegeastor*, q. v.

To RENCHEL, RENSHEL, v. a. To beat, to thwack with a stick; as, "To *renshel* beasts wi' a rung," when not taking the right road, Tev.

Germ. *rein-en*, Su.G. *rind-a*, tangere; or *ren* palus, and *sael-ja* conferre, q. to apply a stake? Or can it be corr. from *Reissil*?

RENCHEL, RENSHEL, s. A term used to denote what is tall and thin; as, "He's naething but a lang *renchel*," Roxb.

Teut. *ran*, *ranck*, *rene*, tenuis, gracilis, praetenuis corpore; Isl. *rengla*, ramus arboris.

RENDAL, &c. s. A term—equivalent to *run-rig*.] Add, before etymon;

The same custom prevails in the North of Ireland, and, according to Arthur Young, in Wexford.

"There is a custom here called *rundale*, which is a division of their farms into spaces by balks, without fences, which they take here and there, exactly like the common fields of England." Tour, i. 173.

Dan. *reen* "a balk or ridge between two furrows."

RENKNING, s. Placing according to *rank* or precedence. Hence perhaps *ranking* of creditors, S.

"The samyn was remittit togidder with the *renk-ning* and placing of the haill burrowis within this realme to the commissioneris of the haill burrowis." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 238. It occurs thrice in this act.

RENSS GULDING, the denomination of a foreign gold coin.

—"The hery Ingliss noble of paiss to be cryit to xxii s.—The *Renss guldung* to viii s." Acts Ja. II. A. 1556, Ed. 1814, p. 46.

In Ed. 1566, *gudling* is used for *guldung*, c. 64, fol. 38, b.

This is called the *Rhenish Guilding*, Skene's Ed.; the same in Glendook's.

Teut. *gulden*, aureus nummus xx. stufferorum; Kilian. Belg. id. "a gilder, a coin of xx stivers;" Sewel. *Renss* or *Rhenish* refers to the country bordering on the Rhine. V. GUDLINE.

RENTAL, s. A kind of lease, S.] Add;

The term is now used simply in the sense of lease-holding, S.

2. The annual value or rent, Dumfr.
3. Also used, as in E., to denote the amount of the rents of an estate, S.

To RENTALE, *v. a.* To let in lease.

"Incaiss the saidis landis lordis at ony tyme heir-
after *rentale* or sett takkis to ony of the saidis dis-
satisfied hielandmen or bordourmen in ony thair
landis, and omittis to tak sufficient caution for
thame,—it salbe lessum to persew," &c. Acts Ja.
VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 463.

RENTALLER, *s.* One who possesses land by lease
or *rental*, S.

To REPARELL, *v. a.* To repair, to refit.] *Add*;

This *v.* is also used to denote the reparation, or
the rebuilding of houses.

"The awnar of the brintland, quha hes biggit and
reparrellit the samin, sall not be haldin to pay mair
of the saidis annuellis respettive than cumis to the re-
sidew thair of," &c. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

"That tharfore the said Robert sall content & pay
—the profit that the said Alex^r. mycht hafe had of
the said hous sene it was castin downe, & sa mekle
expens as wil big & *reperale* the said hous again,
alsas gude as it was before it was castin downe," &c.
Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 72.

* To REPEAT, REPETE, *v. a.* To recover,
S.; a sense in which the *v.* is not used in E.

"The manner how gudes taken away, may be
repeated," Acts Ja. VI. Parl. xi. c. 100, Title, Skene.

"Stollen gudes may be *repeled* fra the thiefe."
Index, *ibid.* vo. *Thieues*.

Fr. *repet-er*, "to redemand, aske, or call back;
also, to return, recover, take, or fetch, back again;"
Cotgr. Lat. *repet-ere*, *id.*

REPETITION, *s.* Repayment, restoration.

"Every burgh shall have *repetition* of the two
part of the proportion of excise, furnished by them."
Spalding, ii. 142.

"It was provided and agreed that the tocher should
return,—and therefore concludes repayment and *re-
petition* of the tocher." Fount. Suppl. Dec. ii. 667.

To REPELL, *v. a.* To recall; like obsolete E.
repeal. Fr. *repell-er* *id.*

—"Nochtwithstanding quhairof diuerss pairteis
intendis—to move questioun aganis the saidis ten-
nents and vtheris, and to causs thame be *repellit* to
repay the saidis mailles and deweteis," &c. Acts Ja.
VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 379, 380.

To REPLAIT, RESPLATE, *v. a.* To try a se-
cond time.

"Gif ony persone or personis happynis to be con-
vict at the said Justice-court for quhatsumevir
cyme, gif the said Lord James thinkis thame to be
replaitit, and the executioun thair of to be continewit,
[delayed] for the better executioun of justice, that
he continew the samyn, and transport, and causs the
personis foirsaidis to be transportit to the burgh of
Edinburgh, or sik uthir place he pleissis, quhile our
Soveranis mynd be knawin thairintill." Q. Mary's
Instructions to L. James, 1561, Keith's Hist. p. 200.

"The quhilk day the saids lord and bailies askit
at Alex^r. Senyr Serjand and Mayr principall of the
schir of Rane, gif he hade put the summons till
executioun that was dyrekkyt to hyme apoun An-

drow Elphinstone of the Seliness, allegit free-tenand
of the landis of Ardlar, and gif the said serjand hade
maid summons apoun the said Androw to this
court peremptour as to the last court of his process
resplaitit and continewit fra the ferd court, lik as the
actys, summons, and continuationis maid ther-
apone proportis." Chart. Aberdeen, Fol. 158.

This seems to be q. "pleaded anew and delayed;"
as formed from Lat. *re* and L.B. *plait-are*, placitum,
seu pactum, inire; Du Cange. Fr. *replaid-er* (or as
it must have been written in O.Fr. *resplaid-er*)
Plaider une seconde fois, rentrer en procès. *Iterum
litigare, litem renovare*; Dict. Trev.

To REPONE, *v. a.* To replace.] *Add*;

"And *reponis*, reintegratis, & restoris the said
Johnie till his honour, heretagis, landis, rentis," &c.
Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 299.

"Our said vmquhile souerane lord a lytill afor
his deceiss—relaxit the said Schir Walter furth of
ward, and ordanit to *repon* and restoire him to the
samin estate that he was in before the said accusa-
tioune," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 414.

REPONABILL, *adj.* Adapted to restore things to
a proper bearing; from Lat. *repon-ere*.

"Quhen they had socht on all sidis how this mater
micht be dressit, ane *reponabill* way was found."
Bellenden's T. Liv. p.

To REPONE, *v. a.* To reply, Ayrs.; a foren-
sic term, S. Lat. *repon-ere*, *id.*

—"To make any answer it were but to maintain
an endles iangling with men who would never be
ashamed to *repon* vnto vs one and the same, a hun-
dred times, recocted crambe." Forbes's Defence,
Ded. A. 3, a.

REPONE, *s.* To mak a *repon*; to give a reply,
Ayrs.

To REPORT, *v. a.* To obtain, to carry off;
in the sense of Fr. *remport-er* or *rappport-er*,
from which it is probably formed.

"Of late the labourers attempted to manure far-
ther within the cuntry than their predecessors were
accustomed to do; but they *reported* small advan-
tage for their pains." Descr. of the Kingdome of
Scotlande.

To REPOUSS, *v. a.* To repel, Ayrs.

Fr. *repouss-er*, *id.*, anciently *repouls-er*, from Lat.
re and *puls-are*, to beat, to drive back.

To REPREIF, *v. a.* To disallow, to set aside,
to reject; a forensic term.

—"That the saidis provost, chanonis, & chape-
lains, sall brouke & joyse the said landis & mailis
thar of, ay & quhil the said lettre be *repreifit* & de-
clarit of na vale. And as for the witnes contentin
the lettre that is summond for the falsing & *repreif-
ing* of it," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 52.

This seems altered from Fr. *reprouv-er*, or Lat. *re-
prob-are*, like *preif* for *prove*.

To REPUNG, REPUGNE, *v. n.* To oppose, to
be repugnant; Lat. *repugn-are*, Fr. *repugn-er*.

—"Ordaining na pairt of the temporall landis
to be dispoit, bot in augmentatioun of the rental,
and of all vtheris actis of annexatioun and ratifica-
tioun maid or to be maid *repunging* thairto." Acts
Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 92.

—"Bot ye *repugne* to S. Paul, and to the practise of the universal kirk." Nicol Burne, F. 76, b.

REQUESED, *Requesit*, *adj.* Requisite.

"Thay baith being *requesed* according to your doctrine, the ane being tane away, the kirk in nawayse can consist." Nicol Burne, F. 115, b.

"The vil thairfore is frie, becaus quhen al thingis *request* to the operation thair of ar present, it may ceis from vörking gif it pleis him quha sould performe the vark." *Ibid.* F. 7, b.

RESCHIT, *part. pa.* A term frequently occurring in the Collect. of Inventories. V. RUSCHIT. RESCITIATION, *s.* Restoration.

"Neurtheles being forfaltit, at Strewiling at the last parliament haldin tharein I haue satisfit our souerane lord, and obtenit his hienes pardone, with *rescitioun* to my landis, guidis and housis." Buik Gen. Kirk, Aug^t 11, 1574.

This word might seem to have been formed from *re* and *scire*, *scit-um*; *q.* to *ken* again; as somewhat analogous to that used concerning a widow, of *kenning* her to her *terce*.

To RESEAW, *v. a.* To receive, *Aberd. Reg.*

* RESERVE, *s.* The designation given to a tree reserved in a *hag*, or cutting of an allotted portion of wood, Clydes. V. WITTER, s. 2.

To RESETT, *v. a.* 1. To receive, harbour, or entertain, *S.*

"Lykas alswa diverse utheris thair Majesties leiges, in contrare thair duetie, ceissit nocht to *ressell*, *harbrye* and supply the saidis rebellis with meat, ludging, and uthir necessaris, and to intercommoun with thame in tressonabill manner, in manifest vili-pending of thair Hienesses authoritie and lawis of the realme." *Sedt. Counc. A. 1566.* Keith's *Hist. App.* p. 182.

"Certifying likewise—all heritors who shall keep any of the said rebels upon their ground, or all others who shall harbour or *reset* them, that they shall be proceeded against with all the severity that law can allow." *Proclamation, A. 1679, Wodrow's Hist. ii. App. p. 34.*

RESET, RESETT, *s.* 3. One who affords harbour.] *Add*;

"That circuit courts of justiciarie be established—yeirlie for tryell and punisching of all theiffis, sornieris, robberis, and *resetis* thereof." *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, p. 501.*

4. Instead of "One who keeps an inn," *Read*, "A place of entertainment for money, an inn."

For the term is synon. with *hostillaris*, with which it is conjoined; and *hostillaris* here undoubtedly signifies, not the innkeepers, but the inns.

6. The receiver of stolen goods.] After *Rudd*, *Add*;

A similar proverb occurs in *Su.G. Haclaren aer ej baettre aen stiaclaren*, "the concealer is no better than the thief."

RESIDENTER, *s.* Adweller, a residentiary, *S.*

To RESILE, *v. a.* To beguile, to deceive, *Ayrs*. Perhaps from *Fr. resil-ir*, as signifying to revoke, to disavow.

To RESING, *v. a.* To resign; *Aberd. Reg.*

"The said James—causit the forsaiddis pretendit & assignais to renunce the said pretendit, fenyeit & simulate assignatioun, & *resing* the samin in his hienes handis," &c. *Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.*

RESITIT, *part. pa.* Cited a second time, *q. re-cited*.

"Nocht expremand—gif thai war segit be him or his army, & *resitit* be the saidis personis, and thai inobedient tharintill." *Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 417.*

* To RESOLVE, *v. n.* To terminate.

"The king in his great wisdom—prevented the same, by affording them a treaty, which, upon the fifth of November 1585, *resolved* in peace." *Guthry's Mem. p. 5.*

* RESPECT, *s.* Used in *pl.* to denote interest, emolument, advantage.

"He now begins to tirr the slates off, and carries them down to the college for his own *respects*." *Spalding, ii. 262.*

RESPECT, RESPETE, RESPUTT, *s.* A respite, or prorogation of punishment, or of prosecution for crimes committed or imputed.

—"Ordanis *respectis* to be maid & gevin to the erlis of Anguss, Ergile and Levinax, Glencarne, lord Maxwell, thar kyne, frendis men, tenentis & seruandis, and vtheris thar part takaris—for all manere of crymis, tresoun in our souerane lordis persoun alanerly except—The said *respectis* to haue na place fra thainfurth bot for actionis committit before the dait tharof." *Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 307.*

—"Bath the partijs beand personally present, the said Adam allegiand to be vnder *resputi* be a lettre vnder the priue sele of our souerane lordis gevin to the bischop of Abberdene—the lordis anditoris—differris the mater concernyng the said Adam to the said *resputi*." *Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 41.*

L.B. respect-us, respect-um, mora, dies dilatus, prorogatio diei, *Gallis respect—Respeyt-us*, eadem notione.—*Respect-are*, differre, *respectum* seu moram dare. *Du Cange*. It occurs in this sense in the *Capitularia, A. 819. Deinde detur ei spatium ad respectum ad septem noctes.*

RESPOND, *s.* The return that is made by a precept from Chancery, on an application for a seisin.

"Hope—seems to insinuate the reason why they are so abridged, because the sheriff must be answerable for the *respond* contained in these precepts." *Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 109.*

RESPONDIE, *s.* Apparently, the duplicate of an accmpt. Perhaps, the modern term *check* is synon.

"To call for payment and compt of all *respondies* and debts addebted—to the publike:—to call for inspection of the registers—of all other committees, to the effect that all *respondies* may be exactly extracted forth thereof," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 180.*

Fr. respond-re, to match, agree with.

RESPONDIE-BOOK, *s.* A check-book.

"That the clerk,—appointed by the Clerk-Regis-

ter—shall have the—keeping of the *responsie-books*, and of all the accompts,” &c. Ibid. 181.

RESPONSALI., *adj.* Responsible.] *Add*;

“ They fill up their letters with sic *responsal* mens names as they tried out;—both burgh and land who was *responsal* were charged.” Spalding, ii. 222.

RESPONSIOUNE, *s.* Suretyship.

“ That Vmfra Culquhoun of that ilk—sall freith & releif Trestrame of Gorty of that ilk, of the soume of vj= a pund, of the *responsioun* of the said Trestrams landis, aucht to our souuerain lorde, the tyme the said landis war in our souuerain lordis handis in default of entre of the are.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 50.

Fr. *responsion*, *id.* L.B. *responsio*, sponsio, fidejussio; Gall. *caution*. Du Cange.

RESPUTT, *s.* Delay in regard to legal process, respite. V. RESPECT, RESPETE.

RESSAYTHAR, RESSAYTTAR, *s.* A receiver, Aberd. Reg.

“ Ane on lauchtfull nychtbour and ane commound *ressayttar*.” Ibid.

To RESENT, *v. a.* To have a deep sense of.

“ It is incumbent to these quho ar called to the lowest places off judicatorie to *resent* the weight off that charge and fitt thameselves accordingle for it.” Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 366.

Fr. *se ressentir*, to feel thoroughly.

To REST, *v. n.* To be indebted to one.] *Add*;

It is to be observed, however, that our term is properly elliptical; the full phrase being, *to rest owing*, i. e. to remain owing.

—“ We charge yow—to rais, uplift and inbring—the tent penny of all the sadis casualiteis *restand owing* to thaim of termissa bygane,” &c. Chartul. Aberd. Fol. 140.

REST, *s.* 1. A remnant.

“ Item, a *rest* of blak satine contening xxvii ellis and a half.—Item, twa *restis* of gray dames contening xvii ellis and thre quarters.” Inventories, A. 1561, p. 127.

Fr. *reste*, residue, remnant, &c.

2. In plur. remains, reliques.

“ Its a town of Roman antiquity, of which there are yet some *rests* to be seen, as aqueducts, &c.” Sir A. Balfour’s Letters, p. 54. “ Here are some *rests* of Roman antiquity, as of an amphitheatre, &c.” Ibid. p. 73.

The Fr. term is used in pl. in a similar sense. Profitez du temps, tandis vous avez encore quelques *restes* de jeunesse & de beauté. St. Evrem. Dict. Trev.

REST, *s.* An arrest; Aberd. Reg. V. REIST.

I know not if it be in this sense that we should understand the phrase, “ Brakin the *rest* of the knok,” *ibid.*

RESTORANS, RESTORANCE, *s.* Restoration.

—“ That lettres be writtin to distrenye thaim, thair landis & gudis, for the *restorans* of the samyn.” Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 18.

“ My said lord governour delluerit to thaim the seceptour & batoune in parliament in signe & takin of thair *restorance*.” Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 417.

To RETEIR, *v. n.* To retire.

—“ Quhome the estaitis of parliament ordanit to *reteir* to thair lugeingis, thare to remane quhill the morne at aucht houris, and than to compeir befor the kingis maiestie and lordis of artictis, to ansuer to the said summondia.” Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 383.

RETRETT, *part. pa.* Retracted, repealed, reversed.

“ The lordis abone writtin—tuk the mater one thaim, nochtwithstanding that the said James wes nocht callit to here the said act *retrett*.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 194.

RETROTRACTION, *s.* The act of drawing back.

“ A *retrotraction* of the real right to the inhibition and fiction, supposing them both of one date, is a notion that surely no lawyer can be guilty of.” Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 79.

REVAY, *s.*] *Dele* Riot, *synon. deray*; and *Substitute* Festivity.

For etymon *Read*—O.Fr. *reviaux*, fetes, divertissements; Roquefort.

REUAR, *s.* River.

“ That quhamsmeuer schuit—Dow, Herron, or foule of the *rewar* within this realme, sall fairfault and tyne thair haill mouabill gudis,” &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 26; i. e. water-fowl. *Riuer*, Ed. 1566.

REVEL, *s.* A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke, Ang., Loth.

Fr. *reveill-er*, to rouse, to awake; q. a stroke that rouses one from lethargy?

* REVERENCE, *s.* Power, S.] *Add*;

“ By the law of England, the king can do no wrong.—But to put wrong out of his *reverence*, they do not allow him a power either to judge alone, or to execute the law alone,” &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 128.

In this sense it is commonly said of one in whom another has no trust, “ I wadna put my sell sae muckle in his *reverence*,” S.

REVERS.

After—But at *rovers* E. signifies,—R. But at *rovers* E. is expl. by Dr. Johns. “ without any particular aim.” According to this interpretation, the phrase would mean, at random, as opposed to shooting at a mark. But to shoot at *rovers*, does not signify, to shoot without taking aim, but to shoot at a distant object, in which case allowance is made for the elliptical motion of the arrow; as opposed to *bull-shooting*, in which, from the shortness of the distance, the arrow flies horizontally.

REVERSER, *s.* A forensic term, denoting a proprietor, who has given his lands in wadset, but retains a right to redeem them, on repayment of the wadset-price, S. V. next word.

REVERSION, *s.* The right of redeeming property under wadset, S.

“ The debtor who receives the money, and grants the wadset, is called the *reverser*, because he is entitled to the right of *reversion*.” Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. 8, § 3.

REVESTRIE, REUESTRIE, s. The vestry of a church.

"The kirk of Borthuik being ruinous, and that part thair of callit the *Revestrie* being decayit,—the Ministers of the Exercise of Dalkeith—fand the best meane for reparing of the said kirk and vphalding of the said *Reuestrie*, to be the dispositioun of the same *Reuestrie* to sum gentleman of the said parochin for ane buriall." Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

Fr. *revestiaire*, id. L.B. *revestiar-ium et vestiar-ium* idem sonant; Du Cange.

REVIL, s. The point of a spur, S.; *rowel*, E.; *rouelle*, Fr.

I—gae my Pegasus the spur,
He fand the *revil*.

A. Scott's *Poems*, 1811, p. 114.

REVILL-RAILL, adv. Apparently, in a confused way.

I allege non vthir auctorité,

In this sentence maid on *revill rail*,

Quhich semys most to be a wyfis tal.l.

Colkelbie *Sow*, v. 904.

This is probably the same with *Reel-Rall*. But see *RAIVEL*, s.

To REVINCE, v. a. To restore, to give back what has formerly been taken away; an old forensic term.

"Our said souerane lord—declaris and ordinis the saidis personis and euery ane of thame to be consolidat and *revincit*, likeas his hienes consolidatis and *revincis* thame to the saidis beneficiis *respectiue* furth of the quhilkis the samyn wer disponit & gevin." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 355.

L.B. *revinc-ere*, rem ablatam, vel de qua litigium est, sibi asserere, repetere, recuperare, Gall. *revendiquer*. It is somewhat varied in signification, as used in the act quoted above.

To REUNDE, ROOND, v. n. "To grind; to produce a disagreeable noise as by grinding," Gl. Sibb.; Roxb.

This must be the same word that is pron. *Ruint*, Berwicks., q. v.

As far as I can learn, *Reunde* does not properly signify to grind, but is used to express the monotonous sound produced by grinding, or any noise of a similar kind.

REUOLF, v. a. To examine, to inspect.

"To *reuolf* & seik the buikis gif it be contenit tharin." Aberd. Reg. V. 21.

REVURE, REVOORE, adj. 1. Thoughtful; dark and gloomy, Ayr.; as, "a *revure* look."

2. It is sometimes used to denote a look of scorn or contempt, even when the features preserve the appearance of placidity, *ibid*.

O.Fr. *revueur*, *revueur*, a dreamer; q. in a *reverie*.

REWAYL'D, part. pa. Apparently for *ravelled*; q. as useless as a *ravelled* hesp.

To her came a *rewayl'd* draggle,

Wha had bury'd wives anew,

Ask'd her in a manner legal,

Gin she wadna' buckle too.

Train's *Poetical Reveries*, p. 64.

REWELYNYS, — RULLIONS, s. pl. Shoes made of undressed hides.] *Add*;

The *Rivilings*, worn in Orkney, are made not only of cow-hides, but of seal-skins, untanned and undressed.

It is a singular fact, that the ancient Goths wore shoes of this kind. Apollinaris Sidonius, describing their dress, expresses himself thus: "They are shod with high shoes made of hair, and reaching up to their ancles." V. Anc. Univ. Hist. xix. 266. He undoubtedly means, that their shoes were made of leather with the hair on it; unless we shall suppose that he had only seen the shoes on their feet, and concluded from their appearance that they were actually made of hair.

To REWL, v. n. To be entangled, Teviotd.; the same with *Ravel*.

"Ravellyt, *Reulit*, entangled;" Gl. Sibb.

REWLL RYCHT, adv. Exactly square; q. according to *rule*.

—"A croce irne bar, passing ovir fra the ane syd to the wther,—sall gang *rewll rycht* with the edge of the firloft," &c. Acts Ja. VI. III. 522. V. PRICE MEASURE.

To REWM, v. n. To roar.] *Add*;

O.Fr. *ruim-er*, rugir.

RHAIM, RHAME, s. 1. A common-place speech, Ettr. For.

This may be the same with *Rame*, s., as allied to Isl. *reim-r* sonorus, *hream-a* resonare, A.S. *hream-an* clamare. It may, however, be merely a corr. of E. *rhyme*, as proverbs were anciently expressed in a sort of rhythm. V. Mr. Todd's valuable note, vo. *Rhyme*, E. Dict.

2. A rhapsody, S.A.

"The poet can bring out naething but *rhames* o' high-flown nonsense." Perils of Man, i. 244.

To RHAME o'er, v. a. 1. To run over or repeat any thing in a rapid and unmeaning way, to repeat as if by rote, S.

"I heard Will crying on the Virgin Mary to preserve him, and *rhaming* o'er the names o' a' the saints he had ever heard of." Ibid. ii. 262.

"She'll *rhame* o'er bladds o' scripture to them, an' they'll soon get aboon this bit dwam." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 76.

2. It often signifies to reiterate, S.

RHEEMOUS, s. Apparently, clamour, Ayr.

—"Ye're haudin' up your vile dinnoos gotavich i' the wuds here, it the vera craws canna get sleepin' for your *rheemous* an' rantin', ye wyl' warlock-like pack o' Sathan's clanjamfry." Saint Patrick, ii. 357.

Isl. *hream-a* resonare, A.S. *hream-an*, Su.G. *raam-a*, clamare. V. *RAME*, v. and s.

RHEUMATIZE, s. Rheumatism, S.

"I did feel a *rheumatize* in my backspauld yestreen." The Pirate, i. 178.

RHIND MART, a whole carcass from the herd.] *Add*;

It is undoubtedly the same term, which occurs in our Chartularies, contracted.

—Una cum *Rynmart* Wedyr et Caponibus, aliisque oneribus et omnibus et singulis husbandorum de tanta terra debitis, &c. Chartul. Aberbroth. Fol. 89; Macfarl. p. 297; also twice in p. 299; in one instance with the variation of *Welkyr*. Here the *n* is marked

above. In some places it is written *Rynmart* as in Fol. 131.

It may be observed, that the distinction, apparent in the Germ. phrase, is evidently retained here. *Rynmart* a mart from the herd; *wedyr*, a wedder or mart from the flock.

Add to etymon;

Alem. *rindrines*, in the genitive, is rendered *carnis bubulcae*; in the genit. pl. *rindiro*; *Zweiga jochi rindiro*, bigam boam, a yoke of oxen; Schilter.

RHYNE, *s.* "Hoar-frost;" Gall. Encycl.

All the other dialects, as far as I can observe, have *m* as the antepenult. The term appears in its most original form in C.B. *rhen*, Arm. *ren*, id. Gael. *reo* frost; as formed from, or giving birth to, C.B. *rhen-i*, Armor. *rhen-a*, Gael. *reath-am*, to freeze.

RIAL, RYALL, REAL, *s.* 1. The name given to a gold coin anciently current in S.

"The *ryall* of France sall haue cours for vi s. viii d." Acts Ja. I. A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item in *rials* of France fyfty & four." Inventories, p. 1.

This word is also written *real*.

"*Reals* and *Sovereigns* were so called from the picture of the king, or from other symbols of sovereignty." Ruddiman's Introd. p. 132.

The term *rial* corresponds with L.B. *regalis*. This, however, appears as an ellipsis. For Du Cange informs us, that, under Philip VI. of France, the *Floreni Regales Aurei* (Florins Royaux d'or) were ordered to have currency for 26 sols of Paris. These *Floreni Regales*, he says, are "the same that were afterwards denominated merely *Regales*" or *Rials*. Vo. *Moneta*, col. 914. Under Philip IV. A. 1295, they had been designed *Grossi Regales auri*, or "Royal Groats of gold." Ibid. col. 911. They had *rials* of different descriptions; *Regales parvi puri et examinati*, or "small royals of fine gold," A. 1305; *Regales duri*, double the weight of the small *rials*, but containing more alloy, A. 1310; *Regales duplices auri puri*, A. 1325, which were also denominated *Denarii auri puri*, or "Pennies of fine gold."

2. The term *Ryall* was also applied to some silver coins of S., in conjunction with the name of the prince. V. *Mary Ryall*, *James Ryall*.

RIALTE, RYALTIE, REALTEY, ROYALTY, *s.* Territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king; as distinguished from that to which the privileges of a regality were annexed.

"Ande gif he happynis to fle in the regalite oute of the *rialte*, the schiref sal certify the lord of the regalite, or his steward or balye, the quhilk sal persew the trespassour in lik maner as the schiref sal as is beforesaid." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1432, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 21. *Ryaltie*, Ed. 1566, fol. 13, b, c. 100.

In this act the term *rialte* is used as equivalent to *schirresdome*, the latter denoting that territory in which the king was viewed as presiding by his deputy.

"And this act to be executte and fulfillt be the offisaris of the lordis of regalyteys vyth in the realme, vyth help and supple of the lordis of the *realteys* geyff neyd be." Ibid. A. 1438, p. 32, c. 2.

"Royal palaces, though locally situated in boroughs of regality, were adjudged to be no part of the rega-

lity, but of the *royalty*, because they belonged not to the lord of the regality, but to the king.—Lands subject to the sheriff's jurisdiction are said to be of the *royalty*, because sheriff-courts are in the most proper sense king's courts, established by him for the regular and ordinary administration of justice in every county, in opposition to lands subject to the special and extraordinary jurisdiction of regality." Ersk. Inst. B. i. t. 4, § 7.

RIAUE, *s.* A row or file, Moray. V. the letter V.

To RIB, *v. a.* To *rib land*.] Add to definition; —by leaving a furrow alternately unploughed.

"If it [the land] is clean, the very old Scots practice of *ribing* [*r. ribbing*], is now beginning to be revived; that is, the furrow raised by the plough is turned over upon an equal superficies of land left firm." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 137.

RIB-PLOUGHING, *s.* A kind of half ploughing performed by throwing the earth turned over by the plough upon an equal quantity of surface which remains undisturbed, S.B.

"They [*faughs*] are broke [*r. broken*] up from grass, by what is called a *rib-ploughing*, about midsummer, one part of the sward being turned by the plough upon the surface of an equal portion of that which is not raised, so as to be covered with the furrow." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 233.

RIBBAND (St. Johnstone's), *s.* A halter.] Add;

The phrase, *St. Johnstone's Tippet* is used in the same sense, S.

"I doubt I'll hae to tak the hills wi' the wild whigs, as they ca' them, and then it will be my lot to be shot down like a mawkin at some dyke-side, or to be sent to heaven wi' a *Saint Johnstone's Tippet* about my hause." Tales of my Landlord, li. 158.

RIBE, RYAE, *s.* 1. A colewort that grows tall with little or no leaf. Cabbages, that do not stock properly, are also called *ribes*, Roxb.

2. A lean person or animal; "thin as a *ribe*," Dumfr. Hence,

RIBIE, *adj.* 1. Tall with little foliage, *ibid.*

Dan. *ribb-e*, to strip feathers, Wolff; q. stripped of leaves like a bird that is plucked.

2. Lank, or tall and thin; applied to animals, Peebles; *Reibie*, Ettr. For., like Gr. *u*.

As used in this sense, it might apparently claim affinity with Isl. *ribba*, a meagre sheep: *Ovis macilentus*, eminentibus costis. This might seem to be from the *ribs* appearing. But *rif* is the Isl. word for a rib.

It may, however, be allied to C.B. *rhīb*, what is thinly laid in a row or streak, *rhīb-ian*, to place in a scanty row.

RIBUS, *s.* A musical instrument.] Add;

Fraunces gives *Rybbbye*, but without explanation; Prompt. Parv. This seems originally a C.B. word. *Rhibib*, a reed pipe, a hautboy.

RIBS of a chimney, the bars of a grate, S. Hence; to *Red the Ribs*, to poke the fire, S.

To RICE the Water. V. under RISE, Rys, *s.*

RICHIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Richard*. "*Richie Bell*;" Acts, iii. 395. Also written *Riche*, *ibid.* 392.

RICHT FURTHER, *adv.* Immediately, forth-with.

—"For the gude and the quiete of the land ousre forsaide souereyne lord will—gerr deliuer the castel of Kildrummy to the said lord of Erskyn *richt furthe* in all gudely haste as the kingis castell to be kepit by the said lord—to the kingis behafe." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1440, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 55.

From A.S. *rihte* jam, and *forth* inde, exinde.

RYCHTSWA, *adv.* In the same manner.] *Add*;

"Argyle most cruelly and inhumanely enters the house of Airly and beats the same to the ground, and *richt sua* he does to Furtour." Spalding, i. 228.

"*Right sua* he took in the place of Pitcaple, and fortified the samen." Ibid. ii. 297.

RICHTWYS, **RYCHTUIS**, **RYCHTOUS**, *adj.* 1. Righteous.

—And he sayd, "Yhit I trowe
Owt of thir ille paynys frely
To be delyweryd be mercy
Of my *rychtwys* creatour,
Be prayer of the Madyn pure,
That is my helpe and my succoure."

Wyntown, vi. 13, 27.

2. Rightful, possessing legal right.

"That the samyne na way preluge ws and the *rychtuis* blude foirsade anent the successioun and titill that euery ane of ws may haue to the sade crown," &c. Acts Mary 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

—"War that land fra it that Forbes clemys,—the lave war nocht a davach and a half; quharfore his clemis is nocht like to be *richtwise*." Chart. Aberd. Fol. 46.

3. Used as denoting what is legitimate; *rychtwis* born, as opposed to bastardy.

And ye ar her cummyn off als gud blud,
Als *rychtwis* born, &c.

Wallace, vii. 375, MS. V. Gun, *adj.* sense 3.

4. True, real, not nominal. "Of the *rychtous* tynd of Abirdyne;" Reg. Aberd. XV. 619.

RYCHTWYSNESS, *s.* Righteousness.

Hys lyf wes fowrme of all mekness,
Merowr he wes of *rychtwysness*.

Wyntown, vii. 6, 20.

RICKAM, *s.* A smart stroke, Buchan; a variety of *Reekim*, q. v.

RICKETY-DICKETY, *s.* "A toy made for children;" Gall. Encycl.

RICKLE, **RICKILL**, *s.* 1. A heap.] *Add*;

2. Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter provision, are called *rickles*, Roxb.

3. A low stone fence, built before a drain, Aberd. To **RICKLE**, *v. a.* 1. To put into a heap.] *Add*;

2. To put into the form of a stack; as, "When are ye gaun to *rickle* your peats?" Roxb,

3. To pile up in a loose manner, S.

RICKLE-DIKE, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but having the top only the thickness of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, S.B.

"The double stone walls, without lime, are not near so effectual a fence against sheep as the single

stone walls, provincially called Galloway or snap or *rickle dykes*. The larger stones are laid in the foundation; and in every opening between the top of these, the next stones in respect of size are laid longitudinally across the wall, and so carefully, that they neither lean to one side nor another; and so on, till the fence be of that height which is required." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 114.

—"Which way went he?"

—"By the slap o' the *rickle dyke*, by the broken yate, Then by the lang broom bush."

Donald and Flora, p. 96.

RICKLER, *s.* One who piles up loosely, S. "A bad stone-builder is called a *rickler*;" Gall. Encycl.

RICKMASTER, *s.*

"Now the committee of estates had given order to furnish out through all Scotland a number of regiments of *rickmasters*, consisting of 100 horse to ilk regiment, and he who could spend 50 chalders of victual or free rent of money, to furnish out one *rickmaster* with sword, pistol, carabine, or lance, and an horse worth 80 pound.—Both Aberdeens were also valued and ordained to furnish out—the furniture of six *rickmasters*." Spalding, i. 230.

This must have been a corr. of *Rit-Master*, q. v.

RID, *s.* Advice, counsel; apparently *red* had been originally written, as both the sense and rhyme require.

Me think it reassoun, be the rude, that I do thy *rid*,
In cais I cum to the court and knaw but the ane;

Is nane sa gude as drink and gang to our bed.—

Rauf Coylear, B. i. b.

RIDDEN MEAL, a phrase which is frequently met with in old valuations and similar deeds in Ayr. It occurs in an old ballad.

Your mother's spence it pleases me;

But its moichness hurts me sairly:

Therefore I'll pay a *ridden meal*,

—Although I dine but sparely.

Ridden Meal is now explained, in Ayr., as denoting "the money paid to an *incoming* tenant for getting the liberty of the farm from Martinmas to Whitsunday." It is also said, that in that part of the country, "it was a law, that the outgoing tenant should leave a crop on the land for the benefit of the tenant who succeeded him; and that the consideration given for this was called *Ridden meal*." V. RIDDIN.

RIDDIN, *part. pa.* Cleared off, driven away, carried off.

"Ordanis that thai haue lettres to stimmond thar witnes tuiching the auale & quantite of the said teyndis & froitis, & how thai wer *riddin*, & quha intromett tharwith." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 117.

"Ordanis thaim to haue lettres to summond thar witnes to pref that the said persones intromett with the said teyndis as is contenit in the summondis, and the auale & quantite tharof as thai wer *riddin*." Ibid.

"And als becauss it wes grantit be the said Prior, that he haid nocht *riddin* the said placis & teyndis to ony gretare auale in ony tyme bigane than thai wer assignit to the said lord Drummond; and tharfore gif it pless the said Prior & convent to *rid* the

said teyndis intymetocum, that the said Johne lord Drummond sall be vertu of his office mak thaim be obeit & pait of the superexerescence that thai salbe *riddin* to mare than the four chaldre of mele that is assignit to him in his fee." Ibid. A. 1492, p. 265.

E. *rid* signifies "to drive away; to remove by violence;" Johns. He quotes the following example from Shakespear:

Ah deathsmen! you have *rid* this sweet young man.
A.S. *hredd-an*, to rid; rapere, eripere.

Perhaps *ridden meal* denoted that made from the grain which had been driven away when thrown aside for tithes; or rather, meal made of tithe-corn.

As viewed in its modern use, it might seem to have been denominated from its being an equivalent to the outgoing tenant for *riding* the land of his *plenising* before Whitsunday; perhaps q. *riding-mail*, or rent for *riding* the farm.

RIDDLE. *The Riddle* (or Sieve) and the Shears, a mode of divination, or trial by ordeal, for the discovery of theft.

The riddle is set on its side, the points of a pair of large scissars being so fixed in it, (separate from each other,) that the riddle may be suspended by the hold taken of it by the scissars. One handle of the scissars is placed on the finger of one person, and the other on that of another. Some words, to the same purpose with the following, are repeated; *By St. Paul and St. Peter, did A. B. steal my yarn?* or whatever is lost. If the person mentioned be innocent, the riddle remains motionless; if guilty, it immediately turns round. Fife; E. Loth.

This, among the other superstitious customs common on *Halloween*, is also used as a mode of divination in regard to marriage. When two persons are *evened*, or named in relation to the connubial tie, if the riddle turns round, it is concluded that they are to be united in this bond. Sometimes a good deal of art is practised in this ceremony.

This mode of divination has been well known in France. Hence Rabelais says; *Par Consincinomanie iadis tant religieusement observee entre les ceremonies des Romains. Ayons vn crible et de forcettes, tu verra diables.* Lib. iii. c. 25. "Let us have a sieve and shiers, and thou shalt see devils." Urquhart's Transl.

Cotgr. expl. *consincinomanie*, "divination by a sieve, and a pair of sheers." But both he and Rabelais use an erroneous orthography. The original term is *κονσινωματια*, "divination by a sieve," from *κονσινω* cribrum.

According to Wierus, the ceremony is performed by means of a sieve placed on a pair of tongs, which are held and lifted up only by two fingers. Only six words must be used in the adjuration; but these must be very powerful, if their virtue be in proportion to their obscurity; *Dies, nubes, jeschet, benedafet, donuina, enilemaus*. The names of the suspected persons being mentioned, if the sieve trembles, or nods, or is whirled round at the mention of any name, he is pronounced guilty. The author observes, that the person who holds the sieve on the tongs has it in his power to move the sieve at his pleasure. *De Magis Infamibus*, c. 12, p. 134.

Delrius gives substantially the same account; *Disquis. Magic.* Lib. iv. c. 2, p. 172, 173.

This custom must have been very ancient. Theocritus speaks of it as quite common in his time, particularly as a mode of divination in regard to the success of love.

To Agrio too I made the same demand,
A cunning woman she, I crost her hand;
She turn'd the sieve and sheers, and told me true,
That I should love, but not be lov'd by you.

Idyll 3. Creech's Transl.

Lucian also speaks of divining by a sieve, (*κονσινωματα*) as a common practice in his time. *Pseudomantis*, Op. i. 753. Pollux is referred to by Delrius, *loc. cit.*, as giving a similar testimony.

To **RIDE THE BEETLE**, to walk while others ride, Gall.

"Those who are on foot, or *shanks naigie*, with a party on horseback, are said to be *riding the beetle*."

"War ye at the fair, saw ye mony people,
Saw ye our gudeman *riding on the beetle*?"

Auld Sang, Gall. Encycl.

I know not if this phrase, as having been originally used at weddings, can throw any light on that of *carrying the Mell*. V. **MELL**.

To **RIDE THE PARLIAMENT**, a phrase formerly used to denote the procession of the King on horseback to the Parliament House.

—"Whilk had lyen there since the *Parliament* was *ridden*." Spalding, i.

RYDER, **RIDAR**, **RYDAR**, &c. The denomination of a gold coin formerly current in S., first introduced from Flanders; and thus designed, as bearing the figure of a man on horseback.

This coin is mentioned as early as the reign of James II.

"The *rydars* of Flanders hauand cours for vi. s. viii. d." Acts Ja. II. A. 1551, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item in *ridaris* nyne score & aucht *ridaris*. Item, *fyftene Flemis ridaris*." Inventories, p. i.

"Ane *rydar* of gold." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541.

Money of this pattern and denomination was afterwards struck by James IV., exhibiting the figure of the king on horseback with a sword in his right hand, and the inscription, *Jacobus Dei Gra. Rex Scottar.* On the reverse, *Saluum Fac Populum Tuum Dne*, around the shield containing the lion rampant.

It appears that the coin of this pattern was in France denominated the *Franc of pure gold*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Moneta*, col. 921. It had acquired the name of *Rider* in the Low Countries. For Kilian expl. Teut. *rijder*, numus aureus equitis effigie. Belg. *een goude ryder*, id.

To **RIDE TAIL-TYNT**, to stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to the owner. V. **TAIL-TYNT**.

RIE, **RY**, a termination of many substantives, S. 1. Denoting dominion or authority, as in *bishopric*, i. e. the extent of the authority of a bishop: This is obviously from A.S. *rice* dominium, ditto, territorium; and the same with E. *bishopric*, being merely A.S. *bisceopric* softened in pronunciation.

2. Subjoined to a s., it denotes abundance in the thing expressed by that term; as, *Quenry*, habitual commerce of an illicit kind, with women;

Bletherie, q. an abundance of nonsense. Alem. *richi*, opes. The Fr. termination *rie* has most probably had a Goth. or Frankish origin; as in *facherie*, *ribauderie*, &c. suggesting the very same idea as in S.

E. *heronry*, *rookery*, &c. may be viewed as also formed from the s. *rice*; unless it should be supposed that, as in many proper names, the adj. *ric* has been used in the composition, as signifying a place *rich* or abounding in herons, or in rooks, &c.

RYE-CRAIK, s. A provincial designation for the land-rail, Renfrews. *Corncraik*, S.

The pairtrick sung his e'ning note,
The rye-craik rispt his clam'rous throat,
While there the heav'nly vow I got
That erl'd her my own.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 154.

This name differs from the common one, merely in the specification of a particular species of *grain*, from amidst which this fowl occasionally sends forth its unvarying note.

RIEP, s. "A slovenly-dressed girl;" Buchan, Gl. Tarras.

I ay was ca'd a canty *riep*,
Sae never had a pingle.

Tarras's Poems, p. 46.

Fris. *rep-en*, inquietum esse, et nimia inquiete vestes terere: Isl. *hrip-a*, tumultuariè agere, *hrip* tumultuarium. It must be observed, however, that the definition given of *riep* does not quite correspond with the epithet *canty*. As the Muse is the speaker, the appellation might seem to agree better with Su.G. *rep-a*, Isl. *ripp-a*, ordine aliquid recitare; or with *hrip-a*, *rip-a*, raptim factitare, scriptitare; G.Andr. p. 123. C.B. *rhip-iaw* signifies to pass over, to skip. RIERFU', adj. "Roaring;" Gl. Aberd.

Wi' that Rob Roy gae a rair,

A rierfu' rout rais'd he,

'Twas heard, they said, three miles and mair.

Wha likes may credit gie.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 133.

Qu. full of rair or noise.

RIFE, s. The itch. V. REIF.

To RYFE out, v. a. To plough up land that has been lying waste, or in pasturage; synon. *break up*.

"We, for the gude trew and faithful service done, and to be done to ws, be owre lovittis the baillies burgesses and communitie of Selkirk,—grantis and gevis license to thame, and thair successors, to *ryfe* out, breke, and teil yeirlie ane thousand acres of thair common landis of our said burgh in what part thairof thair pleas, for polecy, strengthening, and bigging of the samyn," &c. Charter James V. 1538, ap. Mins-trelsy Border, i. 264. V. RIVE.

RIFF-RAFF, s. The rabble.] *Add*;

Dan. *rips-raps*, "the rabble, the dregs of the people, the mob," &c. Wolff. He gives the following as another sense of the term, obviously the primary one; "F frivolousness, trumpery, trifles,—paltry stuff or trash." The Dan. form of the word throws light, perhaps, on S. *Rip*, as denoting any worthless person or thing.

To RIFT, v. n. To belch.] *Add*;

"Ructare, to *rist*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

Add to etymon;—Fr. *rexpp-er*, id., has obviously had a Goth. origin; *reupe*, a belch.

RIFTING, s. The act of belching, S.

"Ructus, *ristling*." Wedderb. ibid.

To RIFT, v. n. To magnify in narration, to talk without book, S.; synon. *Blow*, *Blast*.

Some carle that's weel kend to *rist*,

Declares, when in a blasting tift,

In days of yore, how he sud lift

Twa bows o' bear.

The Har'st Rig, st. 35.

Most probably this is merely a metaph. use of the term, as applied to literal eructation; in the same manner as *Wind* is used. As literal eructation is caused by wind in the stomach, the other is traced to vanity, which is merely the flatulence of the mind.

RIFT, s. 1. An inflated account, a fib, S.

2. A hearty and free conversation, S.; synon.

Crack.

RIG, s. A tumult; also, a frolic.] *Add*;

Rig is used as a cant term in E., signifying "fun, game, diversion, or trick. To run one's *rig* upon any particular person, to make him a butt. I am up to your *rig*, I am a match for your tricks." Grose, Class. Dict.

This, I apprehend, is a corr. pron., and that it is originally the same with O.E. *reak*, a mad prank.

—Down they fling me; and, in that rage,

(For they are violent fellows) they play such *reaks*.

Beaum. & Fletcher. p. 3347.

Our *outré* Urquhart also uses it.—"It were enough to undo me utterly, to fill brimfull the cup of my misfortune, and make me play the mad-pate *reaks* of Bedlam." Rabelais, B. iii. p. 78.

Skinner derives it from Lat. *rex* a king, or A.S. *rice* a kingdom. Rather from Su.G. *ryck*, impetus, *ryck-a*, cum impetu ferri; or from A.S. *ric*, a powerful man, Su.G. *recke*, *reke*, a hero; q. to play the great man, by acting without controul. Seren. however refers to Isl. *rock*, magnificum quid, (G. Andr.) and also to *reck-a* fugare.

RIG, RIGG, s. 2. A ridge, S.] *Add*;

O.E. *rigge*, *rygge*, id. "*Rigge* of a londe [land]. Porca. Agger." Prompt. Parv. "*Rygge* of land, [Fr.] sente." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 59, b.

RIG and BAUK, a ridge of corn with an intervening strip of pasture, Ang.

"You see a large field alternately varied with narrow stripes of corn and pasture; this, in the vernacular language of the country, is *rig* and *bauk*." Edin. Mag. Aug. 1818, p. 126. V. BAUK.

RIGGIE, s. A designation given to a cow having a strip of white along the back, S.O. and B.; obviously from *Rig*, the back.

RIGGIT, RIGGED, adj. Having a white stripe, or white and brown streaks, running along the back; applied to cattle, ibid.

"When a stripe of white run [*r. ran*] along the ridge of her back, she got the name of a *rigged* cow." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 425.

RIG and RENNET. V. RENDAL.

BUTT-RIG, s. Three men shearing on one ridge, ibid.; apparently named from *butt*, a piece of

ground which does not form a proper ridge.
V. Burr.

HA'-RIG, *s.* The right-hand *rig* of a company of reapers. V. HA'. *Insert*, as sense

3. The fold of a web, or that part which is folded down or doubled, as distinguished from the selvedge.

"To eschew the dissate & skaith that oure souerane lordis liegiis daly and at all tymes sustenis be the metting of wolen clath be the selwich, it is thoct expedient that in tyme cummyn all wolen clatht be met be the *rig*, and nocht be the selwich." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 95. *Selwich*, i. e. selvedge.

4. *Rig and Fur*, a phrase used to denote ribbed stockings, *S.*] *Add*;

In England, when a field is ploughed rough, it is said to be in "ridge and furrow," or rather "in rig and furrow;" to which ribbed stockings bear a kind of resemblance. For this remark I am indebted to a literary friend in London.

RIG-BAYNE, *s.* The back-bone.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Rigbone* or *bakbone*. Spina. Spondile." Prompt. Parv. "*Rigge bone*, [Fr.] *eschine*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 59.

RIG-FIDGE, *s.* A gentle blow on the back, Strathmore.

Teut. *fuyck-en* signifies to drive, to beat, pellere, pulsare; *fick-en*, to strike softly, ferire, leviter virgis percutere, Kilian. Perhaps the term has had its origin from the idea of the *back* being made to *fidge* by a blow.

RIGGING, RIGGIN, *s.* 2. The top or ridge of a house.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Rygginge* of an hows. Porturacon." Prompt. Parv. "*Rigging* of a house, [Fr.] *chaulme*;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 59, b.

3. A small ridge or rising in ground.

"And fra thyne towart the west to the heid of the dene of Logy the landis of Westire Logy, with the powis, powlandis, and fairbank tharof, as thailly towart the northe to the heid of the bank *riggin* callit the Ragingait." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 379.

RIGGING-STONE, *s.* One of the stones which form the ridge of a house, *S.* *riggin-stane*.

"He took down the *riggin stones*, corner stones with the rest." Spalding, ii. 228.

RIG-ADOWN-DAISY, the name given to the ancient mode of dancing at weddings on the grass, before the use of barns for this purpose, Gall.

"Anciently the *waddin fowk* danced a great deal on the grass.—This—was termed *rig-adown-daisy*." Gall. Encyc.

E. *rigadoon*, Fr. *rigadon*, "a kind of briak dance, performed by one couple." I need scarcely add, that *daisy* refers to the simple ornaments of the floor on which this dance is performed.

RIGGIN, *s.* A term of reproach to a woman, Shetl.

Perhaps from Isl. *hryki* longurio, a long pole; as *rung*, *runt*, &c., are used in *S.*; or from *reiginn* obstinatus, rigidus.

RIGHTSUA, *adv.* In like manner. V. RYCHTSWA. RIGMARIE, *s.* 1. The name given to a base coin.] *Add*, instead of what is in Dict.;

Supposed to have originated from one of the billon coins struck during the regency of Morton, in the reign of James VI. These, I am informed, in order to give them currency, or to avert from himself the odium of debasing the coin, he caused to be antedated, as if they had proceeded from Q. Mary's mint. Most of them accordingly bore the words *Reg. Maria*, as part of the legend. I have seen some of them, however, which are inscribed, *Jacobus 5.*, and bearing, instead of M. R. in the field, I. V. V. Gilb. Stuart's Hist. of Scotland.

2. The term *rigmarie* is used in Galloway as synon. with E. *rig*, denoting a mischievous frolic, a tumult or uproar.

RIGMAROLE, *s.* A long-winded incoherent story or speech, a sort of rhapsody, *S.* It is also used as an adj.

Grose renders it "round about, nonsensical;" Class. Dict. It seems to be merely a cant word; containing some allusion, perhaps, to running a *rig*. Or shall we trace it to Isl. *reig-ia*, fastuose se gerere, and *rol-a* vagari, with the connective particle *ma* intervening. V. Mr. Todd's remarks, E. Dict.

RIGMAROLE, *adj.* Long-winded and confused, *S.*, also low E.

RIGS, RIGIBUS, *s.* A game of children, *Aberd.*; said to be the same with *Scotch and English*; also called *Rocketty Row*.

RIGWIDDIE, *s.* 1. The rope or chain, &c.] *Add*, as sense

2. One of a durable frame, one that can bear a great deal of fatigue or hard usage, *Fife*; evidently in allusion to the toughness of the materials of which this implement is formed.

RIGWIDDIE, *adj.* 1. A *rigwiddie body*, one of a stubborn disposition, *Fife*; the figure being here transferred to the mind.

2. Expl. "Deserving the *widdie* or gallows;" as, "a *rigwiddie* carlin," an old wife who deserves to be hanged, *Aberd.*

RIGWIDDIE-NAG, *s.* A horse that has one of its testicles amputated, *Roxb.*

Perhaps as signifying that he is thus better fitted for draught. Or shall we suppose that *rigwiddie* has been, by vulgar corruption, substituted for *Rig-lan*, q. v.?

RYK, *adj.* Potent, according to Mr. Macpherson.] *Add*;

Schyre Thomas of Mwsgrawe that ilk tyde Herd, that the Lord Percy wald ryde, Wyth all the folke of Berwyke, That worthy war, bath pure and ryk, Towart Dwns set hym to fare.

Wyntown, ix. 278.

As here used, however, it does not differ from sense 2.

RIKE-PENNY, *s.*

"August 18, 1681.—The bill anent *rike-penny*, pole-money, and retention-money, were rejected." Law's Memorials, p. 202.

This, I think, must be meant for *Reik-penny*. "*Smoke-Silver* and *Smoke-Penny*," says Jacob, "are to be paid to the ministers of divers parishes, as a *modus* in lieu of tithe-wood: and in some manors, formerly belonging to religious houses, there is still paid, as appendant to the said manors, the ancient *Peter-Pence* by the name of *Smoke-money*." Vo. *Smoke-Silver*. But the term *rike-penny* seems rather to refer to a tax which Charles II. had imposed on England, and wished to extend, as well as *poll-money*, to Scotland; concerning which the same writer gives the following account:

"*Chimney-Money*, otherwise called *Hearth-Money*, a duty to the crown on houses, by stat. 14 Car. 2, cap. 2. Every fire-hearth and stove of every dwelling and other house within England and Wales, (except such as pay not to church and poor) shall be chargeable with 2s. per annum, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to the king and his heirs, and successors.—This tax being much complained of, as burthensome to the people, hath been long since taken off, and others imposed in its stead."

RIM (of the belly), *s.* The peritoneum, *S.*

—"The body—swells sometimes to such a degree, that the peritoneum, or *rim* of the belly, as it is called by the shepherds, gives way, and strong convulsions are succeeded by death in a few hours from the first attack." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 363.

Perhaps we find the term in its primitive sense in Isl. *rimi*, colliculus.

RIM-BURST, *s.* The disease called a rupture or Hernia.

"Hernia, a *rim-burst*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19. Hence *Rimbursin*, *q. v.*

RIMBURSTENNESS, *s.* The state of being under a Hernia.

"*Ramex. Rimburstenness*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 47. RIMLESS, *adj.* Reckless, regardless, Aberd.

Supposed to allude to the phrase used as to those who say or do any thing contrary to common sense, that they speak or act "without rhyme or reason." As, however, *E. rim* signifies a border, the *adj.* may be formed from this, as denoting those who disregard all limits in their conversation.

RIMPIN, *s.* 1. A lean cow, Roxb.

2. An old ugly woman, *ibid.*

Teut. *rimpe*, anc. *rompe*, *ruga*, *romp-en*, *rimpel-en*, *rugare*; A.S. *hrympelle*, *ruga*. Su.G. *krymp-a*, contrahi, seems to acknowledge the same root, the aspirate *k* of the Isl. being hardened into *k*. This denomination has probably been conferred from the number of wrinkles that appear.

RIM-RAM, *adv.* In a state of disorder, W. Loth.

Isl. *rym-a* diffugere; Teut. *ramm-en* salire.

To RIN, RYN, *v. n.* 1. To run, *S.*] *Add*;

3. To *ryn oure*, to continue, not to be interrupted; like *E. run on*.

"It is thought expedient,—that this present Parliament *ryn* still *oure*, but only particular continuation;" i. e. prorogation. 4 Feb. 1546. Keith's Hist. p. 49.

To RIN in one's head, to produce a slight degree of intoxication, to occasion a transient giddiness

or stupor; as, "I darna tak that wine in the forenoon, it wad *rin* in my head," *S.* This is equivalent to the phrase, to *fly to the head*.

To RIN in one's head. Used impers. *It rins i my head*, I have an indistinct recollection of this or that, *S.*

Sw. *Det rinner mig nu i sinnet*, It comes now into my mind. *Det rann mig i sinnet*, It occurred to my mind; Wideg.

To RIN on, *v. n.* To push, to butt as a furious bull, Clydes.

To RIN out, *v. n.* Not to contain, especially used of liquids; to leak, *S.*

A.S. *ut-rine*, *ut-ryne*, exitus, effluxus; *utrynas vnetera*, exitus aquarum.

To RIN, *v. a.* To *Rin stockings*, to darn them in the heels with thread of their own quality, for rendering them more durable, *S.*

RIN, *s.* 2. A waterfall.] *Add*;

3. A ford, where the water is shallow, and ripples as it flows, Fife.

A.S. *ryne*, cursus aquae; Moes.G. *rinno*, torrens.

RINABOUT, *s.* A vagabond, one who runs about through the country.

"Aweel, Willie, ye canna help an ill name. Some handy *rinabout* had emptied the laird's hen-bawks, yestreen, as clearly as fifty fowmarts, and back came the same reckless neer-do-gude to-night." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 163.

RYNNARE-ABOUT, *s.* The same with RINABOUT.

"Alsua at the said *schirref*, *balyeis* & *officiaris*, inquire at ilke court, gif thar be ony that makis thaim fulis that ar nocht bardis, or sic lik vtheris *rynnaris aboute*." Acts Ja. II. 1449, Ed. 1814, p. 36.

RINNINS, *s. pl.* The vulgar designation for scrophula, *S.*

"*Rinnings*, ulcers;" Gall. Enc.

RIN-THE-COUNTRY, *s.* A fugitive, one who has fled the country for his misdeeds, Teviotd.

RINTHEREOUT, *s.* A needy, houseless vagrant, *S.* This is printed *Runthereout*, Waverley. But in Gl. Antiquary, evidently in reference to the passage in Waverley, it is more properly given as here.

RIN-THEREOUT, *adj.* Used in the same sense, *S.*

"Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?" Heart M. Loth.

"*Rinthereout*, gad-about; vagrant;" Gl. Antiq.

To RYND, *v. n.* 1. To pertain, to belong.] *Add*;

"M. Quintyne. It *ryndes* to yow to preif, that Melchisedec made no oblation of bread and wine vnto God." Ressoning betuix Croseraguell and J. Knox, D. iij. a.

"We have thoct necessare to send unto your Grace this berar—for declaratioun of sic thingis as *ryndis* hichtlie to the commone weale of baith thir realmes, traisting that it will be your Gracis pleasour to condescend and grant unto the samyn." Lett. Earl of Arran to Hen. VIII. Keith's Hist. App. p. 12.

2. To tend.

—"The quhilk—libell—was alluterlie generale, inepte, & vncertane, nocht expremand the tyme and matier, &c. the quhilk of the commoun law—suld

haue bene expreslie expremit; vtherwayis the said Robertis just defensis in sa gret ane causse, quhillk *ryndit* to the tynsale of lif, landis, and guidis, war tane away contrar all ourdour of law, equite, & resounne." Acts Mary 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 440.

"My lord Justice, &c. continewis the summondis rasis—tuiching the productiounes of ane decret gevin be the Papis halines of his cardinalis concernyng the the purchesing of the bischoprick of Dunkeld, to be sene & considerit—gif the samin *ryndis* to the enorme hurt of the preuilege of the croune or nocht." Acts Mary 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 446.

To RYND, *v. a.* A term applied to one whose affairs are in disorder; "Gie him time to *rynd* himsell," i. e. allow him time to get things into some sort of order, Perth.

I know not whether this has any relation to *Isl. ryn-a*, (*ryndi*, *rynt*), *occultas res perscrutari*; or to *hrein*, *purus*, *q.* to clear one's self.

RIND, RYND, *s.* Hoar-frost; *frost-rynd*, Loth., Berwicka.; synon. *Rime*. V. RHYNE.

This is undoubtedly a corruption, as the A.S. and *Isl.* term is *krim*, Su.G. *rim*, and Belg. *rym*.

RINEGATE, *s.* A vagabond, Upp. Clydes.

I am at a loss whether to view this as *corr.* from E. *renegade*, or as resolvable, as some suppose, into *rin-the-gail*, *q.* to take the road, to fly off.

To RING, *v. n.* To reign, S.] *Add*;

2. To rage, to prevail with universal influence; also *ring*.

"The tym it hapnis this contagious plage and pestelance to *ryng*, &c.—The grit pestilance now thar *rungand*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To RING down, *v. a.* To overpower, to overbear, Aberd.

To RING ower, *v. a.* To hold in subjection, S. RING, *s.* The meal which fills up the crevices, &c.] *Add*;

—"The *Ring* is the meal which, in the course of grinding, falls round the mill-stone, between it and the wooden case surrounding it." Abstract, Proof concerning the Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 1.

This, according to the species of grain, is called *ring-corn*, *ring-malt*, &c., S.

"By Decreet Arbitral,—1 firlof of corn and 1 firlof of malt, as *ring-corn* and *ring-malt*, out of each plough." Ibid. p. 2.

To RING THE MILL, to fill the crevices round the mill-stone with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, S.

—"The tenants *ringing the mill* to themselves, and carrying away the same ring with them." Abstract *ut sup.* p. 2.

"That when he *ringed the mill*, he took home the ring, paying the firlof of dried corn, and of malt, corresponding to his plough." Ibid. p. 3.

RING, *s.* The name for a game at taw among boys; denominated from their drawing a *ring* or circle, in which the marbles are placed, S.B.

RING, *s.* To Ride at the Ring.] *Add*;

Randolph, in a letter to Cécil, dated 7th Dec. 1561, gives an account of this pastime as celebrated at the court of Scotland, in the presence of Q. Mary.

"From this purpose we fell in talk of the pastimes that were the Sunday before, where the Lord Robert, the Lord John, and others *ran at the Ring*, six against six, disguised and appavelled, the one half like women, the other half like strangers, in strange masking garments. The Marquis that day did very well; but the women, whose part the Lord Robert did sustain, *won the Ring*. The Queen herself beheld it, and as many others as listed." Keith's Hist. p. 206.

RINGAN, RINGANE, RINGAND, *s.* The vulgar pron. of the name *Ninian*, S.

It occurs in Aberd. Reg. A. 1545. "*Ringand*." V. 19.

"Abe, *Ringane*, *Cristie*, *Armstranges*;" Acts, iii. 393.

And now she sits blyth singan,
—Delighted with her dear *Ringan*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 63.

RINGE, *s.* A blattering or rumbling noise, S.; properly *Reenge*, *q. v.*

Thus wand'ring, east or west, I kend na where,
My mind o'ercome wi' gloom and black despair,
Wi' a fell *ringe* I plung'd at ance, forsooth,
Down thro' a wreath o' snaw up to my mouth.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale. V. REENG.

RINGER, *s.* The designation given to a stone which lies within the *ring* that surrounds the *tee* or mark in curling.

RING-FENCE, *s.* A fence surrounding a farm, Loth.

RING-FENCIT, *part. adj.* Surrounded by a *fence*; applied to a farm, *ibid.*

"Every farmer should be what is called *ring-fenced*, that is, separated from his neighbours by a general enclosure." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 272.

To RING in, *v. n.* 1. Bells are said to be *ringing in*, when in order to stop them the repetition of the strokes becomes quicker than before, S.

The phrase seems to signify that this is the signal for the people, who are standing without, to go in, or enter the church, as divine service is about to begin. This in E. is called *clamouring* the bells. Shakespear alludes to the original use of the phrase, when he says, "Clamour your tongues, and not a word more." *Winter's Tale*.

2. A person, who has made a great noise in his day, is said to be *ringing in*, when on the borders of death, Aberd.

"The Deputy is, in a manner, *ring in*," observed John. "His day's darg is ower—he has won to his lang and mirk night." *Tournay*, p. 448.

RINGING BLACK FROST, "a very severe frost, when the ground keeps *black*, and seems to *ring* when struck;" Gall. Enc.

RINGLE-EYED, *adj.*] *Add*;

This term exactly corresponds with E. *wall-eyed*. It is probably allied to *Isl. ringl* *confusio*, *alienatio mentis*; *ringl-a* *confundere*; *ringull*, *homo mentis non compos*; *ringlad-r*, *mente captus*; apparently from *hring-r* *circulus*; as a *ringl-eye* always suggests the idea that a horse is unsteady. *Ring-eigd-ur*, expl. by G. Andr. *strabo*, *limus*, may seem

to approach more nearly to our term; from *rang-r* iniquus, whence *rangl-a* oblique vagari, *rangl gres-* sus obliquus; radically the same with *S. wrang*, E. *wrong*. But the other etymon has apparently a better claim.

RINGO, *s.* Apparently the same with *Mill-ring*, sense 2. See above; also **RING**, *s.* and *v.*

“Ratification in favours of the burgh of Glasgow of their charters, infestments, and privileges, &c. 1669.—With the dominicall lands, mains and meadows, called Provane meadow, milne of Provand, milne lands, astrictit mulders, commonlie called dry ferme mulders, *ringo*, sequells & pertinents thereof, with services & knaveship of the samen,” &c. Act. Parl. V. vii. p. 647.

RING-STRAIK, *s.* An instrument used for stroking down grain in a corn-measure. **V. STRAIK**, *s.* 1.

RING-TAILS, *s. pl.* 1. Small remnants of any thing; as, in relation to drink, it is said, “Tak aff your *ring-tails*, and brew again,” Roxb.

2. The confused odds and ends in the winding up of a multifarious concern, *ibid.*

3. Sometimes used to denote arrears of rent, *ibid.* From the latter sense, it might seem to claim affinity with A.S. *rinc-getael*, hominum numerus, from *rinc* homo, originally strenuus miles, and *tale*, *getael* computus, as primarily denoting a muster-roll.

RIN-IM-O’ER, *s.* A game among children, in which one stands in the middle of a street, road, or lane, while others *run* across it, within a certain given distance from the person so placed; and whose business it is to catch one in passing, when he is relieved, and the captive takes his place, Teviotd. It nearly resembles *Wille Wastle*.

To **RINK**, *v. n.* To rattle, to make a noise, Buchan.

What odds whan *rinkin* browsters binks
Gaed daft wi’ bickers, an’ wi’ skinks!

Tarras’s Poems, p. 12.

I write ye here some hame-made ware,—

Thinkin, yir *rinkin*

Mang knabs o’ kittle lear.

Ibid. p. 106.

Su.G. *rank-a* signifies motitari. Formed perhaps as a frequentative from the *v. to Ring*, like Teut. *ringhkel-en* sonare, tinnire; from *ringh-en* id.

RINK, *s.* 6. The course in curling, S.A.] **V.**

RENK. Transfer to this place, and *Add*;

Their rocks they hurled up the *rink*,

Ilk to bring in his hand;

An’ hill an’ valley, dale an’ doon,

Rang wi’ the ardent band.

Davidson’s Seasons, p. 162.

7. It also denotes the division of two opposite sides into smaller parties, at quoit-playing, Larnarks.

“Friday, at Hamilton, the long pending match at quoits, betwixt the Lesmahago and Glasgow players, took place, 24 on each side, forming 12 *rink*s, when each played 41 shots.” *Caled. Merc.* Aug. 4, 1823.

9. *Rink* is still used in the South of S. as signi-

fying a straight line. It also denotes a line or mark of division.

In this last sense it is applied to the line of division or boundary, on the Border, between Scotland and England; and the public market annually held a few miles south from Jedburgh is for this reason still called the *Rink-fair*.

RINK-ROUME, *s.* “Course-room;” **Gl. Lynds**.

MASTER OF THE RINKS. **V. LEAD**, *s.*

To **RINK about**, to run from place to place, to gad about, S.B.

For kindly though she be, nae doubt,
She manna thole the marriage-tether,

But likes to rove and *rink about*,

Like Highland cowt amang the heather.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner’s Misc. Poet. p. 157.

Probably from the idea of running in a race.

RINKETER, *s.* A tall raw-boned woman, **Aberd.**, Mearns. **V. RINKER**, **RINKETER**.

RINNER, *s.* 1. “A little brook;” **Gall. Encycl.**

2. “Butter melted with tar, for sheep-smearing;” *ibid.* **V. RIN**, *s.*

RINNIN KNOT, **RUN KNOT**, a slip-knot, **S.**

RYNNAND, *part. pr.* Current.

—“Gevand—poware, expres bidding and command, to compeir for ws,—in the tolburyth of Edinburgh, the penult day of Nouember instant, in this *rynnand* parliament,” &c. *Acts Mary 1558*, Ed. 1814, p. 507.

RINRIGS, *s. pl.* Wiles, stratagema, deep-laid schemes, **Ayrs.**; undoubtedly from the E. phrase, *to run a rig*.

The only word referred to by Mr. Todd, is Fr. *rigol-er*, to mock. Undoubtedly it has greater appearance of affinity to Su.G. *ryck-a*, cum impetu ferri. But **V. Ræ**.

RINRUWF, *s.* Apparently meant for *run-roof*; **Aberd. Reg.** But what kind of roof is meant?

RINSCH, *adj.* Rhenish, of or belonging to the river Rhine.

“That George Robisoune—sall content & pay to William Cathkin, for a qw of *Rinsch wyne* xxxiiij li.—for a galloune, a quart, & a poynt of *Rinsch wyne* xxij s.” Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 97. **V. RENSA**.

RIN-SHACKEL, *s.* A *shackle* that *runs* on a chain, with which a cow is bound in the *byre*, **Fife**.

RYNSIS, or **RYNSS**, *s.*

—“Sa that the commonis wifis, na thar seruandis, nouthur in burgh na in land, wer nouthur lange taile na syde nekit hudis, na pokis on thar slefis [sleeves], na costly curches, as lawne or *rynsis*,” &c. *Parl. Ja. I. A. 1429*, *Acts Ed. 1814*, p. 18, c. 10.

This curious sumptuary law has been omitted in former editions.

RIP, *s.* A handful of corn, &c.] *Add*;

“Ilk ane [of Montroses men] had in his cap or bonnet a *rip* of oats, whilk was his sign; our town’s people began to wear the like in their bonnets.” *Spalding*, ii. 239.

RIP, *s.* A basket made of willows, &c.] *Add*;

This is undoubtedly the same with Ial. *Arip*, distorta corbis, fermio, *Halderson*; expl. in *Dan.* “a leaky basket or *cassie*.”

R I P

RIP, *s.* 1. Any thing base or useless, &c.] *Insert*;
2. A regardless fellow, Ettr. For.

To RIPE, RYFE, *v. a.* 1. To search, &c.] *Add*;

"To rype, diligentius inquirere, investigare;"
Northumb. Ray's Coll. p. 147.

To RYFE, *v. a.* To reap.

"Schir Michael Balfoure of Burlay, knyght, not vpoun ony respect of gayne and proffeit that hemycht rype thairby, bot vpoun the earnest affectioun and grite regaird he hes to his maiesteis seruice—vndirtake—the bringing hame of ten thowsand standis of armour." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 191.

A.S. *rip-an* metere, to reap.

RYPE-POUCH, *s.* A pick-pocket; a term applied by school-boys, when any thing has been taken out of their pockets, Teviotd.

RIPPET, RIPPAT, *s.* 1. Tumult.] *Add*;

3. Disturbance of mind about any thing; as denoting complaint, murmuring, &c.

"Have your desires bounded as to the vast desire of bodily and earthly things and cares: seek them not, and take it well when God takes these things from you, and disappoints you of many things ye expected,—make no *rippet* for them,—seek them not back again by grudging at the want of them." M. Bruce's Lect., &c. p. 18.

4. *Rippet*, expl. "a bitter-tempered, chattering creature;" Gall. Encycl.; perhaps q. "one who by ill humour raises a *rippet*."

Isl. *hrapp-a* signifies increpare, *hrapp-r* immitis, violentus. The term, however, as denoting a tumult, should perhaps be traced to Isl. *hrip-a*, tumultuarie agere; Haldorson. *Eg hripa*, raptim ago; G. Andr. To RIPPLE, *v. a.* To Ripple Lint.] *Add*;

"When set up in the field, the lint, after being rippled, is made up in small bundles, no bigger than one length of the lint can easily tie." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 328.

Mr. Todd has inserted this as a north country word, from *Ray* and *Grose*.

RIPPLE, RIPLE, *s.* A toothed instrument through which flax, hemp, &c. are drawn, to separate the seed from the stalks, S.

"Let them take small handfuls at a time, and draw the flax through the *rippe* without violence." Maxwell ut sup. p. 356.

"After hemp is pulled, and the leaves, seeds, and branches taken off with a *ripple*, it is made into bundles of twelve handfuls each, and steeped as flax, from six to eight days." Agr. Surv. Argyle. p. 115.

"It is drawn through the iron teeth of a kind of comb named the *ripple*, in small handfuls." Surv. Banffs. p. 192.

RIPPLER, *s.* A person employed in separating the seed of flax from the stems, S.

"This comb separates the seed from the lint, with much more ease to the *rippers*." Maxw. Sel. Trans. p. 328.

RIPPLING, *s.* The operation of separating the seed of flax from the stems, S.

"On the day of pulling the lint does the *rippling* begin." Maxwell, p. 328.

O.E. "*Ripeling* of flax or other lyke. *Avulsio*." Prompt. Parv.

R I S

LINT-RIPPLE, *s.* The same with *Ripple*, but denominated from its being chiefly used for preparing flax, S.

—Ye didna ken but syle o' kipple,
Or stock to some auld wife's lint-ripple,
Might be your fate.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 22.

RIPPLIN-CAIMB, *s.* A flax-comb.] *Add*;

This properly denotes the coarse and wide-toothed comb that is used for separating the seed of flax from the stalks; the *heckle* being the flax comb.

The Prov. quoted in Dict. appears also in rhythm.

A time's for a' thing we can name,
An' time too for the *rippling kame*.

Piper of Peebles, p. 7.

To RIPPLE, *v. n.* To drizzle, &c.] *Add*;

2. A term used in regard to the atmosphere;

"The clouds are *rippin*," they are beginning to separate, so as to indicate a cessation of rain; Fife. *Rackin*, S. synonym. V. *Rack up*, v.

Perhaps a diminutive from Su.G. *risn-a*, scindere, q. "the clouds are riving."

RIPPLES, *s. pl.* 2. Used improperly to denote the *King's evil*, Bord.] *Add*;

The late ingenious Dr. Leyden, in his Gl. to the Complaynt of S., p. 380, has quoted a popular song, "the entire subject of which," he says, "was the *ripples*, or king's evil." It thus commenced:

I rede ye beware o' the *ripples*, young man:
—Gin ye tak them in your heid,
They will be your deid;
Sae I rede you beware o' the *ripples*, young man.
—Gin ye tak them in your wame,
Ye'll never gae hame;
Sae I rede ye beware o' the *ripples* young man.

RIPPLIN-GARSS, *s.* Rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*, Linn., Lanarks. *Ripple-grass*, Ettr. For., Gall.

"*Ripple-girse*, a broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts;" Gall. Encycl.

RISE, RYS, *s.* 2. Brushwood, or small twigs.] After l. 12, *Insert*;

3. The branches of trees after they are lopped off, S.A.

STAKE AND RYSE, 1. Pales for enclosing ground, &c. as in Dict.—Before etymon, *Insert*;

2. This phrase is sometimes metaph. used in regard to the composition of a discourse which is not fully written. A minister is said to prepare his sermons in the *stake and ryse way*, who writes them only in the form of skeletons, without extending the illustrations, S.

In the Gloss. to Edda Saemund. the affinity is remarked between Isl. *hris*, virgultum, and Heb. *horesh*, which is used in the same sense, as strictly denoting brushwood; (Virgultum densum et implexum; Stock. Clav.) Gr. *rus*, frutex, L.B. *rauscum*. Vo. *Hris*.

To RICE the Water, to throw plants or branches of trees into a river, for frightening the salmon, before using the *lister*. The effect is, that they become stupid and lie motionless, Selkirks.

RISKISH, *adj.* A term applied to soil, Gall.

"*Riskish Lan*", land of a wet and boggy nature; the plough *rairs* and *risks* in it when ploughing;" Gall. Encycl. V. *RISK*, v.

May not the term refer to its abounding with *Reesk*? V. *REESKIE*.

RISKOURS, *s.* Recourse.

"Thocht the river of Tiber was impediment to thaim to fle abak, yit thay war constrenit to have thare utir *riskours* to the samin." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 50.

RISLES, *s. pl.*

"Shoe [the ship Michael] was ten foot thick within the wallis of cutted *risles* of oak, so that no cannon could doe at hir." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 257. "Outted *gests* of oak;" Ed. 1728, p. 107.

A.S. *rysel*, *hrysel*, denotes the small gut. But the figure would seem rather forced, to compare the ribs of a ship with the intestines. Isl. *krisl* is virga, a dimin. from *kris*, id. Here also the resemblance is unnatural. Shall we suppose that the word had been written *ribbes* by Lindsay?

RISP, *s.* The coarse grass that grows on marshy ground, S.] *Add*;

—"The hay-rope—was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1823, p. 190.

RISP, *s.* A sort of file used by carpenters, S. *Rasp*, E.

To **RISP**, *v. a.* To rub with a file, S.

Isl. *risp-a* scalpere.

RISPINGS (*of bread*), *s. pl.* Filings, what is rubbed off by a *rasp*, S.

RISPIE, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Risp*, for coarse grass; but I do not know if the term be current in any part of S.

"I was among the green *rispies* of my native fields; and thought I was listening to a voice as sweet as the cushat's croud." Tournay, p. 281.

RISSILLIS, **RYSSILLIS**, *adj.*

"Item ane coit of *rissillis* blak fressit with ane small waltinng tres of blak silk, with buttonis of the samyne." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 86.

"To pay Gilbert Fressyr als mekle Flemys money as he warit to the said Gilbert on certane blak clayth allegit *Ryssillis* blak." Aberd. Reg. V. 14, A. 1588.

As many of our ancient names of cloths, colours, &c. are borrowed from the places whence they were imported, and this species of black is distinguished from *Paris blak*, mentioned in the article immediately preceding; this might be cloth imported from Lisle, a well known city in the Low Countries, the Teut. name of which was *Ryssel*. V. Kilian, Nomenclat.

RISTLE, *s.* The name given to a plough of a particular form, formerly, if not still, used in the island of North-Uist.

"The ordinary plough is drawn by four horses; and they have a little plough also called *Ristle*, i. e. a thing that cleaves, the coulter of which is in form of a sickle, and it is drawn sometimes by one, and sometimes by two horses, according as the ground is. The design of this little plough is to draw a deep line in the ground, to make it more easy for the big plough to follow, which otherwise would be much

retarded by the strong roots of bent lying deep in the ground, that are cut out by the little plough." Martin's West. Isl. p. 53, 54.

Isl. *rist-a* secare, excenterare; Su.G. *rista upp iorden*, sulcos terrae inarare. Ihre informs us that *rist* denotes "the iron which is fixed before the plow-share, for directing the line of the furrow; being synon. with E. *coulter*." Lat. *rastell-um* signifies a small harrow, also a spade, from *rado*, *rasi*, to shave. For all these terms, *ristle*, *coulter*, (Lat. *cultrum* a knife) and *rastellum*, suggest the idea of cutting.

To **RIT**, **RET**, *v. a.* 1. To make a narrow longitudinal incision in the ground, with a spade or other sharp instrument, as a line of direction for future labour, Loth., Ettr. For.

"You had better *rit* the hail length of the ditch, before ye begin." "An ye will *rit* the fale, I'll tak them up."

2. To scratch, Loth., South of S.; as, "Dinna *rit* the table wi' that nail."

RIT, **RITT**, *s.* 1. A slight incision made in the ground, *ibid*.

"Ye scart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a pleugh—ye might as weel give it a *ritt* with the teeth of a redding-kame." The Pirate, ii. 28.

2. A scratch made on a board, &c., *ibid*.

For the etymon V. **RAT**, which is radically the same.

RITNACRAP, *s.* 1. *Root nor crap*, or top, Ayrs.

2. Metaph. used to denote a mystery, *ibid*. In this case probably a negative is conjoined.

RITTOCKS, *s. pl.* The refuse of tallow, when it is first melted and strained, Ettr. For.; *Cracklins*, S.B.

This must be a dimin. from Teut. *ruct* sebum, sebum, E. suet; *ructen keerse*, sebacea candela, a tallow candle. In Belg. it is softened into *reusel*. Isl. *ruda* signifies rejectamentum.

To **RIV**, *v. n.* To sew coarsely and slightly, Shetl.

This might seem allied to Su.G. *rif* ruptura, *rif-a* hiscere; q. to sew so as to leave great gaps or interstices. It appears, however, that the word had originally signified to stitch or sew; for this is the sense of Isl. *rif-a*—sarcire, resarcire, *rif-a saman* consuere. The Isl. term seems now applied to inferior sewing. For Halderson renders it by Dan. *flikker*, to botch.

To **RIV**, *v. a.* To rivet, to clinch, Aberd. V. *Roove*, synon.

RIVA, *s.* A cleft in a rock, Shetl.

"He turned from the precipice,—and—proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in the rock, containing a path, called Erick's steps." The Pirate, i. 167.

Isl. *rifa* rima, fissura, from *ryf-a* lacerare, rumpere; Su.G. *rif*, *refwa*, Dan. *revne*, id. E. *rift*, S. *rioe*.

To **RIVE**, *v. a.* "To plough; spoken of ground that has either long lain in lea, or has never been ploughed before;" S.

I'll hew down the aik, the beech, and ash,
An' *rive* ilk bonnie green, &c.

Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 527.

To **RYVE** out, *v. a.* To break up ground that is very tough, or has been long unploughed, S.

"His hienes and his hienes predecessouris, for the

help and releif of his pure commonis in diuers pairtis of this realme, hes reseruit great quantitie of of mureis and vtheris commoun landis nawayis dispoit in propirtie to any particulare persone, nochtwithstanding quhairof, diuerss persones hes *ryvin out*, parkit, teillit, sawin, and laubourit great portionis of the samin commounteis without ony richt of propirtie competent to thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 228. *Add to etymon*;

To *RIVE up*, *v. a.* The same as the preceding, *S.* Sw. *uprif-a* to tear up, Dan. *rive* seems to approach most nearly to this use of the term; *At rive ukrud op*, to pluck or grub up weeds. Isl. *rif-a jurtir úr jörd*, id.

RIVE, s. A rent or tear, *S.*] *Add*;

2. The act of laying hold with the teeth, and eating hastily, *S.*

"We were obliged to ride out to a little hollow place in a wild moor,—where our horses got nothing but a *rive o' heather*." Perils of Man, ii. 246.

RIVE, s. Expl. "the sea-shore."] *Add*;

O.E. "*Ryyn* to lond as shippes & botys. Applico. Apello." Prompt. Parv.

RYUER, s. A robber.] *Dele etymon, and substitute*;

I concur in Sir W. Scott's remark on the second passage quoted from Doug. Virg.

"It signifies simply *river*. It was by the sides of lakes and rivers that hawking at the heron, the kind of sport chiefly approved, was practised."

Thus, the meaning is, "the weary hunter and the falconer fly to the rich river, in order to find their prey."

River is the general orthography of the MSS. from which Mr. J. Graham Dalyel has published his edition of *Pitcottie*.

"After this the king past to the Illes, and thair punished theife and *river* condignlie." P. 357.

RYUING, s. Apparently, the recoil of a piece of ordnance.

"Thaireftir, the Regent—causit masonis to begin to redd the bruisit wallis, and to repaire the foirwark to the forme of ane bulwark, platt and braid aboue, for the resett and *ryuing* of many canonis." Hist. James the Sext, p. 236.

This bulwark was to be level and broad, not only that many cannons might be placed there, but that they might have sufficient room to recoil.

The term is probably corr. from Fr. *reven-ir* to return, to come back.

RIVLIN, s. Expl. "a sandal of raw hide;" Shetl., Orkn.

This is evidently the same with *S. rullion*. *V. REWELYNYS*.

RIWELL, Wallace, ix. 106.] In etymon, after Cotgr.,—*Insert*;

Roelle, sorte de bouclier. Gl. Roquefort.

To *RIZAR, v. a.* 1. To dry in the sun.] *Add*;

"A foreign set of gilt glass bottles uniformly made part of the equipage of the breakfast-table; but—the substantialities consisted of *rizzared* haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread, oat cakes, jellies," &c. The Smugglers, ii. 75.

2. Applied to clothes, which have been so long exposed to the open air, as to be half-dried, Roxb. *RIZARDS, RIZARS, RIZZER-BERRIES, s. pl.* Red currants.] *Add*;

"For *Rizar* Tarts. Strip ripe *rizars* off the stalks, then lay them in your shapes, with plenty of sugar, cinnamon, and orange peel, so bake them." Receipts in Cookery, p. 19.

I can form no idea of the origin, unless the word be corr. from Fr. *raisin*; currants being denominated *raisins de Corinthe*. In C.B. *rhesinnydden* is a currant-bush.

RIZZIM, s. A stalk of corn, Aberd.

A.S. *hris*, frondes; Lal. *hris*, virga. But it seems more nearly allied to Teut. *reessom*, racemus, a cluster. To *RIZZLE, v. n.* To rustle, Gall.

"*Rizzling*. Any thing, such as straw, is said to be *rizzling*, when it is free of moisture, quite dry, rustling;" Gall. Enc.

A.S. *hrisl-an* crepitare; but in its form more nearly allied to Teut. *ryssel-en*, id. strepitu quodam levi moveri, ut virgulae, &c. submissum murmur edere, ut frondes.

RIZZLES, s. pl. "A species of berry; sometimes—called *Russles*," Gall. Enc.; probably the same with *Rizards*, red Currants.

* *ROAD, s.* "Large way, path."

I refer to this E. word, to take notice of some idioms, in which it occurs, that seem to be peculiar to S.

IN *one's ROAD*. 1. Applied to one who is deemed an hindrance, incumbrance, or restraint to another. "Ye're like the gudeman's mother, ay in the gudewife's *road*," S.

In this Prov., *Gair* is sometimes used for *road*.

The sense of this adage is illustrated by another: "Happy is she who marries the son of a dead mother."—"There is rarely a good understanding between a daughter in law and her husband's mother." Kelly, p. 162.

2. *I wadna see you in my road*, a mode of expression addressed to one, who under the pretence of working, is viewed as merely impeding another, S. It is generally the language of an active or impatient person to one who is slow in operation.

OUT OF *one's ROAD*. 1. Used, in a negative form, of one who never loses sight of his own interest, who has the knack of turning every occurrence to his own advantage; as, "Happen what will, ye're *never out o' your road*," S.

2. Applied to a person who is not easily incommoded, who without disappointment or irritation can submit to circumstances that would be vexatious to others, S.

To *ROAD, v. n.* Applied to partridges, or other game, which when found by the setting dogs, instead of taking wing, run along the ground before the sportsman, Roxb.

To *ROAD, v. a.* To follow game running in this manner, *ibid*.

Evidently from the E. *s.* denoting a way.

ROADMAN, s. A carter; properly one who drives stones for mending the public roads, Perth.

Had you liv'd lang t've felt the smarts
O' rugged Roadman's whips an' carts,
Sic pain an' drudg'ry you wad thol'd,
You'd curs'd the day that you were foal'd;
Through wind an' weet aye draggin' stanes
Wi' scarce a hyde to hap your banes.

The Roadman's Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 58.

ROAN, s. A congeries of brushwood, Dumfr.
"All at once the footpath parted with the stream,
and after conducting us through a roan of stunted
oak and hazel, placed us on a little swelling knoll."
Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 145. V. RONE, and ROSIN.

ROAN, s.
The caves [calvis] and ky met in the loan,
The man ran wi' a rung to red;
Then by came an ill-willy roan,
And brodit his buttocks till he bled.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, Herd's Coll. ii. 127.

I can see no sense this word can bear but that of
boar; Su.G. rone, id. In Lord Hailes' Ed. cow is the
word used, p. 217.

ROB, ROBIN, ROBENE, abbreviations of the name
Robert, S.

Robene, Acts Ja. ii. Fol. 32. "Robene Gray."

ROBBIN-IN-THE-HEDGE, s. "A trailing kind of
weed, which runs along hedges;" Gall. Encycl.
This seems to be the Erysimum alliaris, Linn.,
Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce-alone.

ROBIN-A-REE, s. "A game of the *ingle-nuik*,
much like the *Preest-cat*; only in passing the
brunt-stick round the ring, the following rhyme
is said:—

"Robin-a-Ree, ye'll no dee wi' me,
Tho' I birl ye roun' a three times and three.
O Robin-a-Ree, O Robin-a-Ree,
O dinna let Robin-a-Reerie dee!"

Gall. Encycl.

ROBIN-HOOD, s. A play, &c.] *Add*;
Sir W. Scott has remarked on what is said, l. 13.
concerning Fr. Robin; "It is used as a diminutive,
denoting a lawyer, or gentleman of the long robe."

This corresponds with the explanation given of the
term in Dict. Trev. Se dit pour un homme de Robe
ou de Palais; mais c'est un terme un peu méprisant;
C'est un Robin, les gens d'épée disent: Voyez un
peu ces Robins.

The good Aberdonians had been very zealous in
enforcing the Acts of Parliament against this sport.

"Nane to tak upone hand to mak ony conven-
tionne with taburne, pläing on pype or fedill, or
haue aneingyes to convene the quenis legis in
chesing of Robin Huid, Litill Johnne, Abbot of res-
sounne (*sic*), Queyne of Maij, or sielyk to contra-
veyne the statutis of Parliament." Aberd. Reg.
Cent. 16.

To **ROBORATE, v. n.** 1. To strengthen,
Aberd. Reg.

2. To confirm in whatever way.

3. To confirm in a legal manner.

"To call & roborate." Aberd. Reg. V. 17.

"Peace wes roborat with the Danys in this sort.

King Charlis douchtir salbe geuin in mariage to Rol-
land," &c. Bellenden's Cron. B. x. c. 22.

Lat. *robor-are*, to make strong; L.B. *robor-atio*,
confirmatio.

ROCH, ROCHE, s. A rock.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Roch* stone. Rupa. Rupea. Saxum. Sco-
pulus." Prompt. Parv.

ROCH, ROCHE (gutt.), adj. Rough; the pronun-
ciation of the north of S. "To by thair hyddis
roche or *sneycht*;" Aberd. Reg. V. SNEYCHT.

ROCH AN' RICHT, an adverbial phrase, Aberd.
V. ROUCH.

ROCHE, adj. Unshorn, applied to sheep. V.
ROUCH, sense 5.

ROCHE, s. Apparently, a cartridge for firing
off artillery.

"There was in her—thre or foure last of powder,
some crosletis [*corslets*?], and *roches* of small or-
dinance, and sum bisquet, and sic lyk." Bannatyne's
Journal, p. 147.

Perhaps from Fr. *roche de feu*, a composition made
of sulphur, saltpetre, charcoal, and gunpowder, used
for charging bombs. V. Dict. Trev.

ROCHT, adj. Apparently signifying rough or
unpolished; "xl. layd of *rocht* stane acclamyt
at him;" Aberd. Reg. V. 16. "*Rocht* waw
stanis," i. e. wall stones, *ibid*.

ROCK, s. A sort of confection; more fully, *Gib-
raltar rock*, perhaps from its fancied resemblance
in colour to the rocks of that celebrated fortress, S.

ROCK-COD, s. A species of cod, found in a
rocky bottom, S.

Dan. *klippisk*, a large salt cod from Iceland, seems
to borrow its name from the same circumstance.

ROCK-DOO, s. The wild pigeon, *Columba
oenas*, Linn., Mearns.

It seems to have been denominated from the cir-
cumstance mentioned concerning the pigeon by Pen-
nant, that "in the wild state it breeds in holes of rocks,
and hollows of trees, for which reason some writers
style it *columba cavernalis*." He adds in a note, "*The
Columba saxatilis*, a small sort that is frequent on
most of our cliffs, is only a variety of the wild pigeon.
Aldr. Av. ii. 227." V. Zool. p. 217.

ROCKEL, s. The porch or vestibule, Banffs.
V. BUCKIE-TYAUVE.

Perhaps changed from its original application.
Dan. *roeghul*, is "a vent-hole for the smoke to go
through."

ROCKLE, s. A pebble, Ayrs.

Fr. *rochaille*, "rocks, rockiness," Cotgr.; O.Fr.
rochal, cristal de roche, Roquefort.

ROCKLIE, adj. Abounding with pebbles, *ibid*.

ROCKETY-ROW, s. A play in which two
persons stand with their backs to each other;
and, the one passing his arms under the shoul-
ders of the other, they alternately lift each other
from the ground, Aberd., Tweedd.; *synon*.
Seesaw, E.

ROCKING, s. A friendly visit.] *Add*;

In many places in the West of S. the term is now
used for a tea-visit among country people. The en-
tertainment is of a pretty substantial kind. Besides

tea, there is a service of cheese, of bacon and beef fried, of ham and oat-cakes, of wheaten bread and butter covered with carraways, of a kind of plumb-pudding, &c. often in succession. These are succeeded by a dram; frequently by punch during the progress of the evening; and sometimes a dance crowns the whole.

2. The term is now generally used to denote, an assignation between lovers, Lanarks.

In the upper ward of Lanarkshire, in the winter nights, during moonlight, the servants of neighbouring *farm-towns* pay one another friendly visits. Some of them have been known to go to the distance of 4 or 5 miles. The maid servants carry their wheels, with them, and the men sometimes take a *schank*. The men of course *convoy* the lasses home, after the *rocking* is over;—The lasses, in fact, would never go a *rocking*, if they had not previously *trysted* with their sweethearts to see them home.

ROCKER, *s.* The designation given to one who attends a *Rocking*, West of S.

"It was the custom at *rockings*, to entertain each other with stories of ghosts, &c. and he was esteemed the most acceptable *rocker*, whose memory was most plentifully stored with such thrilling narratives." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 153.

ROCKING-STANE, *s.* A stone so poised by art, as to move at the slightest touch, S.

And still, when blood-drops, clotted thin,

Hang the grey moss upon,

The spirit murmurs from within,

And shakes the *rocking stone*.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 396.

"The *rocking stone*, commonly reckoned a Druidical monument; has always been held in superstitious veneration by the people. The popular opinion, which supposes them to be inhabited by a spirit, coincides with that of the ancient Icelanders, who worshipped the daemons, which they believed to inhabit great stones. It is related in the *Kristnisaga*, chap. 2, that the first Icelandic bishop, by chanting a hymn over one of these sacred stones, immediately after his arrival in the island, split it, expelled the spirit, and converted its worshippers to christianity." N. *ibid.* p. 405.

ROCKLAY, *ROKELY*, *s.* A short cloak, S.] *Add*;

"Luckie Macleary—having put on her clean toy, *rokelay*, and scarlet plaid, gravely awaited the arrival of the company, in full hope of custom and profit." *Waverley*, i. 147.

ROCKMAN, *s.* A bird catcher, Orkn.; denominated from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular *rock*.

RODDEN-FLEUK, *s.* The turbot, also *Roan-fleuk*, Aberd.; *Mearns*; *Raan-fleuk*, Loth.

"By some singular chance, the holibut, a coarse dry fish, is in Scotland styled the Turbot, which in Scotland is called *Rodden-fleuk*; the last word being a general denomination for flounders and other flat fish." *Pinkerton's Geography*, i. 192.

"The fish commonly caught on the coast of the *Mearns* are haddocks, whittings, cod, (here called *kiellen*), ling, halibut, skate, turbot, (called here *rod-*

den fleuk, and bannock fleuk) and flounders; all of which are in great abundance." *Agr. Surv. Kin-card*, p. 415.

This has been expl. q. *red-flounder*. Some think that it is designed from the colour of the spots, as resembling *Roddens*, i.e. the berries of the *Roan-tree*. RODDIKIN, *s.* The fourth stomach of a cow, &c.] *Add*;—Also written *Ruddikin*.

"What indeed can be more shocking than to be addressed, at a dinner table, by a pair of rosy lips in such terms as these: Pray, sir, allow me to help you, I shall send you a nice piece of *ruddikin*: pray permit me to add a little of the *monyply*." *Blackw. Mag.* 1817, p. 302.

This seems a diminutive from Teut. *rood*, id., q. the little stomach, as being that of a calf. V. *KIN* termin., and *MINIKIN*. Although *echin-us* is the Lat. name, we can scarcely suppose so heterogeneous and tautological a mixture, as that this should be combined with the Teut. designation.

RODDING, *s.* A narrow path; properly that made by the treading of sheep, South of S.

"It is a deep cleuch, wi' a sma' sheep *rodding* through the linn not a foot wide." *Brownie* of Bodsbeck, i. 134. Evidently from E. *road*.

RODENS, *s. pl.* The berries of the roan-tree.] *Add*;

"You will likewise find in several places of the country not far from the town, severall sorts of Pinastres, as also a kind of fruit tree called *Cornies*, not much unlike our *Raun-tree*, the fruit thereof hangs in clusters like our *Roddens*: but of an other colour, and bigness, every one being as big as a plumb." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 31.

Johnstone, *Lodbrokar-Quida*, p. 82, derives the term, as used in this form, from Isl. *rodinn*, *rube-factus*. Hinc, he says, Scot. *Roddins*, i.e. *ruber fructus sorbi*.

ROE, *s.* The sail-yard; Su.G. *ro*, *segel-ro*, id.

"With power—to apprehend their persons, seaze on their vessels, and take their sails from their *roes*," &c. *Acts Cha. I.* Ed. 1814, VI. 192. V. *RA*, *RAY*.

ROYALTY, *s.* A territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king, S. V. *RIALTE*.

ROYAT, *s.* Royalty.

—Quha mair surely into *royat rang*,

Nor the greit Conquerour his freindis amang?

Yit wes he poysonit, as sum dois expres.

Davidson's Commendatioun of Vprichtnes, st. 5.

ROGEROWSE (*g* hard), *adj.* Given to freedom of speech, Roxb.; synon. *Outspoken*.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *rog-r* calumnia, obtretractio, *roegg-va* mala imprecari, and *hros-a*, Su.G. *ros-a*, *efferre*; q. to bring forth detraction.

ROICH, *s.*

—"The haill landis callit *Vthale Landis*, *Roich*, Anying, samyn, toillis, anchorages, custumes, wattil, foir coipland, settertoun, anstercoip, scattis, land maillis, wrack, waith, wais, wair, and vtheris-rychtis and dewteis quhatsomenir pertening to the saidis erldome of Orkney and lordschip of Zetland," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

The *Vthale Landis* are those otherwise called *Udal*, q. v. *Roich* may be an *errat.* for *roith*, the *i* being mistaken for a *c*: for we find that the term *Roth-*

men or *Roythmen* is used in Orkn. as synon. with *Udalmen*, i. e. says Fea, "self-holders, or men holding in their own right." V. UDAL-MAN. Isl. *hrote* is expl. by G. Andr., *Grandis homo*. Or the term might seem allied to Su.G. *raad-a*, pron. *rod-a*, imperare. *Roda*, however, signifies, Jus nauticum; Verel.

Anyng may denote the right of making hay on commons; as allied to Su G. *ann*, foenisecium, from *ann-a* laborare, opus rusticum facere. Isl. *agn*, however, signifies both fishing and hunting; *Piscatura*, *captura ferarum*; Haldorson.

Samyn gives the idea of collecting or gathering, according to the universal use of the term in the Gothic dialects. But how it is here restricted, it is impossible to determine.

Foir coipland may denote land subject to the duty denominated *Forcop*, q. v.

Anstercoip, which is evidently a cognate term, might signify the right of holding a regular market. *Anstar koep* may literally be translated from the Sw., "what is fitting for a fair" or market; *anstar* being the third p. sing. indic. of *ansta* to fit, to become.

Settertoun may be rendered in different ways. Norw. *saeter* is expl. in Dan. *Graesgang for quaeget paa fielde*, i. e. "a pasture" or "grass for cattle in the fields;" Hallager. Isl. *saetr-ur*, pascua, aestiva pecuaria. *Saetr* and *satur*, mapalia. "In the ancient Shetland language, the green pasturage attached to a dwelling was named a *Setter* or *Seater*." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl. p. 427. Sw. *saeteri*, "an estate in the country, endowed with certain privileges, and which according to law can only be enjoyed by Swedish gentlemen;" Wideg. This corresponds with the sense of the initial phrase *Uthale landis*. Su.G. *saetari*, villa nobilium, certis privilegiis ornatum; Ihre. *Saete*, sedes, is the origin. *Setter-toun* might therefore denote lands, or a village, endowed with peculiar privileges.

Perhaps *waiss*, a term I have not met with elsewhere, is a corr. of *waifs*, i. e. strayed animals.

ROYL-FITTIT, *adj.* Having the feet turned outward, Lanarks.

If this be not allied to Su.G. *ryll-a*, in gyrum agere, it may perhaps be traced to *wrid-a*, q. *wridl-a*, to writhe.

ROYNE, *s.* The scab, mange; Chaucer,—*roigne*, id. *rougnous*, scabby.

Concerning the brawls of dogs it is said;

They ar luvving to men,

Bot nocht to thame self than;

For wo is him that hes royne.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 145.

Fr. *roigne*, *rongne*, "scurf, scabbiness, the mange;" Cotgr.

ROIS NOBLE, ROSE NOBLE, a denomination of English gold coin, formerly current in S.

—"That the gold haue cours in tyme tocum in this wyse, that is to say, the *Rois Nobill* to xxxv s." Acts Ja. III. A. 1475, c. 83, Ed. 1566.

"Item in *rois nobilis* fyfti and four." Inventories, p. 1.

"They called them *nobles*, because they were made up of the noblest, or the purest metal. These pieces got their names from the devices inscribed on them; so they were called—*rose-nobles*, from the English

rose surrounded with the regalia." Ruddiman's Introd. to Diplom. p. 133, 134.

This coin is also designed "the Inglis Nobill, Henry, and Edwart with the *rose*." Acts Ja. III. A. 1567, c. 22. Ed. 1566; and simply the *rose*, ibid.

ROYSTER, *s.* 1. A vagabond, &c.] *Add*;

Sir W. Scott prefers the last etymon. For he says, in a note on this article; "The German cavalry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were called *Reiters*, in old Fr. *Reistres*, which signifies simply Riders. Their infantry were the *Lanzknechts* (*Lansquenets* in Fr.) i. e. spearmen."

ROIT, ROYT, *s.* A babbler, Renfr.

Flandr. *ruyt-en*, garrire more avium.

To ROYT, *v. n.* To go from place to place without any proper business, &c.] *Add*;

This is also O.E. "*Roytyn* or *roykyn* [*reykyn*?] goné ydyl aboute. Vago. Discutro.—*Reyke* or *Royke* ydil walkinge aboute. Discursus." Prompt. Parv.

I strongly suspect that our *Royt*, and E. *rut* are radically allied. For *royt*, as applied to females, conveys the idea of that sort of gadding which is the effect of wantonness. To gang *royting* about, seems nearly the same with E. To go a *rutting*. Dan. *rut-er* bacchari, Isl. *hryt-a* cum impetu feror aliquo, and *hriot-a* subsultare, have been mentioned by Junius and Lye, as cognate terms. Isl. *roell-a*, divagari.

ROIT, *s.* A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper; as, *an ill-natured roit*, Loth. It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow.

Runt is viewed as synon.

This seems the same with *Royt*, *s.*, although now confined to one sex. It may deserve to be remarked that Isl. *ruta* denotes a woman of a gigantic size; *Foeminae Giganteae* appellatio; G. Andr. p. 201.

ROYTOUS, *adj.* Riotous.

"It is knawin nocht to be the kirkrentis, nor *roytous* lyfe thairby, that moveis me to profes my name in this debait and tentatioun, sen of the kirkrentis I had nevir my leving, quhilk now I micht haif abundantlie, gif I preferrit my belly to guid conscience." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 224. O. Fr. *ruyot-er*, quereller, disputer.

ROK, *s.* For—perhaps, a crowd, a throng,—

R. A storm.] *Dele* etymon, and substitute;

Isl. *rok*, *roka*, procella, turbo.

ROKELAY, *s.* A short cloak. V. ROCKLAY.

To ROLL, *v. a.* To enrol.

"And that thai *roll* thar names in ane buke with the maner of thair harness and wapnis yerlie in euery wapin-schawingis," (*sic*) &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363. V. ROLLYD.

ROLLYING, *part. adj.* Free, frank, speaking one's mind without hesitation, Ettr. For. This seems the same with *Rollochin*, S.B. q. v.

ROLMENT, *s.* Register, record.

—"The Lordis of counsall of before assignit to the said Marione—to bring the *rolment* of the court autentikly vnder a balyeis sele & the clerkis handis." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 36.

ROMANIS. *Satene of Romanis*.

"Item ane pece of tanne *satene of Romanis*." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

This seems to have been *satia* made at Rome or in the Roman territory; unless it should be transferred to Romania.

Siricum [for *Sericum*] *Romanum*, id est, *Siricum*, vel *seta Romana*. Du Cange, vo. *Siricus*.

ROME, *s.* Realm, kingdom.

"That the actis and statutis maid of befor, for the haldin of the money in the *Rome*, &c. and als at the kingis hienes deput—certane ce[r]souris in euerilk town quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal haue power to cerss the salaris and passaris furth of the *Rome* for hauffing furth of money," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

This orthography is evidently from the sound of Fr. *royaume*, id. *Realme* is used in the parallel place, Ed. 1566, c. 102.

ROME-BLINKED. V. BLINK, *v. n.* To become a little sour.

ROMOUR, *s.* Disturbance, general noise, expressive of dissatisfaction.

—"The lordis—deput til avyss apone the mothe consideris the grete *romour* that is past becaus of diuersiteis of payment with in the realme, &c. And for til eschew the *romour* hereof and to content the commonis," &c. Acts Ja. III. A. 1468, Ed. 1814, p. 92, c. 1. As first quoted here, *murmure* occurs in Ed. 1566, and afterwards *rumoure*.

This term has evidently been used in that age in a much stronger sense than that now attached to the E. word; corresponding with Teut. *rommber*, *romoer*, *rammoer*, rumor, turba, tumultus, strepitus; whence *rammoer-en* tumultuari, *rammoer-maester*, auctor turbarum; Kilian. The Teut. sense, indeed, seems more nearly allied in its signification to some others in Goth. than to Lat. *rumor*: Su.G. *rom*, Isl. *romur*, clamor applaudentium, *rom-a* applaudere; *roma*, pugna. *Romur*, says Ihre, concerning the Isl. word, denotat murmur, sonitum, qualis erat scuta percutientium aut alias admurmurantium; vo. *Be-roem*. He views Lat. *rumor* as a cognate term, but used in a restricted sense, ita tamen ut famam fere notet; vo. *Rom*. A.S. *hraem-an*, *hrem-an*, clamare, vociferare; plorare.

RONE, *s.* "A scurf, a crustation, a scabby scurf.—Without bleine, or scabbe, or *roine*," Chaucer." Gl. Lynda.

RONE, *s.* A run of ice.] *Add*;

2. Applied to a great assemblage of weeds in a field; as signifying that there is no interval, that they are as it were intertwined and run together; as, "The rig is in a perfect *rone* o' weeds," Roxb. Also written *Roan*, q. v.

RONIE, *adj.* Covered with runs or sheets of ice, S.

In the account of a *Raid* or expedition of the Earl of Huntly against the Earl of Athol, Sir R. Gordon observes;

"This was called the *Ronie Rode*, becaus it happened in the wunter season, when as the ground was full of *ronns*, or sheckles of yce." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 208.

The term *sheckles* does not seem to be here used in its proper sense; as it strictly denotes icicles, or ice in a pendant state.

RONE, RONN, *s.* A spout, &c.] *Add*;

"There being then no *ronns* to the houses, at every other place,—the rain came gushing in a spout, as if the windows of heaven were opened." The Provost, p. 201.

To RONGE, *v. a.* To gnaw, or file.

"That na maner of mane tak vpoune hand for to *ronge* the croune of wecht, or ony vthir gold of wecht throw pretense of this acte vnder the pane to be accusit & punist as falsaris of the kingis grace money." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 373.

The act ordained that the croune of the sone, i. e. sun, should pass, although wanting a grain of the proper weight. V. RONGED.

RONNAL, *s.* 'The name given to the female salmon or trout, or fish of any kind, Dumfr. They speak of the *kipper* and *ronnal*, i. e. the male and female.

From *raun*, O.E. pl. *roan*, the roe. Isl. *hrogn-laegia*, piscis ovipara, q. the *raun-layer*. V. RAUNER.

RONNET, *s.* Rennet, Gall. "*Ronnet bags*, the rennets for coagulating milk;" Gall.

RONSY, *s.* A hackney horse.

He was the ryallest of array

On *ronsy* nicht ride.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iiij. b. V. RUNSY.

To ROO, *v. a.* To pluck wool off sheep, Orkn., Shetl.

Isl. *ry-a* tondere. *So sem sa saudr, eth teiger fyrir theim, ed ryger han*; "As a sheep that is silent before the shearer." Isl. Vers. Isa. 53. V. Ihre, vo. *Ragg villus*, and *Rya*. V. Row, Roo, RUE, *v.*, where the term is exemplified and more fully illustrated.

ROO, *s.* A heap of any kind, Orkn.

Su.G. *roge*, Isl. *rok*, also *ruga*, acervus.—As Teut. *rock*, cumulus, must be viewed as radically the same, it points out the origin of E. *rick*, S.B. *ruck*. For *rock hoys* is a rick of hay, meta fœni. Ihre traces Su.G. *rock* a heap of hay, grain, &c. to *rogeas* the root. To Roo, *v. a.* To pile up into a heap, ibid.

Su.G. *roeg-a* seems to have had the same signification. For Ihre mentions *roegadt mott*, mensura cumulata. Dan. *rog-e* to heap up. Ihre remarks the affinity of Lat. *rog-us*, a funeral pile, properly a heap of wood.

ROO, *s.* An inclosure in a grass field, in which cattle are penned up during night, Mearns. V. WRO, WROO.

ROOD, *s.* Sometimes used for ROOD-DAY, or the day of the Invention of the Cross, in the Romish calendar, West of S.

Yet *Matron* mark'd, in homely strain,

The dead man's actions o'er again;

How he, by lore obtained at school,

Each month could count from *Rood* to Yule.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 30. V. RUDE-DAY.

ROOD GOOSE, the Brent Goose.] *Add*;

Isl. *hrotta*, anser montanus; also *falla rota*; G. Andr. p. 124. Haldorson expl. *hrotta*, anser *Scoticus*, bernacula. He gives Isl. *margaes* as a synonym, designation, which seems equivalent to "Sea-geese."

ROODOCH (gutt.), *s.* 1. A deluded wretch; a term of contempt; Ayr.

2. Also expl. a savage, a monster; a villain, ibid.

ROOF-TREE, s. 2. A toast, &c.] *Add*;

An English writer gives the following account of the origin of this toast.

"The skeleton of the hut was form'd of small crooked timber; but the beam for the roof was large, out of all proportion. This is to render the weight of the whole more fit to resist the violent flurries of wind, that frequently rush into the plains, from the openings of the mountains.—Hence comes the Highlander's compliment, or health, in drinking to his friend. For, as we say among familiar acquaintance, "To your *Fire-side*," he says much to the same purpose, "To your *Roof Tree*," alluding to the family's safety from tempests." Burt's Letters, ii. 40, 41.

Sir J. Carr gives a similar account.

"I was told that very far north, when a highland peasant entertains his friends with a cheerful glass of whisky, it is usual as a compliment to the host, to drink to his *roof-tree*, alluding to the principal beam, which by its weight enables the roof to resist the pressure of a mountain squall, and which forms the great protection of the family within from its fury." Caledonian Sketches, p. 405.

I have frequently heard this toast given in the county of Angus. A very intelligent and learned traveller, when speaking of the *Athenian Olive* in the *Erethéum*, says; "The first toast after dinner in a Welsh mansion is, generally, *The chief beam of the house*." Clarke's Travels, Part II. Sec. ii. p. 501, N.

ROOK, s. A sort of uproar, Loth.] *Add*;

ROOKERY, s. The same, conveying the idea of great noise; as, "He'll gang and kick up a *rookery*," *ibid*.

ROOK, s. A thick mist.] *Add*;

Mair scouthry like it still does look;

At length comes on in mochy *rook*.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

To ROOK, v. n. To cry as a crow. The term, however, is more commonly applied in the South of S. to the sound emitted by the raven. Probably from the E. *s.* or A.S. *hroc*, *id*.

* **To ROOK, v. a.** In E. this term signifies to cheat. In S. it signifies to deprive of, by whatever means.

"One mishap befel him after another.—In the course of the third year after his election he was *rookit* of every plack he had in the world, and was obligated to take the benefit of the divor's bill." The Provost, p. 40.

In this general sense, it might seem to be allied to Teut. *ruck-en*, detrahere, vellere, avellere; Su.G. *ryck-a*, *id*.

ROOKLY, s. Used for *Rocklay*, a short cloak.

Now—tent the beauties of the shade,

The thicket gaudily array'd

In *rookly* green.

G. Turnbull's *Poetical Essays*, p. 196.

ROOKERY, s. An uproar, Roxb. V. *Rook*, *s.*

To ROOKETTY-COO, v. n. To bill and coo, Ayrs.

"So just gang hame—Bell, and bring your laddie, and we'll a' live thegither, and *rookettycoo* wi' ane another like doos in a doocot." The Entail, ii. 129.

The combination seems unnatural, as the first part of the word respects the noise made by *rooks*, and the last tones of affection proceeding from doves.

ROOKETTY-COOING, s. Fondling, Ayrs.

"As they say ye're ta'en up wi' Charlie's bairns, I jealouse ye hae some end of your ain for *rooketty-cooing* wi' my wee Betty Bodle." The Entail, ii. 89.

ROOMILY, adj. With abundance of room, Clydes.

We *roomily* dwell in the heather-bell,

An' buss wi' the rainbow's hue.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

Isl. *rumleg-r*, Dan. *rummelig*, amplus; Isl. *rumlega*, Dan. *rummelig*, ample, copious.

To ROOND, RUND, v. n. To make a loud hoarse noise in coughing, as when one has a severe cold, Roxb.

Ir. *riochan-ach*, to be hoarse. But V. *REUNDE*.

ROOND, s. A list of cloth, S.

"A stock of lists or *roonds* are necessary for the nailing of wall-trees." Neill's Horticulture, Edin. Encycl. N. 562. V. *RUND*, which is the orthography most expressive of the sound.

ROOND-SHOON, s. pl. Shoes made of lists plaited across each other, Lanarks.; *Carpet-shoon*, S.B.

To ROOSE, v. a. Fish, which are to be cured, are first thrown together in a large quantity, with salt among them, and allowed to lie in this state for some time. This, by the curers, is called *roosing* them, S. V. *ROUSE, v.*

ROOSER, s. A watering-pan, S.B.

This might seem a figurative denomination, from the use of water for *rousing* the principle of vegetation, when it has become languid from drought. But it is undoubtedly from O.Fr. *arrouser*, *arrousoir*, Mod.Fr. *arrosoir*, a watering-pot, from *arrous-er*, "to bedew, besprinkle, wet gently;" Cotgr. Nicol traces the term to Lat. *ros*, dew.

ROOSHOCH, adj. 1. Coarse, robust, Ayrs.

2. Expl. as also signifying "half-mad," *ibid*.

A.S. *hrusa*, rupe, mons præruptus; Isl. *rusk-a* turbare, conturbare.

To ROOSSIL, v. n. To beat, to cudgel, Anandale; the same with *Reissil*, *v. a.*, q. v. 1.

ROOTHER, s. A species of shell-fish, Shet "B. Balanus, *Roother*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 321.

To ROOVE, RUVE, v. a. 1. To rivet, S.] *Add*; In the Act, 19 Feb. 1618, it is *rooved*; Murray, p. 440. The same, Ed. 1814, p. 586.

ROPERIE, s. A ropeyard, a ropework, S.

The termination here, as in *Tannerie*, a tan-work, seems to be from A.S. *rice* jurisdictio, dominium; as also in *Baillerie*, i. e. the extent to which the power of a Bailliff reaches.

ROPLAW, s. A young fox, Teviotd.

Su.G. *raef*, Dan. *raev*, Isl. *raf-r*, Fenn. *repo*, vulpes. Pers. *roubah*, *id*.

ROPLOCH, adj. Coarse, applied to woollen stuffs.

And gif the wife die on the morne,—

The vther kow he cleikis away,

With hir pure cote of *roploch* gray.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1582, p. 135. V. *RAPLACH*.

To **ROPPL**, *v. a.* 1. To draw the parts of a hole coarsely together; as of a stocking, instead of darning it, Teviotd. *V. RAPPL* *up*.

2. Applied to vegetation. *Roppled up*, grown up with rapidity, large, but not strong in appearance, *ibid.* *Throppled up*, *synon.*

RORIE, *s.* The abbrev. of the name *Roderick*, *S.*

ROSA-SOLIS, *s.* The plant called Sun-dew, *Roxb.*; an obvious corr. of *Ros solis*.

ROSE, *s.* The disease called Erysipelas, *S.*

"The Erysipelas, or St. Antony's fire—in some parts of Britain is called the *rose*." *Buchan's Dom. Medicine*, p. 276.

Su.G. ros, *Germ. rose*, *Teut. roose*, (*vulgo rosa*, *Kilian.*) *id.* The disease has evidently, because of the colour of the eruption, borrowed its name from the *rose*; as this, according to *Wachter*, is from *Germ. rot*; according to *Ihre*, from *Su.G. roed*, red.

ROSE, *s.* The *rose of a rooser*, is that part of a watering-pot which scatters the water, *Aberd.*; perhaps from its supposed resemblance in its circular and convex form, to the flower thus denominated.

ROSE-LINTIE, the red-breasted linnet, *Clydes.* most probably denominated from the resemblance of its breast in colour to a red rose.

ROSET, **ROZET**, *s.* *Rosin*, *S.] Add*;

"Half ane barrell of pik. Ane barrell of auld *rosell*." *Inventories*, *A. 1578*, p. 257.

ROSET-END, *s.* A shoemaker's thread, *S.*

Some guns, she threeps, within her ken,
Were spik'd to let nae priming ben;
And as, in twenty, there were ten
Worm-eaten stocks,
Sae here and there a *rosel-end*
Held on their locks.

Mayne's Siller Gun. V. ENDS.

ROSIN, **ROSSEN**, *s.* A congeries or cluster of shrubs or bushes, *Galloway*.

"*Rossens*, bramble covers, sometimes termed *ross*, clumps of thorns and briars.—*Rossens o' whuns*." *Gall. Encycl.*

"*Rob Fisher*,—as we came down the green brae,—landed himself in a *rossen o' breirs*." *Ibid.* p. 264.

Su.G. ruska, *Sax. ruschen*, congeries *virgultorum*. *V. RISE*, *Rys*, *s.* But as the population of *Galloway* was chiefly Celtic, perhaps it is directly from *Gael. rasan* brushwood, from *ras* a shrub. This and our *Rise* are obviously from a common source.

ROSSENY, *adj.* Abounding with brushwood, *Gall.*

What notion gard ye croak awa
Sae far's the *rosseny* Netherlaw?

Gall. Encycl. p. 397.

ROST, **ROIST**, *s.* "Tumult, disturbance;" *Gl. Lynds. V. ROUST*, *v.* to cry.

ROT, *s.* Six soldiers of a company.

"To make a complete company of marching men under arms, there must be one hundred twentie six men in arms, being reckoned to twenty-one *rots*, each *rot* being six men." *Abridgm. of Exercise*, *Monro's Exped.* P. II. p. 183.

ROT-MASTER, *s.* A non-commissioned officer, inferior to a corporal.

"Two [of the *rot*] are esteemed as leaders, being a corporall, a *rot-master* or leader, and an under *rot-master*, being the last man of the six in field.—Then in a company you have twenty-one leaders, being six of them corporalls, and fiteene *rot-masters*, which to close the fields have allowed twenty-one men, called under *rot-masters*." *Ibid.*

Teut. rot turma, *manipulus*, *contubernium militum*, *decuria*; *rot-meester*, *decurio*, *manipuli praeses*. *Lat. decurio* denoted, not only a captain of thirty-two men, but the foreman or leader of the file, a corporal. *Germ. rott-meister*, "a corporal, the headman of a file of soldiers;" *Ludwig. V. RAT*, which seems merely the Scottish pronunciation of this foreign word.

ROTCH, *s.* The *Greenland Rotche*, *Shetl.*

"*Alca Alle*, (*Lin. Syst.*) *Rotche*, *Greenland Rotche*." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 274.

ROTCH, *s.* "The *Rothe* of the culwering;" *Aberd. Reg.*

This probably refers to some sort of wheel employed about a culverin, as that at the lock, after spring-locks were introduced; from *Lat. rot-a*, or *Fr. roulette*, a small wheel.

ROTTON, **ROTTEN**, *s.* A rat, *S.B.*

"In this cuntrie [*Buquan*] are no *Rottens* seene at anytime, although the land be woonderfull fertill." *Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotland. V. RATTON.*

"*Glis*, a *rotten*." *Wedderburn's Vocab.* p. 15.

ROOF ROTTEN, the Black rat, *Mus rattus*, *S.*

"*M. rattus*, Black Rat.—*S. Black rotten*, *Roof Rotten*." *Edin. Mag.* July 1819, p. 506.

One of the oldest streets in *Glasgow* is called the *Rotten-row*; the name of which some might be disposed to deduce from the abundance of rats. But a very ingenious idea is thrown out in a work lately published.

"Its name is the *Rotten-row*.—It comes, I doubt not, from the same root with *routine*, and signifies nothing more than the row or street of processions. It was here that the host and the images of the saints were carried on festivals, with all the usual splendour of Catholic piety. The same name, derived from the very same practice still subsisting, may be found in many towns in Germany. I remember, in *Ratisbonne* in particular, a *Rotten-gasse* close by the Cathedral; and, over all Germany,—the canon who walks first on those occasions, bears a title of the same etymology, that of *Rott-meister*, literally procession-leader or master." *Peter's Lett.* iii. 167.

ROTTEN-FAW, *s.* A rat-trap.

"*Decipula*, a *rotten fall*." *Wedderburn's Vocab.* p. 13. In a later Ed. *Ratten fall*, p. 12. *V. FALL*, *FAW*, *s.*

ROUBBOURES, *s. pl.] Add*;

On occasion of the assembling of the "great oist of Scotland" at *Rossling mure*, September 1. 1522, the Duke of Albany, as governor of the Kingdom in the King's name, charges the Stewart and Chamberlane of Strathern to hold "our Stewart and Chamberlane courtis of Strathern; and be equale modificatioun amang our tenentis of our landis & lordschip of Stratherne provyde xxx^{ij} Cariage hors furnist with lang sadillis, *gadmussis*, and all vther thingis neces-

ser for carying of *rubbouris*, creilis & vtheris Cari-age, with able personis to pas with thame furnist with vittale & expens for the space of xxx^d days eftirt her cummyng to Roslyn Mure."—At Edinburgh, Aug. 5. 1522.—Orig. in Charter Room at Drummond Castle. ROUGH (gutt.), *adj.* 1. Rough.] *Add*;
5. Unshorn.

"That William Wauche of Dawik sall content & pay to William lord Borthwik tene score of gud and sufficient *rouch* wedderis & yowis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 140.

That this is the signification is obvious from this term, though with a different orthography, being elsewhere contrasted with *Clippit*.

"That John of Hamiltoun—sall restore—to maister David Cunynghame, &c. sevin skore of yowis *clippit*, five skore of gymmer and dymmont *roche*, price of the pece owr hede thre schillingis." Ibid. A. 1493, p. 179.

ROUGH and RICHT, *adv.* 1. Entirely, Ang.

And tak her a' together, *rough and right*,
She wad na been by far four foot of height.
And for her temper maik she could hae nane,
She'd gar twa paps cast out on ae breast-bane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 35.

2. Expl. "indifferently well;" Aberd.

ROUGH and ROUND.] *Add*;

"The feast was, indeed, such as the country itself furnished; for plenty of all the requisites for a *rough and round* dinner, were always at Duncan of Knock's command." Heart M. Loth. iv. 183.

ROUGH, *s.* The coarser, also, the largest part of any thing, is vulgarly called the *rouch o't*, S.O.; q. the rough part of it.

To ROUGH, *v. a.* To fit the shoes of a horse for going on ice; *Roucht*, frosted, Loth.

ROUGH-HANDIT, ROUGH-HANDED, *adj.* Daring, violent, South of S.

"Being interrogated why he did not enter the said cottage, declares he had no warrant so to do; and that as Mucklebacket and his family were understood to be *rough-handed*, he, the declarant, had no desire to meddle or make with their affairs." Antiquary, iii. 177.

ROUGHNESS, *s.* Full house-keeping; as, "There's ay a deal o' *rouchness* about yon hous;" S.

ROUGH-RIDER, *s.* A breaker of horses, S.

—"He disappeared out of the avenue, from the wondering eyes of Mysie, who kept exclaiming, 'Safe us—he's like a *rough-rider*!'" M. Lyndsay p. 294.

ROUCHSOME, *adj.* 1. Having some degree of roughness, S.

2. Rough in manners, unpolished, rustic, S.

ROUGH-SPUN, ROUGH-SPUN, *adj.* Rude, having coarse manners, S.

"It was under the command of Hab Elliot that I made my first raide; a gay *rough spun* cout he was, and nae cannie hand for a southland valley." Perils of Man, ii. 228.

ROUCHTON, *s.* "A *rough*, strong fellow;" Gall. Encyc.

ROUDES, *s.* An old, wrinkled, ill-natured woman.] *Add*;

This term in the South of S., particularly in Roxb., denotes a strong masculine woman.

ROUDOCH, ROODROCH, *adj.* Having a sour look, or sulky appearance, Ayr.

This seems originally the same with the *adj. Roudes*.

To ROVE, *v. n.* To be in a delirium, S.] *Add*;

It seems to have been formerly used in E. in a sense nearly approaching to this. For Phillips expl. the *v.*, as not merely signifying, "to ramble about," but "to have rambling thoughts."

Cecil uses the term in a singular sense. "I praye you procure some estimat of the charges on both partes, that I may *rove* to provyde payment." Sadler's Papers, ii. 74.

I scarcely think that the meaning is, that he would ramble through the country. It is more probably a Fr. idiom, as signifying "to cast in one's mind, to turn a thing over in the way of contemplating it in all its bearings; from *rouër*, "to wheele, turn round, swing about, go, compass;" Cotgr. It is also expressive of the manœuvres of a fleet. Dict. Trev.

2. To have a great flow of animal spirits, S. *Roving* is synon. with *Ranting*, with which it is joined.

O he's a ranting roving laddie,
O he's a brisk and a bonny laddie.

Betide what will, I'll get me ready

To follow the lad wi' the Highland plaidy.

Ranting Roving Lad, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 180.

To ROVE, *v. a.* To *rove* cotton, &c.] *Add*;

"Upon the Don is—a mill for teasing, carding, and *roving* wool, and for waulking cloths." Stat. Acc. vi. 38.

"The preparation of wool by hand-cards was now laid aside; and the different manufacturers in Aberdeen sent their wool to the mills to be carded and *roved*." Thom's Hist. Aberd. ii. 151.

ROUEN, *part. pa.* Rent, torn, riven; especially applied to old pieces of dress, and to wooden dishes when split, Roxb.

Isl. *riuf-a*, Su.G. *rif-a*, lacerare.

ROUGHIE, *s.* 1. A torch used in fishing under night, Eskdale; elsewhere called *Ruffie*.

"I'm weel convinced Gabriel dropped the *roughies* in the water on purpose—he does na like to see any body do a thing better than himsell." Guy Mannering, ii. 69.

"I wonder whether this is mair pleasing to heaven than when it was lighted up wi' lamps, and candles nae doubt, and *roughies*, and wi' the mirth [apparently meant as a misnomer of *myrrh*], and the frankincense that they speak of in the Holy Scripture." Antiquary, ii. 152, 153.

2. It seems used to denote brushwood in general.

"She began to make a bustle among some brushwood which was now heaped in the cave.—"What makest thou there?" "Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you, ye desperate do-nae-good. Ye're e'en over weel off, and wots na; "it will be otherwise soon." Guy Mannering, iii. 284.

In Gloss. to the Antiquary it is expl. as also signifying "heath." This evidently belongs to the secondary sense here given.

Shall we suppose that a torch of this kind receives

its denomination, as composed of *rough* materials, and coarsely formed; or rather, as having been originally made of brushwood? If the latter be preferred, we should view this as the primary signification of the term.

ROUK, *s.* Mist.] *Add*;

Roke was used in the same sense in O.E. "Myst or *roke*. Nubula [*r. nebula*]." Prompt. Parv. "Myst or *roky*. Nubulosus [*r. nebulosus*]." "*Roke* myst. Nebula. Mephis.—*Roky* or mysty. Nebulosus. Ibid.

ROUN, *s.* Roe of fish.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Rowne* of a fysshe." Prompt. Parv.

To ROUN, ROUNE, ROUND, ROWN, *v. n.* To whisper.] *Add*, before etymon;

2. It is expl., although I hesitate as to this use of it, to "mutter like a Runic inchanter;" Gl. Ant.

It occurs in various O.E. writings: Randolph uses it as broadly as if he had been a native of Scotland.

"These two things I have oft fear'd in her Grace; and found it now needful to speak a little word thereof, because of the French, that are daily *rounding* in her lugs some tittle-talles or other." Lett. to Cecil, 1562. Keith's Hist. p. 232.

Mr. Todd has justly remarked that *Roun* is the proper orthography.

ROUND, ROUNDE, *s.* A circular turret of a castle; denominated from its form.

"So he locked the deponer in the *round* within the chamber, and tooke the key with him. Shortly thereafter, the maister returned, and the king's majestie with him to the said cabinet in the *rounde*; and the maister opening the doore, entered with the king into the said *rounde*." Henderson's Deposition, Moyases Mem. p. 304, 305.

From the same origin with the E. *s.* Fr. *ronde* a circle.

ROUND, *s.* A semicircular dike or wall, made of stone and *feal*, used as a shelter for sheep, Roxb.

ROUNABOUT, *s.* The name said to be given, in Angus, to an oatcake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb.

"Think ye that, at will, Ducholly can—gie ye neckets and *round-about*s to your coffee and clarified whey?" Tournay, p. 31.

ROUNABOUT, ROUNABOUT FIRE-SIDE, a fire-place or chimney, of a square, or rather of an oblong form; in which the grate is detached from the walls, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides, S.

"The *round-about fireside* (still by much preferred where there are a number of farm servants, and certainly by far most preferable, but for the difficulty of keeping them clear of smoke) was universally in use in the kitchen; that is, a circular grate placed upon the floor about the middle of the kitchen, with a frame of lath and plaster, or spars and matts, suspended over it, and reaching within about five feet of the floor, like an inverted funnel, for conveying the smoke; the whole family sitting round the fire within the circumference of the inverted funnel. Here was placed the *gudeman's* resting chair or wooden sopha, upon which he sat or reclined after the fatigues of

the day, listening, in those times, so dearthful of intelligence, to the news collected by the wandering beggar, or feasting his imagination upon the wonders of the lame soldier or sailor who had visited foreign countries." Pennecuk's Descr. Tweedd. Ed. 1815, N. p. 82, 83. ••

I do not recollect having seen the grate carried so far out as the middle of the kitchen: It is usually on one of the gable-ends; the wall forming a back to the seat which is immediately behind the fire. In many instances the *roundabout* is formed by a square projection from the gable.

ROUN-TREE, ROAN-TREE, ROWAN-TREE, *s.*

The Mountain-ash, S.] *Insert*, col. 2, after *skait*, l. 22; *Rowentree*, id., Yorks., Marshall.

"The most approved charm against cantrips and spells was a branch of *rowan-tree* plaited, and placed over the byre door. This sacred tree cannot be removed by unholy fingers." Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 290.

Hence the traditionary rhythm;

Roan-tree and red thread,

Puts the witches to their speed.

V. Huddleston's Notes to Toland's Hist. of the Druids, p. 283. In Loth. *Ran-tree* is the pron.

Sometimes it was worn about the body.

—Ye, sae droll, begin to tell us,

—How the auld uncanny matrons

Grew whiles a hare, a dog, or batrons;

To get their will o' carles sleepen,

Wha hae nae stauks o' *rountree** keepen,

Ty'd roun' them, whan they ride or sail,

Or sew't, wi' care, in their sark-tail.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 59.

* "Alluding to the vulgar opinion of *roun-tree* being efficacious against all sorts of charms." N.

The ancient Skaldic writers celebrate a favourite tree of the ash genus, under the name *Ygdrasill*. In the Edda Saemundi it is said;

Aser Ygdrasils

Hann er ocstr vilha.

Grimnis-Mal, str. xliii.

"The ash of *Ygdrasill*, that is the most excellent of trees." V. also str. xxxii. This tree was considered as sacred. In that very ancient poem, the *Voluspa*, it is poetically exhibited as the parent of the showers which descend into the valleys.

Ask veit eg standa hetter ygdrasill,

Thaddan koma doegguar thaers i dale falla, &c.

Ego fraxinum scio exstare *Ygdrasil* vocatam,—

Inde imbres ortum trahunt qui in valles decidunt.

Voluspa, str. xix.

In Resenius's edition of the Edda, a long description is given of it in Fable xiv. Under this tree it is said that the gods daily sit in judgment; that its branches extend throughout the world; that they shade heaven itself, &c. &c.

Gudm. Andr. in one place expl. *Ygdrasils*, arbor scientiae, (vo. *Aska*); in another *Askia Yggdrasilla*, arbor mythologica Eddae, p. 136. He renders the term, quasi Othini jumentum, vel vehiculum; *Ygg-r* being the chief and proper name of Odin, as denoting that he is the object of fear. A curious reason has been given for its receiving the designation of Odin's horse or chariot; as if he had learned the

Runic mysteries, when suspended from it:—quod forte Odinus ex ea suspensus fuerit, cum *runas* disceret. Gl. Edd. Saemund. vo. *Droevoll*.

It has been said, that the *Ygdrasill* of the Edda is the mountain-ash; and, on the ground of this assertion, supposed that the superstitions, still connected with this tree in our own country, may be regarded as minute vestiges of the Gothic mythology. I have nothing to offer in opposition to this idea. On the contrary, it seems to carry a high degree of probability; not merely from the great proximity of the Su.G. name of the tree to the term denoting magic, but from its use in regard to incantation. I find, however, no direct proof in any Icelandic work which I have had an opportunity of consulting, that our *Roun-tree* is the species of ash so highly honoured under the name of *Ygdrasill*.

ROUP, ROUPING, ROWPING, s. An outcry, &c.] *Add*;

—"In setting of fews, or any manner of tacks, attour the yearly *ronping* on Martinmass Even," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 121.

ROUPER, s. One who cries, S.] *Add*;

2. The term *rouper* is still in use, as denoting the person who sells his goods by outcry, S.

"A *rouper* is pursuing his interest, when he pays the bell-man to intimate his roup; and you will pursue your interest, when you pay the same bell-man to cry at the kirk-door, "Beware of roups."—You have a better right to keep your money than the *rouper* hath to wrest it from you." Thom's Works, p. 447.

ROUPING-WIFE, s.] Define;—A female who attends outcries, and purchases goods, for the purpose of selling them again, S.

"In 1783,—the Lord Justice-Clerk Tinwald's house was possessed by a French teacher. Lord President Craigie's house by a *rouping-wife* or sales-woman of old furniture." Stat. Acc. Edin. vi. 583.

"An unco thing this, Mrs. Howden," said old Peter Plumdamas to his neighbour the *rouping-wife*, or sales-woman,—"to see the grit folk at Lunnon set their face against law and gospel, and let loose sic a reprobate as Porteous upon a peaceable town." Heart Mid-Loth. i. 99.

ROUNALL, s. "Any circular thing, such as the moon;" Gall. Encycl.; apparently softened from E. *roundel*, id.

To **ROUSE with salt upon salt**, to change the pickle in curing fish; or rather, to cure fish by the use of the finest salt. V. **SALT UPON SALT**.

"This barrel of salmon was for the superior's consumpt in his family; and being for that use, Scots salt was sufficient; and his charter not mentioning that it was for export, he was not bound to *rouse* them with salt upon salt." Fount. Suppl. Dec. iv. 845.

This is evidently the same verb with that formerly given as *Roose*, which expresses the pronunciation. But it seems doubtful, whether, in the modern acceptation, there may not be some change of the original signification.

At first it seemed probable, that this term might be allied to Teut. *ruysch-en*, fricare; as referring to the practice of *rubbing* in the salt in the operation of curing. But I prefer Fr. *rou-ir* to steep, or wa-

ter, applied to hemp; *ruissement*, a steeping or watering of hemp; *arrous-er*, to wet, to moisten.

ROUSE, ROOSE, s. Commendation, boast, S.O.

"It is well known that the Edinburgh folk are in the main a well-informed, civilized sort of people, though a thought gi'en, as we think in the West, to making mair *rouse* about themselves than there is any needcessity for." The Steam-Boat, p. 337.

"Rachel had ay a good *rouse* of hersel," said Becky Glibbans." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 243. V. **RUSE**.

ROUSER, s. Any thing very big, of its kind, S.O.

ROUSING, ROUSAN, part. adj. 1. Properly applied to what is powerful, or vehement; as, "a *rousing* fire," one that emits a strong heat, S.O. V. **REESIN**.

Thae firds o' silk—

Had I our doughters at a candle,
They'd mak a been and *romsan* tandle.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 62.

2. Transferred to any thing large; as, a "*rousing* whud," a great lie; South and West of S.

Teut. *ruysch-en*, impetum facere; Su.G. *rus-a*, A.S. *hreos-an*, cum impetu ferri. Isl. *rosi*, tempestas turbulenta.

ROUSSILIN, adj. Bustling and cheerful, Berwicks.

A.S. *rusl-an* tumultuari. Ihre refers also to *rustl-an* id. But I have not discovered on what authority. V. vo. **Rusta**.

ROUST, ROST, s. A strong tide or current.] *Add*;

"This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, which—is called the *Roost* of Sumburgh, *roost* being the phrase assigned in these isles to currents of this description." The Pirate, i. 4.

ROUSTER, s. A stroke, a blow, Buchan.

Isl. *rosla* tumultus; *krist-a*, Su.G. *rist-a*, *ryst-a*, quater, *rist* quassatio.

To **ROUT, ROWT, v. n.** 1. To bellow.] *Add*;

3. To snore, South of S.

"The word *pay* operated like magic. 'Jock, ye villain,' exclaimed the voice from the interior, 'are ye lying *routing* there, and a young gentleman seeking the way to the place? Get up, ye fause loon, and shew him the way down the meikle loaning.'" Guy Mannering, i. 11.

A.S. *hrut-an*, "stertere, ronchisare, to snort, snore, or *rou* in sleeping;" Somner. For the v. *to rout* occurs in the same sense in O.E.

ROUT, s. Apparently, the Brent Goose, *Anas bernicla*, Linn.

"In all this province there is great store—of wild-goose, ringouse, *rouls*, whaips, shotwhaips," &c. Gordon's Geneal. Hist. Sutherland, p. 3.

Isl. *rola*, anser silvestris. V. **RUTE**, and **ROOD GOOSE**.

ROUTH, ROUCH, s. The act of rowing.] *Add*;

Sw. *rodd* id., from *ro* to row.

ROUTH, adj. Plentiful, South of S.

"The rusticity of their benisons amused me.—One wished them 'Thumpin luck and fat weans.'—A third gave them 'A *routh* aumrie and a close nieve.' Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 241. V. **ROUTH, s.**

Perhaps the genuine origin of this, as well as of the *s.* and its derivatives, is C.B. *rhwth* wide or large, vast, capacious.

ROUTHRIE, s. The same as *Routh*, Fife.

"I ne'er likit to be nipit or pinging, gie me *routhrie* o' a' thing." Saxon and Gael, i. 121.

Row, ROWE, s. A roll, a list, S.

"The devil himself started up in the pulpit like a meikle black man, and calling the *row*, every one answered,—'Here.'" *Newes from Scotl.* 1591, *Law's Memor. Pref.* xxxvii.

"When the judge hes all gathered together and none away: when the *rowe* is called, and all are present: then when one sorte shall be placed at the right hand, and the other at the left hand; then shall he fall to judgement." *Rollock on 1 Thes.* p. 225.

ROW, s. A roll of bread, S.

BAWBEEROW, s. A half-penny roll, S.

"As for the letters at the post-mistress's, as they ca' her,—they may bide in her shop-window, wi' the snaps and *bawbee rows*, till Beltane, or I loose them." *St. Ronan*, i. 34.

To ROW, Row up, v. a. To wind; as, "to *row up* a knock," to wind up a clock, S.

To ROW, v. n. To be moved with violence, S.

Now fields convuls'd like dashing waves,

Wild row alang. *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 37.

To ROW. *To Row a Nievefu*, to turn round every cut of corn, so that all the stalks may be intermingled, in order that a great part of a sheaf may be retained in the hand before it be laid in the band. A reaper does well if he can *fill the band* at three handfuls, Roxb.

"Davie saw that one half of that crop at least was shorn during the night, all standing in tight shocks, *rowed* and hooded." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 6.

To ROW, Roo, RUE. *To Row sheep*, to pluck the wool from sheep, to tear it off in the barbarous mode practised in Shetland, instead of shearing.

"It shall not be lawsum to any manner of persons to *row* sheep untill the time they be lawfullie certified by the Baillie to ane competent day, as they will essue to be holden and repute as thieves, and punished conform thereto." Act A. 1623, *Barry's Orkney*, App. p. 468.

—"That no maner of persons shall *row* or take sheep on Sunday, under whatsumever colour or pretext, under the paine of 10 libs. Scots." *Ibid.* p. 470.

"The native sheep are seldom shorn; but about the middle of May, when the fleece begins to loosen spontaneously, it is pulled off with the hand. This operation is called *rooing* the sheep. They are left very bare after it; but the people say that the wool on the animal continues much finer, when removed in this manner, than by the shears." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 211.

"If any person shall use a sheep-dog, and run therewith after his own sheep amongst his neighbour's unaccompanied, mark, *rue*, or take any home without shewing the mark, he shall pay for the first offence four angels; for the second, six angels; and for the third, or at any time under cloud of night, shall be holden and repute a common thief, and pu-

nished accordingly." *Court Laws*, App. Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 3.

This is evidently from Isl. *ry-a*, (pret. *rude*) *velere*, *eruere*, *detondere*, expl. in Dan. by Haldorson, *Tage af (uld af faarene)*; "to take the wool off sheep." The *v.* is deduced from *ru*, *vellus solox*. an entire or unshorn fleece. It is to be observed that as in Sw. *y* is sounded as *u*, it has often the same sound in Isl. V. G. Andr. lit. Y, p. 135.

Norw. *ru* is expl. "loose wool on sheep;" and *rue*, "to take the loose wool off sheep;" Hallager. This is the immediate origin of the term as used in Orkn. and Shetl.

Undoubtedly allied to this is Su.G. *ry-a*, a rough upper garment; also A.S. *reowe*, a rug, and *reok*, *rye*, *villosus*. Teut. *rouwen*, *polire rudem pannum*, indicates a similar affinity.

ROW, Roow, s. The wheel, an instrument of execution. *To break upon the row*, to break on the wheel.

"He was sentenced to be broken alive on the *row*, or wheel, and be exposed thereon for 24 hours; and thereafter the said *row*, with the body on it, to be placed between Leith and Warriston, till orders be given to burrie the body." M.S. *Abridg. Justiciary Record*, 1604. *Law's Mem. Pref.* xlix.

—"Johnne Earle of Marr—first cawsit Bell and Calder [two of the murderers of Regent Lennox] to be publickly punisht, brokin upoun the *roow*, and thus pynit to the death." *Hist. James the Sext.* p. 154.

The term may be immediately from Fr. *roué*, which denotes not only a wheel, but this barbarous mode of punishment; Cotgr. Or perhaps from Su.G. *ragbraaka* (pron. *roboka*), "to break upon the wheel;" Ihre. Belg. *rabraaken* id. In Germ. it is *rad-brechen*, for *rad* is the word denoting a wheel; Franc. id. Wachter views the term as radically Celtic; C.B. *rhod*, Ir. *rii*, *rhot*, id. The affinity of Lat. *rota* is obvious.

Under the word *RATTS*, we have seen that there is a reference to the mode of treating great criminals after death. It will be found that *Roow* and *Ratts*, although differently applied, must be traced to the same fountain. Fr. *roué* seems to have been traduced from Lat. *rota*.

I do not recollect any other instance of this barbarous mode of punishment in the history of Scotland.

To ROW, v. a. To roll wool or cotton for spinning, S.

Card it well ere ye begin,

When 'tis carded, *row'd* and spun,

Then the work is hafens done.

Tarry Woo, Herd's Coll. ii. 100.

ROWAN, ROWING, s. Wool as it comes from the cards, &c.] *Add*;

"Children are employed to lift the rolls or *rowans* from the carding engines, and unite them on the feeding-cloth," &c. *Edin. Encyclop.* vol. vii. 286.

This had been more anciently denominated a *rowe*.

"Filum, a thread. Naeta, a *rowe*." *Wedderb. Vocab.* p. 21.

ROWAND, adj. "Fyw ellis & 3 of tanne crance, fyw ellis & a half of *rowand* tanne." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1535, V. 15, p. 653.

As this refers to a *pynnokill* of skins, it is probably meant for what is called *Rone-skin*.

ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash. V. ROUN-TREE.

ROW-CHOW-TOBACCO, *s.* A game in which there is a long chain of boys, who hold each other by the hands, and one standing steadily at one of the extremities, who is called the *Pin*. Round him the rest coil, like a watch-chain round the cylinder, till the act of winding is completed. A clamorous noise succeeds, in which the cry of *Row-chow-tobacco* prevails. After giving and receiving the *fraternal hug*, they disperse; and afterwards renew the process, as long as they are in the humour of it, Teviotd.

This play would seem to have originated in an imitation of the process of a Tobacconist in winding up his *roll* round a *pin*.

ROWE, *s.* Abbrev. of a christian name, perhaps the same with *Rowie*. "*Rowe* Baty;" Acts V. iii. 393.

ROWIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Roland*. "Run, *Rowie*, hough's i' the pot," is said to have been a kimmer's warning among the Graemes of the Debateable Land.

ROWK, ROWIK, *s.* A rick of grain. "Tua *rowk*-is of bair, & ane *rowik* of quhytt;" i.e. barley and wheat; Aberd. Reg. A. 1565. V. RUCK.

To **ROWME**, *v. a.* 1. To make room.] *Add*;
3. To place, to put in a particular situation.

"We have gevin—our commissioun to—dimit and renuncie the governement,—in favouris of our said sone to that effect, that he may be inaugurat, placit and *rowmit* thairin, and the crowne royall deliverit to him," &c. Instr. of Resignation, 1567. Keith's Hist. p. 432.

Germ. *raum-en*, res ordine disponere, *suis singulas locis collocando*; Wachter.

ROWME, ROUME, ROOME, *s.* 1. Space.] *Insert*;
2. A place.

"Somwhat eastward, lies an yland named Olde Castell, a *roomie* strong of nature, and sufficient ynough to nourish the inhabitants in cornes, fische, and egges of sea fowles that build in it." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

To **ROWMIL**, *v. a.* To clear out; as, "to *rowmil* a tobacco-pipe," to clear it when it is stopped up; "to *rowmil* the fire," to clear it by poking out the ashes, Lanarks.

Teut. *rommel-en* turbare.

ROWSAN, *part. adj.* Vehement; as, "a *rowsan* fire," one that burns fiercely, S.O. V. ROUSING.

ROWSTIT, *part. adj.* This seems to be used in the same sense with *Reistit*, q. v.

"*Rowstit* fische, quhilk war not sufficient merchand guidis." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To **ROWT, ROUT**, *v. n.* Apparently, to range; S.B. ROYT.

"And at na man duellande within burghe be fundyn in manrent, nor ride nor *rowt* in feir of weir with na man bot with the king or his officiais," &c.

Parl. Ja. II. A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 50. *Ryde in rout*, Ed. 1566. *Rout*, *ibid.* p. 226, c. 13.

Su.G. *rud-a* vagari, discurrere: Teut. *rugten ende rooven*, praedari, grassari, vastare; L.B. *ruta*, praedonum cohors, whence *Rutarii* praedones, milites. V. ROYT, *v.*

ROZERED, *part. adj.* Apparently, resembling a rose.

Sweet are your looks, an' of guded nature fu'.
He'll get nae blind that chances to get you.
Your bony *rozered* cheeks, an' blinking eyn,
Minds me upon a face I've sometimes seen. ●

Ross's *Helenore*, First Ed. p. 71.

Fr. *rosier* a rose-tree; if not corr. from *rosette* "vermillion, cheek-varnish;" Cotgr.

To **ROZET**, *v. a.* To prepare with rozin, S.

Come, fiddlers, gie yir strings a twang,

An' *rozet* weel the bow.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 97.

To **RUB**, *v. a.* To rob, the common pronunciation in S.

"He says, that—a king's messenger had been stoppit and *rubbit* on the highway," &c. Rob Roy, ii. 14.

RUBBERY, *s.* Robbery, S.

"They are sair mistrysted yonder in their Parliament House about this *rubbery*." *Ibid.* p. 12.

RUBBLE, *s.* The coarsest kind of masonry, S.; pron. *q. rooble*.

"A' is whumbled in the linn beneath. I couldna hae credited that sic stane and lime, the best of ashler and *rubble*, could hae slipped awa like a feal dike." Tournay, p. 459.

In E. *rubble-stones* are said to "owe their name to their being *rubbed* and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation." Woodward. The term *rubble* itself is used as denoting rubbish. Hulot renders "*Rubell*, or little stones," by Lat. *caementa*. In S. however, the term is used to denote rough stones, of any description, such as are commonly employed in building, without being polished, but merely as hewn by the hammer.

RUBBOURIS, *s. pl.*

"That William Reoch, &c. sall—pay to Johnne the Ross of Montgrenane knycht, five li. for a pan of coppir, & x merkis for certane panyell crelis & *rubbouris*, quhilkis gudis wer spulyeit & takin be the saidis persons out of the place of Montgrenain," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 280. V. ROUBBOURIS.

Dan. *rubbe*, a basket; *rubbe af figen*, a basket of figs. L.B. *rub-us*, a measure of grain in Italy; viewed by Du Cange as synon. with Fr. *caque*, a bag, a barrel.

RUBEN, *s.* A ribbon; Fr. *id.*

"Item ane certane of *rubenis* and sewing silk." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 126.

RUBIATURE, RUBIATOUR, *s.* 1. Expl. "*rag-amuffin*."] *Add*;

2. A bully; as, "He comes out on me roaring like a *rubiator*," Roxb. It is also expl. as denoting "a swearing worthless fellow," *ibid.*

This is probably the sense in which it occurs in Davidsons's *Disours of the Estaitis* on the Deith of Mr. Knox, st. 4.

Thow wil mis ane Moderatour,
Quha's presence muft greit and small,
And terrifeit baith theif and tratour,
With all vnrewlie *Rubiatour*.

L.B. *robator* and *rubator* are both used for a robber.
This seems the same with *RABIATOR*, q. v.

RUBY BALLAT. V. BALLAT.

RUCK, *RUCK*, s. 1. A rick of corn or hay, S.] *Add*;
—I have milk-cattle enow,
And routh of good *rucks* in my yard.

Herd's Coll. ii. 68.

Rok-a saman, segetes in cumulos componere; V. rel. Ind.; *hrug-a*, *hruka*, cumulare, Halderson.

2. A small stack of any kind.

"That they nor name of thame, found, build, or
keip any stakis, or *rukkes* of heather, broome,
quhinnes, or vther fewall, within anye of the closes,
vennalis, or wast places of the said burgh, nor within
thair housis." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 628.

RUCKLE, s. A noise in the throat seeming to
indicate suffocation, Loth. V. DEDE-RUCKLE.

To the etymon there given, it may be added, that
C.B. *rhuchial* signifies "grunting, such as a hog
makes when he mixes a shrill squeaking with it;"
rhuchial-a, to grunt; from *rhuch*, a grunt; Owen.

RUCTION, s. A quarrel; to raise a *ruccion*,
to be the cause of a quarrel, S.B.

Isl. *rusk* strepitus, turbatio; *rusk-a* conturbare.

RUDAS, *adj.* 1. "Bold, masculine," Gl.

"But what can ail them to bury the auld carline
(a *rudas* wife she was) by the night time?" Anti-
quary, ii. 288.

2. It seems used as equivalent to stubborn, or to
E. *rude*.

"What I' said the king,—'he is the son then o'
that *rudas* auld carle, Robert Logan, whae harboured
the villain Bothwell in his nest o' treason on the sea
rock, and refused to gie him up to our council!"
St. Johnstoun, iii. 56. V. *ROUDES*.

To RUDDY, v. n. To make a loud reiterated
noise.] *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *ruda*, *hryd-ia*, fluctus pelagicus iteratus, Hal-
derson; from *hryd-ia* expuere.

It may be worthy of notice, however, that, in the
same language, *radda* signifies a club, Sw. *rodada*.

O.E. "*Romdyons*, or whirlewynde, Turbo,"
(Prompt. Parv.) might seem allied to our v. *to Ruddy*.

RUDDY, s. Redness, ruddy complexion, Ayrs.

"The *ruddy* of youth had fled his cheek, and he
was pale and of a studious countenance." R. Gil-
haize, i. 136.

A.S. *rudu* rubor, "rednesse or ruddinesse," Somn.
BUDDIKIN, s. V. RODDIKIN.

RUDDOCH, RUDDOCK, s. The red-breast,
Clydes.

The sun sae breem frae hint a clud,

Pour't out the lowan day;

The mayis liltit frae the thorn,

The *ruddock* down the brae.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

O.E. "*Roddek* birde. Viridarius, Frigella." Prompt.
Parv.

O cheerie sings the *ruddock* gay

Among the leaves sae green. *Old Song*.

This has been communicated to me as a word
omitted in Dict. But, as in many other instances, the
reason is not adverted to. *Ruddock* is used in the
same sense in E., although, I suspect, nearly obso-
lete. V. Johns. He improperly refers to Lat. *rube-
cola* as the origin. It is merely A.S. *rudduc* used by
Aelfric in the same sense; from *rude*, *ruber*, red;
Isl. *raud*, Su.G. *roed*, id.

RUDE, s. "The red taint of the complexion;"

Gl. Sherr. V. under *RUD*, *adj.*

RUDE DAY, s. 1. The third day of May, S.B.]
Add, after l. 33;

In Angus, the gathering of *dew*, on *Rude-day*
before dawn, has been reckoned an auspicious rite.
This has undoubtedly been transmitted from the
heathen. One of the rites employed by Medea, for
renewing the youth of *Æson*, was the use of "dew
collected before the dawn of day." Metamorph.
lib. vii. fab. 2. V. Sandys' Ovid, p. 133.

2. This designation is also given in our old Acts
to the 14th day of September.

"And als in consideratioun that the ordinare
fair-yearlie haldin within the said burcht of Craill
—was haldin—vpoun the fourtene day of Septem-
ber callit *Rudday*, quhilk fair in respect of the har-
vest wes in effect vnprofitable to the burgh," &c.

This is the day called *the Elevation of the Cross*,
Wormii Fast. Dan. In p. 142, it is marked as on
the 14th day, in p. 116 as on the 15th. In the Bre-
viarium Romanum, A. 1519, it is designed *Exaltatio
Crucis*; in the Prayer-Book of the Church of Eng-
land, the *Holy Cross*. In this sense *Rwd day* is used
also by Wintown. "*Rwd day* [exaltation of the ho-
ly cross] —14th September." Cron. ii. 524.

The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in
Lanarkshire, and perhaps in some other counties, al-
though in the North of S. this term is confined to
the 3d of May. From this day (in September) a
calculation is made as to the state of the atmosphere.
For it is said, that if the deer lie down dry, and rise
dry on *Rude-day*, there will be *sae onks* of dry
weather. This probably refers to *Rude-enyn*, i. e.
the wake or vigil of *Rude-day*.

In Roxb. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which
corresponds with the 14th old style.

RUDESMESS, RUDESMAS, s. A designation given
to a certain term in the year, Dumfr.; the
same with *Rude-day*, as used in sense 2.

To RUDJEN, v. a. To beat, Ayrs.

Perhaps corr. from Gael. *rusg-am*, to strike vehe-
mently; if not originally the same with *Ruddy*, v.
To RUE, v. a. To pluck.

"That none *rue* sheep on Sunday, under the
pain of £10." Acts, Shetl. Survey, App. p. 5. V.
Row, v.

RUE. To *take the rue*, to repent of a proposal
or bargain, S.

"Or maybe he may hae *ta'en the rue*, and kena
na how to let me wot of his change of mind." Heart
M. Loth. iv. 51.

RUE-BARGAIN, s. Smart-money paid for casting
a bargain, S.

"He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bar-
gain* to the man who had bought his poney, before

he could get it back again." Rob Roy, ii. 306. V. REW, v.

RUF, *adj.* Rough. "*Ruf* sparris;" Aberd. Reg. To RUFF, *v. a.* To put in disorder, South of S. Ruffle, Eng. Ruff is used by Spenser.

Sandy rase—his bonnet daddit—

Begged a kiss—gat nine or ten;

Then the hay, *sae ruffed* an' saddit,

Towzlet up that nane might ken.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 159.

Teut. *ruyven* signifies to cast the feathers or hair; Su.G. *ruf*, ruptura.

RUFFY, *s.* 1. A wick clogged with tallow, &c.] *Add*;

In Prompt. Parv. we find mention made of a "*Ruffe* candell," expl. by "*Hirsepa*; *Fimale*."

2. The blaze or torch used in fishing by night with the *Lister*, Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes.

To RUG, *v. a.* 3. To spoil, to plunder.] *Add*;

—"Or your forbears—to have bene ignorantis of God and ydolaturis; and yow (safing your dew honouris we speike) quha *rugis*, as ye may, fra God and all godly use, to your awin ketchingis, to be the trew discipulis of Christe?" N. Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. 207. *Snatches*, Margin.

Hence the phrase,

To RUG AND RIVE, to carry off by mere violence, implying the idea of a contention for possession, S.

"Never mind, Baillie," said Ensign Maccombich, 'for the gude auld times of *rugging and riving* (pulling and tearing) are come back again, and Sneckus Mac-Sneckus, and all the rest of your friends, maun give place to the longest claymore." *Waverley*, ii. 297.

RUGGING AND RIVING, 1. A phrase commonly used as equivalent to tearing and scrambling, pulling and hauling, in a quarrel or contest, S.

"This is the time that the people of God should be at holding and drawing, *rugging and riving*, ere the enemies of our Lord possess his crown, and bruik it with peace." *Cloud of Witnesses*, Test. J. M'Colm.

2. It often conveys the idea of the rapacity shewn in seizing and carrying off the property of others, S.

"A weel, ye spe,—this was a job in the auld times o' *rugging and riving* through the hail country, when it was ilka ane for himsel—when nae man wanted property if he had strength to take it, or had it langer than he had power to keep it." *Antiquary*, ii. 240.

"*Rugging and Riving*, tearing and pulling;" Gl. Antiq.

RUGGING AT THE HEART, a phrase used in the Highlands, and explained of hunger.

"Having been dying at home these two years with the *rugging at the heart*, I advised him to get the Doctor to her."—"The *craving* or *rugging at the heart*, i. e. hunger, is a disease but too frequent among the Highlanders." N. Saxon and Gael, i. 153.

RUG-SAW, *s.* Said to be a wide-toothed saw, S.

"The spears were of such size that a *rugg saw*

was made out of each, and still to be seen here." Stat. Acc. P. Roxburgh, xix. 135.

Perhaps the same called a *drug saw*, Inventories, p. 255.

RUH-HED, *s.* A species of turf for fuel, S.

"Gae 'wa' an' clod on a creel fu' a *ruh-heds* on the ingle." Saint Patrick, ii. 319. "Turfs for fuel, which are cut without paring off the grass, are expressively called *ruh-heds*, i. e. rough-heads." Ibid. N.

RUIFF-SPAR, *s.* A spar for a roof; "*Ruiff sparris*," Aberd. Reg.

This phraseology occurs in our Rates, A. 1611.

"Double *roofe sparres*;—single *roofe sparres*;—wicker sparres;—aiken *roofe sparres*."

RUIL, *s.* An awkward female romp, Lanarks.; pronounced like Fr. *rue*.

Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason of being light-headed;" Sewel. Isl. *rugl-a* effutire; turbare; *rugl*, ineptiae, gerrae; confusio; *rol-a* vagari; Su.G. *rull-a*, in gyrum agere vel agi; q. to be still in a giddy and unsettled state.

To RUYNATE, *v. a.* To destroy, to bring to ruin.

—"Haveing diligentlie and advysitlie considerit the estat of the burcht of Dunbartane, being in danger to be *ruynatit* be the violent cours of the river of Levin and rage of sea, whereby gif tymous remede be nocht provydit, in verie schorte tyme the hail towne sall be carryit away and distroyit," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1607, Ed. 1814, p. 376.

L.B. and Ital. *ruinare*, destruere.

To RUINT, RUNT, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise as in grinding. "Hear, how that cow's *ruintin*."—"Runtin' and eatin'." The term is generally applied to the noise made in eating rank vegetable food, as turnips, Berwicks. It appears to be synon. with *Ramsh* and *Ranah* or *Runsh*. V. REUNDE, ROOND.

I scarcely think that this is corr. from C.B. *rhincian*, to creak, to gnash; whence *rhincyn*, a grinding noise. Perhaps it is rather from A.S. *ryn-an*, *rugire*, pret. *rynde*; *ryn*, fremitus, *rugitus*.

RUL, *s.* (Gr. *v.*) A young horse, Shetl.

Isl. *rolle* signifies circumscription. But whether this be a cognate term is doubtful.

RULE-O'ER-THOUM, *adv.* Slapdash, off hand, without consideration, without accuracy; equivalent to the phrase, "By rule o' thoom," i. e. thumb. To do any thing *rule-o'er-thumb*, is to do it without a previous plan, without arrangement, Roxb.

This, I suspect, is a corr. of the more common phrase, *Rule o' thum*, (pron. *thoom*.) V. under THUMB.

RULIE, *adj.* Talkative, Upp. Lanarks.

This term rather corresponds with E. *brawling*.

Isl. *rugl-a* nugari, *rugl* nugae. It seems to be the same term which enters into the composition of *Campruly*, q. v.

RULESUM, *adj.* Wicked, worthless; or horrible.

—"Thay thocht na thing mair *rulesum* than to trubil sa haly and religiis pepill, perseverant as asperit, in contineual veneracioun of the goddis." Bel-

lenden's T. Liv. p. 36. Violari ducerent nefas; Boeth.

Perhaps from O.Fr. *roille*, mechant, haïssable, Roquefort; or Isl. *hroll-r* horror, *hroll-a*, *hryll-a*, horre, whence *hryllilegr* horrendus.

RULLION, *s.* 1. A shoe of rough untanned leather.] *Add*;

3. A rough ill-made animal, Gall. V. **RAULLION**.

4. A *rough rullion*, also metaph. used to denote a man who speaks his mind freely and roughly, Fife.

5. *Scabbit rullion*, a person overrun with the itch, Roxb.; probably from the *roughness* in the skin produced by this loathsome disorder.

RULLION, *s.* A sort of bar or pilaster in silver work.

"Betwixt each statue arises a rullion in forme of a dolphin, very distinct." Inventories, p. 340.

Fr. *roulons*, petits barreaux ronds.—*Scansula*.—On nomme encore *roulons*, les petites balustrades des bancs d'église. Dict. Trev.

RUM, *adj.* Ingenious, especially in mischief or wickedness, Roxb., Galloway.

RUM-COVE, *s.* Expl. "a droll fellow," Lanarks.

Both these are cant E. terms. "Rum, fine, good, valuable. *Rum Cove*, a dexterous or clever rogue;" Grose's Class. Dict.

It is not improbable that *Rum* is an old word, perhaps the same with *Roume*, wide, spacious, A.S. *rum* amplius. Lye gives as one sense of this term, faustus, happy, lucky. *Rum-geofa* signifies liberal, open-handed, large-hearted; Somner.

RUMBALLIACH (gutt.), *adj.* 1. Stormy, applied to the weather, Roxb.

2. Quarrelsome; as, "a *rumballiach* wife," a woman given to bráwls, ibid.

This word has greatly the appearance of a Gael. one. But I find none that have any resemblance. Isl. *rumba* has precisely the first sense,—which seems to be the primary one; *procella pelagica*, Haldorson. Shall we suppose that this term has been compounded with *alag*, in pl. *aloeg*, dirae fatales, expl. by Dan. *forhekselse*, enchantment; q. *rumbaaloeg*, "a storm at sea raised by the weird sisters," or "by enchantment?" As used in the second sense, it might thus denote one agitated by the furies, as in Isl. *At vera i aloegum*, furiiis agitari.

RUMGUMPTION, **RUMMILGUMPTION**, **RUMBLE-GUMPTION**, *s.* Insert as definition;—What is common; called "rough sense;" a considerable portion of understanding, obscured by confusion of ideas, awkwardness of expression, or precipitancy of manner, S.

"Ye sud hae stayed at hame, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummelgumption*." Perils of of Man, i. 78.

The etymon given of the word, in the form last mentioned, is confirmed by the remark commonly made in regard to one who is viewed as having more sound than sense; "He has a gude deal o' the *rumble*, but little o' the *gumption*," Roxb.

RUMGUNSHOCH, *adj.* Rocky, stony; ap-

plied to soil or a piece of ground, in which many stones or fragments of rock appear, Ayr.

RUMGUNSHOCH, *s.* A coarse unpolished person, ib.

RUMLIEGUFF, *s.* A rattling foolish fellow, Mearns.

From *rummil*, to make a noise, and *guff*, a fool.

To **RUMMAGE**, *v. n.* To rage, to storm, Roxb.

RUMMAGE, *s.* An obstreperous din, ibid.

Isl. *rumsk-a* signifies barriere, to bray as an elephant, and *rumsk* barritus. As *rumba* is *procella pelagica*; *rumbung-r* is expl. *caligo pelagica*, cum odore procelloso; Haldorson. From the sense given to the noun, it might seem allied to the E. verb, as referring to the noise made in searching. One is not quite satisfied with Skinner's derivation from Teut. *raum-en* to empty. E. *rummage* might be at first used in a ludicrous sense; from Ital. *romaggio*, O. Fr. *romivage*, a pilgrimage to Rome; in order to expose the absurdity of roaming to such a distance under pretence of religion, or for procuring relics.

RUMMELSHACKIN, *adj.* Raw-boned, loose-jointed, Berwicks.; synon. *Shacklin*, q. making a *rumbling* noise in motion.

RUMMILGAIRIE, *s.* A rambling or roving person, a sort of romp; without including the idea of any evil inclination or habit, South of S.

Teut. *rommel-en*, turbare et grassare; robustè et celeriter sursum deorsum, ultro citroque se movere; Gaer, prorsus, omninò; Kilian. q. "completely-unsettled."

RUMMISS, *s.* A loud, rattling, or rumbling noise, Clydes.

—"Down cam the wearifu' milkhouse, an' the hajll en' o' the byre neest it, wi' an awsome *rummiss*, dingan' the cheese-rack, boins, curries, an' hannies, a' to smash." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503. V. REIMIS.

To **RUMMLE**, *v. a.* To stir about; as, "to *rummle* potatoes," when mixed with any liquid, Clydes. Teut. *rommel-en*, celeriter movere.

RUMMLE-HOBBLE, *s.* A commotion, a confusion, Perth.

Teut. *rommel-en* to make a noise, and *hobbel-en*, a word of a similar meaning, for increasing the sense; formed like Teut. *hobbel-lobbel*, &c.

RUMMLEKIRN, *s.* A gullet on rocky ground, Gall.

"*Rummlekirns*, gullets on wild rocky shores, scooped out by the hand of nature; when the tide flows into them in a storm, they make an awful *rumbling* noise; in them are the surges *churned*." Gall. Encycl.

To **RUMP**, *v. a.* To deprive one of all his money or property; a phrase often applied to a losing gamester; as, "I'm quite *rumped*," Fife; synon. *Runk*.

Perhaps in allusion to an animal whose tail is cut off very near the *rump*.

RUMPLE, **RUMPI**, *s.* 1. The rump.] *Add*;

—Some ahint a craig

Stan' snugly, shaded frae the burning day;

An' rub their yeuky *rumples* on the turf.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 61.

RUMPLE-BANE, s. The rump-bone, S.
But he has gotten an auld wife,
And she's come hirplin hame;
And she's fa'n o'er the buffet-stool,
And brake her *rumple-bane*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 229.

RUMPLE-FYKE, s. A designation for the itch,
when it has got a firm seat, Galloway.
Sue Cumberlaw an' Helen Don
In jumping o'er a dyke, man,
Fell, belly-flaught, on Doctor John
Wha cur'd the *rumple-fyke*; man.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 91.

From *rumple* and *fyke*, q. v.; because a person, who is very bad with this disorder, like a farsy horse, rubs his back against a tree or wall for the purpose of removing the itchiness.

RUMPTION, s. A noisy bustle within doors,
driving every thing into a state of confusion;
as, "to kick up a *rumption*," Roxb.

Apparently formed from Lat. *rump-ere*; as giving the idea of every thing being *broken* to pieces.

RUMPUS, s. A disturbance, a tumult, Roxb.;
corr. perhaps from Fr. *rompue*, a rout, a discomfiture.

RUN, part. pa. Having one's stock of any thing exhausted, with the prep. *of* added; as, "I'm *run o' snuff*," my snuff is done, S.B., run short of.

To RUNCH, v. n. To grind with the teeth, to craunch, Upp. Lanarks.

RUNCH, s. The act of grinding any harsh edible substance, *ibid*.

Fr. *rong-er* to gnaw; to chew; to champ; O.Fr. *run-ier* corrodor, manger; Roquefort.

RUNCH, s. An iron instrument for wrenching or twisting nuts on screw-bolts, Roxb.; evidently corr. from E. *to wrench*, or Teut. *renck-en* torquere.

RUNCHES, s. pl. Wild mustard.] *Add*;

"The ground, if it is much duned, runs excessively to *runches*, skellochs, &c. and is full of quickens and couch grass." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 80.

"*Runches* and *Runchballs*; carlock [i. e. charlock,] when it is dry and withered;" A.Bor. Ray's Coll. p. 59. V. SKELLOCH.

RUNCHIE, adj. Raw-boned; as, "a *runchie* queyn," a strong, raw-boned woman; Fife.

Supposed to be borrowed from the coarse appearance of the largest kind of wild mustard-seed, called *runches*.

To RUND, v. n. V. ROOND.

RUND, Roon, s. 1. A border.] *Add*;

"*Runds* of cloath ilk three thousand ells"—duty fixed in bullion at "one ounce." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 253.

RUNG, s. 1. Any long piece of wood, &c.] *Add*;
Sair sair he pegh'd, and feught against the storm,
But aft forfaughen turn'd tail to the blast,
Lean'd him upo' his *rung*, and tuke his breath.

The Ghaist, p. 2.

"As the law of nature admits of self-defence, so are not the proportion or disproportion of arms considered in law in a strict sense, or arithmetically with

respect to the length, breadth, or sharpness of one weapon in comparison with another; but in a larger sense, and geometrically, as the law says, i. e. with respect to the strength, fierceness, and vigour of one man, though without any other arms than his limbs, or but a staff or *rung*, in comparison with an assaulted feebler man, though having a sword and deadly weapon." MacLaurin's Crim. Cases, p. 29.

Insert, as sense

2. A spoke, Ettr. For.

Teut. *ronghe*, fulcrum sive sustentaculum duarum currus extremitatum; Kilian.

RUNG-WHEEL, s. As there are two wheels in a corn-mill, which work into one another, the one which has cogs drives the other, and is called the *cog-wheel*, the other, from its having spokes or *rungs*, is called the *rung-wheel*, Roxb.

RUNG IN, part. pa. Worn out by fatigue; applied to men or horses, that are so exhausted by running that they cannot contend for victory any longer; Fife.

This may be viewed as an additional sense of the v. *to RING in*. V. the origin of the phrase there given.

RUNGATT, adj. Errat. for *Runigaitt*, as elsewhere. Fr. *renegat*.

"This fed sow,—his face being sweating, and froathing at the mouth like ane bair, spatt at Mr. George Wischart, saying, Quhat answeria thow to this, *rungatt* traitour theife, quhilk we have dewlie proved be sufficient witnes againes the?" Pitcottie's Cron. p. 460. *Runigaitt*, p. 472.

RUNGAND, part. pr. Raging. V. RING, v.

To RUNGE, v. a. "To rummage, to search with avidity;" Gall. Encycl.; probably a variety of *Reenge*.

RUNJOIST, s. A strong beam laid along the side of the roof of a house which was to be covered with thatch, Aberd. *Pan* synonym. Lanarks.

"Strong spars, called *runjoists*, were laid along side of the roof." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 129.

To RUNK, v. a. 1. To attack or endeavour to undermine one's character, Ayrs.

2. To satirize, *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to A.S. *wreno* fraud, dolus; or Teut. *wronok*, *wronck*, injuria; latens odium.

RUNKLY, adj. Wrinkled, shrivelled, S.

He fell a prey to *runkly* eild,
An's trampit aff afore us.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 204.

RUNNER, s. In cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the fore-part of the carcass under the breast, S. V. NINE-HOLMS.

RUNNIE, s. A hog, Shetl.

Isl. *runn*, verres non castratus, Su.G. *ronn* id. This derives these terms from *ron*, an old word signifying pruritus, lascivia.

RUNNICK, s. A kennel, a drain, Shetl.

Isl. *renna* canalis.

RUNRIG, RIN-RIG, s. 1. Applied to land belonging to different owners.] *Add*;

"Landis lyand togidder in *rin-rig*, and eek pos-

tenand and occupyt be divers and sindrie persounis, everie ane of thame may be compellit, at the instance of ane uther, to concur in keiping of gude nichtbourheid ane with the uther, in tilling, labouring, sawing, scheiring, pastouring, and dykeing, and in all uther thingis pertening to gude and thriftie nichtbourheid." Balfour's Pract. p. 546, 537. V. NYGHTBOURHEID.

RUNSE, *s.* "The noise a sharp instrument makes, peircing flesh;" Gall. Encycl.

Fr. *roncé*, "hurled, or making a whurring noise;" Cotgr. Or from *rong-er*, to gnaw, as denoting the sound made by this operation. V. RANSH, RUNSH, *v.*

RUNSY, *s.* A common hackney horse.

Vpon ane rude *runsy* he ruscht out of toun,

In ane ryall array he rydis full richt

Euin to the montane— *Rauf Coilyear*, D. j. a.

Rouncie, id. Chaucer. Prol. v. 392.

He rode upon a *rouncie*, as he couthe.

L.B. *runcin-us*, equus minor, gregarius; Du Cange. O.Fr. *roncin*, *ronchi*, *ronci*, cheval de service; Roquefort. C.B. *rhwnsi*, a rough-coated horse, a pack-horse; Owen.

RUNT, *s.* 1. The trunk of a tree.] *Insert*, as sense 3. The tail of an animal; properly, the upper part of it; Galloway.

The cow was missed at the slap,

At milking time at e'en—

"Upo' the hill," the callant cries,

"She cock'd her gaucy runt."

Davidson's Seasons, p. 50.

4. "A short person;" Gall. Encycl.

RUNT, *s.* 1. An old cow, S.B.]

2. Give as definition—An opprobrious designation for a female, generally one advanced in life, with the adj. *ould* prefixed, S.

Analogy seems to dictate that this is the secondary sense of the term as denoting an old cow. For in the north of England, a woman is said to be *runted* when she is fifty years old; it being a question sometimes put to a son, "Is your mother *runted* yet?"

Isl. *hrund* is expl. mulier; but poetically, from the name of a heathen goddess. It also signifies, Mulier libertina.

To RUNT, *v. n.* To bounce, to prance, to caper; to rush forth, Galloway.

Forth frae the house away they *runted*;

Swearing their wroth wuld ne'er be blunted,

While liv'd a clan,

That wuld wi' gun or braid-sword dunt it,

Wi' man to man.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 35.

Frae the hills he hameward *runted*. *Ibid.* 39.

This term, as necessarily including the idea of impetuosity, is most probably from Isl. *runle*, a boar not gelded, (Verel.) Su.G. *ronle*, *runle*, id. from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia. Hence also *ronsk* a stallion; Germ. *ranz-en* coire. If this conjecture be well founded, *runt* may be viewed as resembling *Brainge* not only in signification, but in traduction.

There may be some affinity between this term and the well-known phrase used by Shakespear, *Aroint thee witch!* (Macbeth); especially as "*Rynt you, witch*, quoth Besse Locket to her mother," is a proverbial phrase in Cheshire. V. Ray, Grose.

If, however, we suppose *rynt* to be an abbreviation, and *aroint* to be the original pronunciation; the term might perhaps be viewed as a corr. of Fr. *arry avant*, "on afore, away there hoe; from the Carter's cry, *Arry*;" Cotgr.

RUNTHEREOUT, *s.* A vagabond, one who has no fixed residence, who lives as it were *sub dio*, S.; rather *rinthereout*.

"The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe among these Highland *runthereouts*." Waverley, iii. 132.

From the *v.* to *run* or *rin*, and the adv. *thereout*, out of doors, in the open air. V. THAIROWT.

RUNWULL, *adj.* "A person is said to be *runwull*, when out of the reach of the law;" Gall. Encyc. V. WILL, *adj.*

RURALACH, *s.* "A native of the rural world;" Gall. Encyc.

RUSE, *s.* Boast. *Tume ruse.*] *Add*;

Come, fill us a cog of swats,

We'll mak nae mair loom roose.

Maggie's Tocher, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 78.

RUSH, *s.* A sort of flux or diarrhoea in sheep, when first put upon new or rank pasture, Teviotd., Loth.

"Purging, or *Rush*. Mr. Stevenson. Diarrhœa, or *Rush*. Mr. Laidlaw." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 407.

RUSH, *s.* An eruption on the skin, S. Hence *rush-fever*, the vulgar name for scarlet fever, S. Lancash. *rash* must be originally the same; although used in a more limited sense, as defined by T. Bobbins, "a sort of itch with infants." Both terms seem formed from synon. verbs; for *rasch* signifies to *rush*, to break out forcibly.

RUSHIE, *s.* A broil, a tumult, Fife.] *Add*;

Su.G. Isl. *rusk* strepitus, turbatio; *rusk-a* turbare, conturbare; Su.G. id. motitare, concutere.

To RUSK, *v. n.* To scratch, to claw with vehemence, Fife. It is often conjoined with a synon. term; as, *Ruskin' and clauwin'*.

Teut. *ruysch-en*, rectius *ruyd-sch-en*, scabere, terere, fricare; Kilian. He views *ruyd*, scabies, as the origin; Germ. *raud*.

To RUSK, *v. n.* To pluck roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin' at it*, Fife; to *Tusk*, synon.

Sic *ruskit*, bandless graith

Wad haud a warld a-steer.

MS. Poem.

RUSKIE, *s.* 3. A hive for bees, S.B.] *Add*;

Teut. *ruysche*, *ruysse*, nassa viminibus contexta; aviarius; et alveus apum. I have observed, however, that Lhuyd expl. alveare by Arm. *ryskan*.

4. A coarse straw-hat worn by peasant-girls and others, for defending their faces from the sun, Roxb., Mearns.; synon. *Bongrace*.

RUSKIE, *adj.* Healthy and stout, as, "He's a *ruskie* fallow," a vigorous young man; "That's a *ruskie* fychel," that is a stout healthy young foal, Upp. Clydes.

This seems radically the same with *RASCH*, *RASH*, q. v. Isl. *roesk-r*, Su.G. Dan. *rask*, strenuus, fortis.

RUTEMASTER, RUTMASTER, ROOTEMASTER

S A B

TER, s. The captain of a troop of horse; the same with *Ritmaster*, q. v.

"Appointit—S' Johne Broun to be—*rulemaster* of on of the saidis troopes, and—Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, and Williame Stewart, to be *rootemasteris* of the wther two troopes." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 45.

"We lost also four lievetenant colonells, together with a number of *rutmasters*, captaines, lievetenants and ensignes." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 67.

Monro uses the term, as if it had denoted a situation superior to that of a captain, corresponding with *major*. No distinction is made, however, by lexicographers. V. *RITMASTER*.

RUTH, adj. Kind. "*Ruth* and ready," still disposed to shew kindness, Ayrs.

"She has been a most excellent wife, and a decent woman, and had aye a *ruth* and ready hand for the needful." The Provost, p. 254.

A.S. *hreo-v-ian* misereri: *Mec hreoweth*, me miseret; Lye.

RUTHER, RUTHYR, s. Rudder.] *Add*; O.E. "*Rothyr* of a shyp. Amplustre. Temo," &c. Prompt. Parv.

To **RUTHER, v. n.** 1. To storm, to bluster, Mearns.

S A C

2. To roar, *ibid.* V. **RUTHER, s.**

RUTHIE, s. The noise occasioned in the throat or breast by oppressed respiration, Aberd.

A.S. *hrut-an*, Isl. *hriot-a*, (pret. *hraut*), *ronchos* *du-cere*, *stertere*; *hrot*, *hryt-r*, *ronchus*. Hence O.E. to *roul*, to snore.

RUTTERY, s. Lechery.

Thocht scho bewitcheit wald in *ruttery* ring,
The nobillis sould nether of thir enduire,
That lowne to leif, nor her to be his huire.

Declaration, &c. Poems 16th Cent. p. 271.

From Fr. *ruil*, the rut of deer. Skinner gives different etymons of the Fr. word. But perhaps it may be more properly traced to Su.G. *rut-a* *vagari*, *discurrere*; as brute animals, in the *rutting* state, run from place to place. Seren., on the E. word, refers to Goth. *rhutur* a ram, and *raut-a* to bellow.

RUWITH, Sir Gawan and Sir Gal.

Instead of *outwith*, as I had conjectured, this, in the MS. in the library of Lincoln Cathedral, is *with inn*.

Wih inn was a chapelle, a chambir, and ane haille.
Laing's Early Pop. Poetry, st. 35.

Perhaps it had been originally *in with*, written according to our established mode.

S.

To **SAB, v. n.** I. To sob, S.

I may sit in my wee croo house.

At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary;

I may think on the day that's gae,

And sigh and *sab* till I grow weary,

Jacobite Relics, i. 46.

Nae mair that dear Parnassian queen

Now foots the dance on carpet green,

But greets by turns, an' dights her een',

An' sighs an' *sabs*.

A Scott's Poems, p. 132.

2. Metaph. applied to the elastic motion of a wooden floor, occasioned by the fall of a heavy body, or by the starting of any of the joists, Loth.

3. Metaph. used to express the fading of flowers.

Nae mair he early gilds the morn,

(Now all the flowrets *sab*)

To visit chilly Capricorn,

Hence he forsakes the Crab.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 27.

SAB, s. A sob, S.

O dool! when'er they saw him gane,

They rais'd a lamentation,

An' yells, an' *sabs*, and mony a grane

Declar'd their deep vexation.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 203.

A.S. *seob*, planctus.

To **SAB, v. n.** To subside, to settle down, Loth.

"How comes it that this dore does na shut *sae* close as it used to do?" "It is because that part of the floor has *sabbit* a wee." *Seg* synonym. S.B.

I have observed no word to which it can be supposed to have any affinity, except perhaps Isl. *sef-a* *sedare*, whence *sefun* *sedatio*; G. Andr. p. 204.

SACHLESS, adj. Useless, unavailing.

"May the great spirit of the elements shield thee," said he. 'An' wha may he be, carle, an it be your will?' said Ringan, 'An' wha may ye be that gie me sic a *sachless* benediction?' *Perils of Man*, i. 14.

This is the same with *Sackless*; but pron. in Ettr. For. in a guttural way, q. *sachless*.

"Ben [being] doitrified with thilke drynke, and *sachless* and dizzye with lowtyn—I tint ilka spunk of ettlyng quhair the dor laye." *Hogg's Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

Both *Sachless* and *Sackless* are originally the same with *Saikless*, *Saykles*, guiltless. For A.S. *sacleas* does not only signify, sine culpa, but also, contentione vacuus, quietus; and was most probably used to denote, not merely the legal state of one, as free from blame or prosecution, but his moral character, as indisposed to injure another. Hence, by a transition similar to that of E. *innocent*, it has been used, not only to denote one who is simple or guileless, but a person of weak understanding. Thus, A.Bor. "it is used to signify, a weak, simple person, an idiot, or natural;" Grose. V. **SACKLESS**.

SACKETY, *adj.* Short and thick; as, "a *sackety* bodie," a little thick person, Roxb.; q. as resembling a stuffed *sack*, or small sack.

SACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Useless, silly, feeble, good for nothing; as, "*sackless* mortal," Roxb.
2. Simple, Dumfr.; nearly obsolete.

"Thank ye for no ganging growling awa' w' thae *sackless* coofs—to seek your fortune asunder frae the lawful head o' your house, and among the cauld heartit fremit." Blackw. Mag. May 1820. p. 167.

"*Sackless* callant! *sackless* callant! louping on the green tap o' Lagghill wi' a gang o' raving gomerals, —then snooling among rags and rams horns, with a horde of deaving gypsies." Ibid. June 1820, p. 281.

SACRATE, *adj.* Sacred.

"Thay departit of the ciete—and past owre the river of Anien, to the *sacrate* montane, thre milis fra Rome." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 155. *Sacram* montem, Boeth. Lat. *sacrat-us*, id.

SACRE, *s.* A piece of artillery, E. *saker*.

"Item, in the postroune [postern gate] ane *sacre* of found garnisit and mountit as is abone writtin." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 167.

Denominated, like the falcon, from a species of hawk, in allusion to its destructive character.

To **SACRE**, *v. a.* To consecrate.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Sacryn* or *halowen*. Consecro." Prompt. Parv.

SACRISTER, *s.* One who has the charge of the utensils of a church; the same with *Sacrist* and *Sacristan*, E.

—"The tenementis, houssis and yairdis lyand be-
syd the Brigend of Drumfreis, quhilkis pertinit of
auld to the *sacristeris* and prebendaries of the col-
lege kirk of Lincludene, &c." Acts Ja. VI. V. iv. 665.

L.B. *sacristar-ius*, *sacristan-us*, *sacrista*, id.

SAD, *adj.* 4. Close, compact, cohesive, S.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Sad* or *harde*. Solidus." Prompt. Parv.
5. Heavy, S.

"The longer the ströake be in comming it commeth
down the *sadder*." Z. Boyd's Balme of Gil. p. 41.

"A.Bor. *sad* heavy; particularly applied to bread,
as contrary to *light*;" Grose.

Mr. Todd, I observe, has incorporated this sense.
8. *Sad* is applied to colour, as denoting one that
is grave, (as in sense 1.,) or not gaudy; dark,
as opposed to light.

"Item, ane gowne of *sad* crammasay velvot, with
ane braid pasment of gold & silvir, lynit with cram-
masy satyne, furnist with buttonis of gold." Inven-
tories, A. 1539, p. 33. V. CRAMMASAY.

The word is used in this sense in E.

9. Expl. as signifying great, Aberd.

SADLY, *adv.* 2. Closely, compactly.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Sadly*. Solids. Mature. Adverbia." Prompt. Parv.

To **SAD**, *v. n.* To press down, Lanarks., South
of S.; synon. *Sag*.

Sandy rase—his bonnet daddit—

Then the hay, sae ruffed and *saddit*,

Towzlet up that nane might ken.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 159.

O.E. id. "*Saddyn* or *maken sadde*. Solido. Con-
solido." Prompt. Parv.

* **SADDLE**. To put one to a' the seats o' the
Saddle, to nonplus, to gravel one, S.; obvi-
ously borrowed from the uneasy sensations of
one who feels his seat on horseback too hard
for him.

SADDLE-SICK, *adj.* Having the posteriors exco-
riated in consequence of riding, S.

"I trow ye'll fin' this a saft easy seat,—weel do
I ken what it is to be *saddle-sick* mysel." The En-
tail, i. 49.

SADDLE-TAE-SIDE, *adv.* A term used to denote
the mode in which women ride, Gall.

"*Saddle-tae-side*, the way females sit on the sad-
dle, to one side;" Gall. Enc.

Tae signifies to; or perhaps the one.

SADE, *SAID*, *s.* A sod, or turf; a sod for burn-
ing, a thicker kind of turf, consisting not merely
of the surface, but of a considerable part of the
soil which lies above the peats; Loth., Lanarks.,
Berwicks. The *sade*, the sward.

When he was young, nae yalder chield

Out o'er the *sade* could gae.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 18.

—Flow'rs nod fair the deep green *sade* aboon.

Ibid. 1811, p. 93.

Isl. *syde*, ager tam sativus quam inhabitatus, a
Suio.Goth. *sac* seminare; Seren. This he views as
the origin of E. *sod*. Teut. *sæd* satio, from *sæy-en*
to sow; *sæde* cespes, gleba.

SADDILL CURRELL, the Curule chair.

"Be exampill of thir Hetruschis, the *Saddill Cur-
rell* and the Pretexte Gounne war brocht up in Rome." Bellenden's T. Liv. p. 15. Sella curulis, Boeth.

Lat. *sedit-e*, A.S. *setel*, a seat.

SADJELL, *s.* "A lazy unwieldy animal;" Gall.

Enc.; probably from *Sad*, heavy, like C.B. *sa-
diawol*, of a firm tendency, from *sad* firm.

SAE, *adv.* So, S.; *scay*, Yorks. V. SA.

SAE, *s.* A tub. V. SAY, SAYE.

SAEBIENS, **SAEBINS**, *conj.* Since, S.] *Add*;

2. If so be, used hypothetically, S.

"I turn't at the lin, jealousying that ye wad be a'
hame afore me, an' *sæbins* ye warn, maybe some
hill stravauger wad hae seen or hard tell o' ye." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

SAFER, *s.* Instead of damages, R. The reward
given for the safety of any thing; E. *salvage*.

SAFER, *adv.* In asfar; *safar*, *sefar*, Aberd. Reg.

"The custumaris at thar comptis making to be
chargit with sa mony unce of ilk serplar [sem-
plar?] in the forme abone writtin, and to be dis-
chargit of *safar* as thai deliuer to the said warden and
changeour." Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 172.

SAFER, *s.* The sapphire; a precious stone.

"Item, a grete *safar* set in gold." Invent. p. 9.

Belg. *safier*, Sw. *safir*, id.

SAFERON, *s.* A head-dress anciently worn in
Scotland. V. SCHAFFRON.

SAFRIE, *s.* V. SEFOR.

SAFT, *adj.* 3. Tranquil, quiet, &c.] *Add*; S.

4. Not vehement or ardent. "*Saft* fire makes sweet
malt [malt];" D. Ferguson's Prov. No. 741.

5. Moist, drizzling, S.

"A drizzling morning, good madam."—"A fine *saft* morning for the crap, Sir," answered Mrs. Dods, with equal solemnity." St. Ronan, ii. 83.

6. It is often used to denote mild weather, as opposed to that which is frosty, S. This is also called *appen weather*.

SAFT-EENED, *adj.* Disposed to fleibility, soft-hearted.

"Hasten, and take this *saft-eened* young stripling with you, to cheer your loneliness; for the road's eerie." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 384.

To SAG, *v. a.* To press down, Lanarks.

This seems radically the same with the *v. to Seg*; and also with the O.E. *v.* "*Saggyn* or *satelyn*. Basso." Prompt. Parv. This is, as expl. Ort. Vocab., "deponere, deprimere, to put downe."

SAY, *adv.* So; S. *sac*.

"It was nocht posselible to thaim to haif comperit & to haif instructit and informit thair procuratouris in *say* hie & wychtie [weighty] causis concerning thair lif, landis, heretage, and gudis," Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 416.

To SAY, SEY, *v. a.* 1. To assay, to put to trial.] *Add*;

It is also O.E. "Put of your hosen, you shall *saye* a newe payre." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 329, a.

SAYAR, *s.* One who assays metals.

"The said James sall haue fredome and priuilege to prent golde and siluire with the kingis irlis, as he did of before, he gevand to the kingis grace fre of ilk punde wecht of cunyeit money xx schillingis, except the wardanis fe, the *sayaris* fe, and the sykaris [r. synkaris] of the irlis fee to be paid of the kingis pursse." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 317.

To SAY, SEY, *v. n.* To endeavour, S.

I *sey'd* anes to cast aff my coat,

The thoughts o't had *sae* het me.

A. Wilson's *Poems* 1790, p. 230.

To SAY *awa*, *v. n.* *Say awa*, a vulgar phrase, expressing an invitation to begin to eat, Aberd.; equivalent to E. *fall to*. W. Beattie's *Tales*, p. 17.

SAY, SAYE, *s.* A bucket, &c.] *Add*;

This term occurs in Aberd. Reg., and in such connexion as to throw some light on that obscure term *sasteing*, Wallace, ii. 41.

"Ane cunyeane, ane bukat, *say & say stying*," &c. A. 1538, V. 16.

The *sasteing* is therefore a pole used for carrying the *say*, or larger water-vessel, perhaps a cask, on the shoulders.

The *somens-say* is supported by two bars laid across the tub, or permanently attached to the *say* itself, Aberd.

This term occurs in the National Records.

Item solut. pro uno vase vocat. *Say* ad coquinam regis. Lib. Empt. A. 1511, in Pub. Archiv.

2. A small tub, S.B., Ayrs. "*Sey* or *Sae*, a shallow tub, used in cheese-making;" Gall. Encycl.

From Fr. *seau* it appears that O.E. *soa* has been formed. "*Soo*, a vessell, [Fr.] *cvue*;" i. e. an open tub, a vat. Palsgr. B. iii, F. 65, a.

A. Bor. "*so* or *soa*, a tub with two ears to carry on a *stang*;" Ray's Coll. p. 66. V. STING, STING.

SAID, *s.* A sod of a particular description. V.

SADE.

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SAIDLE-TURSIDE, *s.* A sort of wooden settee, used in country-houses, Banffs.; synon. *Langsettle*, *Lang-saddle*, q. v.

The first part of the word is evidently the same with *settle*, *saddle*, A.S. *setl*, a seat. Whether the latter part refers to the situation of this seat in the vicinity of the *ngle*, or at the *side* of the *toors* i. e. turfs on the hearth, I shall not pretend to determine.

SAIG, *s.* An ox that has been gelded at his full age, Galloway.

While these, in lusty strength enjoy their loves,
The *saig*, poor dowy beast! nae pleasure kens,
Aboon a gowan tap; for sovereignty
Or pow'r among the herd he ne'er contends.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 46. V. SAGE.

SAIGE, *s.* A seat. V. SAGE.

SAIKLESIE, *s.* Innocently.

Remember upon thy God omnipotent,
That is, and was, and euermore sall be,
And for thy sin he *saiklesie* was shent.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 216.

To SAILYE, *v. n.* To assail, to make attempt,
"Thocht my aventure was first, every ane of thame
sall *sailye* as thay best may, quhil you be finalie
slane." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 126.

To SAILL, *v. a.* To seal, Aberd. Reg.

SAYND, *s.* A message or messenger.] *Add*;

"*Saind* is a messenger or message;" Clav. Yorks.

SAINTANDROSMES. V. ANDYR'S DAY.

SAINCT TOB'S HEAD, the promontory of St. Abb's Head at the entrance of the Firth of Forth.

"Ane impost—of twa shillings Scots to be payed upon the tun of all—vessels cuming within Dunnotir and *Sainct Tob's Head*," &c. Acts Cha. I. 1814, VI. 238.

Our ancestors seem to have been fond of prefixing the letter *t* before vowels, especially in names, as the *Tantony bell*.

SAIPMAN, *s.* A soap-boiler, S.

"*Saipman*, a soap-maker;" Gl. Picken.

SAIR, *adj.* 2. Sorrowful; as, a *sair heart*.] *Add*;

In to that place thai mycht no langar bid,

Out off the feyld with *sar hartis* thai ryd.

Wallace, ix. 496, MS.

A.S. *sare-heart*, tristis corde. Insert, as sense

3. What is to be lamented, or regretted; as, "It's a *sair* matter," It is a great pity, S.

7. Costly, expensive, extravagant, S.

According to tradition, James VI. when he reflected on the great alienation of the royal domains in consequence of the liberality of David I. to the church, used to say, that "he was a *sair* Sant [saint] to the crown!"

8. Puny. A *sair neebour*, one of a diminutive appearance; opposed to a *grand troop*; Annand.

SAIR-SOUGHT, *adj.* Much exhausted, in whatever respect, S. It is especially expressive of bodily debility.

To KEEP a thing for a SAIR HEEL, or for a SAIR FIT, i. e. foot, a proverbial phrase commonly used as signifying to retain any thing for a strait or necessity, S.

"Keep something for the *sore foot*," S. Prov.;

"Preserve something for age, distress, and necessity;" Kelly, p. 226.

"After a' now wad it no be better to lay by this hundred pound in Tam Turnpenney's, in case the young lady should want it afterhand [afterhend], just for a *sair foot*?" St. Ronan, ii. 118.

"At any rate, something for a *sair foot* may be gathered in the mean time." The Entail, i. 108.

SAIR WAME OF WYME, gripes, S.

SAIR, SAR, SARE, *adv.* 1. Sorely.] *Add*, as sense

8. *Sair aff*, greatly to be pitied; often applied to one who is much straitened in wordly circumstances, who has scarcely the means of sustenance, S.; *synon.* *Ill aff*.

SAIRNESS, SARENNESS, *s.* Soreness, S.

TO SAIR, *v. a.* 1. To serve, S.] *Add*, as sense

4. To give alms to a beggar; as, "I canna *sair* ye the day," S.

SAIRING, *s.* As much as satisfies one, S.] *Add*;

This term is very often used to denote as much food as satisfies one's appetite. *Hae ye got your sairing?* Have ye had enough of food?

2. It often denotes an acquaintance with any object to satiety or disgust, S.

"I hae had my *sairin'* o' sic cattle, an' though there wisna anither 'oman in the wide warld,—I wid sunner stand twalmonths stark naked on the tap o' Clochan-dighter than come athort a leddie agen." St. Kathleen, iv. 40.

3. It is also often ironically applied to a drubbing.

"He got his *sairing*;" he was beaten till he could not well bear any more; or, according to a phrase of similar signification, "He had his bellyfull of it."

SAIRIE, *adj.* 1. Poor, silly, feeble, Ayrs.

Curlie, wee *sairie* thing, ye'll neist

Attack a roastit chuckie's breast.

Picken's Poems, i. 63.

2. *Sairie man*, an expression of affection; often used to a dog, Roxb. V. SARY.

TO SAISE, *v. a.* To give seisin or legal possession to; a forensic term, S.

"The said vmq^t Andro Weymes was astricted to infest and *saise* the said vmq^t Johne Weymes his son," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 124.

Fr. *sais-ir* to seize, to take possession of. It is, however, more immediately from L.B. *sais-ire*, *mittere aliquem in possessionem, investire*. Some trace this to *sacire*, which has been explained, In *patrimonium sociare*. Du Cange, *vo. Sacire*. V. SASIRE.

SAIT, *s.* 1. An old designation for the Court of Session in S.] *Add*;

2. A see, an episcopate.

"Gawyn archibischep of Glasgw, protestit, in the name of the kirk of Glesgw, that quhat war done to the said lard of Keire sulde turne the *sait* of Glasgw to na preiudice anent the ward of Cadder." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 311.

In a similar way the term *sege*, properly denoting a seat, is used for a see. V. SEGE. Also in A.S. *biscopeell*, *episcopi sedes*. I need scarcely advert to the use of L.B. *sedes* in the same sense; whence indeed E. *see*.

SAKIRE, *s. pl.*

"Ane bed maid of sewit worsset with the figure of *sakires* and levis of treis furnissit with ruif and heidpece, and thre pandis, all freinyeit with reid and grene worssett." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 209.

It seems doubtful whether this term refers to the hawk called the *saker*, Fr. *sacre*; or to savages, as the same word is expl. by Cotgr. "a ravenous or greedy fellow."

SALANG, *adv.* So long.

"And forthair, monethly iii^m li *salang* as my lord gouvernour sall happin to remane at the said assege, gif the assege lastis *salang*." Acts Mary 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 472.

SALARIS, *s. pl.* Sellers, venders.

"Als at the kingis lienes deput—certane ce[r]-soursis in euerilk town, quhilk is ane port, quhilk sal hae power to cerss the *salaris* & *passaris* furth of the Rome for hauffing furth of money." Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

SALD, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Sold.

"As to the serplaris of woll—*sald* be the said Clays,—for samekle as is vnpat—the said Johne to hae regress to the said Clays." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 28.

A.S. *scald*, *sald*, *datus*; *venditus*; from *sel-an* dare; *vendere*.

SALEK, used for *so leaky*. "The schip was *salek*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Su.G. *laeck*, *bians*, *rimas agens*; A.S. *hlæce*, *id.*

SALENE, *s.* The act of sailing.

"Ane tapestrie of the historie of the *salene* of Aeneas, contening aucht peces." Invent. A. 1578, p. 211.

SALERIFE, *adj.* Saleable, S.] *Add*;

The O.E. word assumed a different form. "*Salewry*. *Vendibilis*." Prompt. Parv.; as if from Teut. *sell-en*, *vendire*, and *vrij* *tutus*, *securus*, *q.* "secure of sale."

SALFATT, *s.* A salt-seller. V. SALTFAT.

SALIE, SALY, *s.* A hired mourner, who walks in procession before a funeral. V. SAULLIE.

SALINIS, *s. pl.* The salt-pits.

"The same come be aventure on ane uthir sorte of Hethruschis that war liand at the *salinis*." Bel. lend. T. Liv. p. 469.

Fr. *saline*, a salt-pit; or, a magazine for salt.

SALL, *v. subst.* Shall, S., A. Bor.

SALMON FLEUK. V. FLOOK, FLEUK.

SALSAR, *s.* Aberd. Reg. V. 17.

"Ane *salsar* of tyne [tin]." Ibid. V. 19.

This signifies a salt-seller, from L.B. *salsar-ium*, *id.* *Salsarius* denotes one who had the charge of the salt-seller in a king's kitchen.

SALT, *s.* A salt-seller; Aberd.

SALT, *adj.* 1. Troublesome, what produces bitter consequences, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Severe, oppressive, overwhelming.

In this sense it occurs in one mode of recitation of an old song:

It's naething but a *saut* sickness

That's like to gar me die.

The Queen's Marie.

In the more modern form:

'Twas but a stitch in to my side,

And *sair* it troubles me.

Minstrelsy Scott. Border, ii. 168.

SALTAR, SALTARE, SALTER, s. A maker of salt, S.

"Na persone—sall fie, hyre or conduce any *saltaris*, coilyearis, &c. without ane sufficient testimoniall of thair maister quhome they last seruit." Acts Ja. VI. Ed. 1814. IV. 286, 287. *Salteris*, V. 508.

"That of euery gangand pan—sex bollis of salt salbe oulklied deliuerit to the collectour,—and that of the reddiest and first end of the haill salt maid in the pan, alsweill dew to the pan maisteris as *saltaris*, at x s. viij d. the boll," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 93.

Gael. *saltair*, a saltmonger.

SALT-FAT, SALFATT, s. A salt-seller, S.

"The air sall haue—ane maiser, ane *salt-fat*, ane butter plait," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"Item in the said cageat, a litill coffre of silver oure gilt with a litil *saltfat* and a cover." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6.

"Item, twa *salfattis* without coverris." Ibid. A. 1542, p. 72.

Here Insert the article under SAUTFAT, DICT.

The very form of these vessels, so big with the fate of the company, is particularly mentioned in our old records. Besides being flat, they seem to have been generally square.

"Item, ane trunscheor with ane *salfatt* in the nuk of it ourgilt." Inventories, p. 73. V. SAUTFAT.

"Item, twa nukit trunscheoris of silver ourgilt, with *salfattis* in the nukis of them." Ibid. p. 111.

It has been generally believed that the spilling of salt betokens ill luck. But it is perhaps not so well known, that to throw some of it over the left shoulder dissolves the spell, and wards off the threatened ill.

Of such importance was this vessel among our forefathers, that, in ancient times, it formed a line of distinction between men of rank and mere vassals or retainers, although seated at the same table.

"Some gentlemen of consideration, with their sons, brothers, and nephews, occupied the upper end of the table.—Beneath the *salt-cellar* (a massive piece of plate which occupied the midst of the table) sat the *sine nomine turba*, men whose vanity was gratified by occupying even this subordinate space at the social board, while the distinction observed in ranking them was a salvo to the pride of their superiors." Tales of my Landlord, i. 250, 251.

This humiliating custom was by no means peculiar to Scotland; it prevailed also in England, and was not unknown even on the continent. The celebrated Bp. Hall has been brought as a witness of the prevalence of the custom in England at least as early as the year 1597.

A gentle squire would gladly entertaine
Into his house some trencher-chaplain;
Some willing man that might instruct his sons,
And that would stand to good conditions.
First, that he lie upon the truckle-bed,
Whilst his young maister lieth o'er his head.
Second, that he do, on no default,
Ever presume to sit above the salt, &c.

Satires, B. ii.

"He never drinks below the salt."

Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.

—He believes it is the reason

You ne'er presume to sit above the salt.

Massinger's Unnatural Combat.

The following passage from Perat, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, has been brought to prove that this custom was "familiar at least in France."

Neque ejusmodi dicacitates nobilitatem honestant: quamvis enim clientium caterva, amicorum humiliores, totaque omnino *infra salinum* stipata cohors, scurrantem Dominum, et (ut ait Flaccus,) *imi derisorem lecti*, cachinnationibus suis insulsis adulari soleant, &c. De Inst. Not. p. 36. Edin. Month. Mag. May 1817, p. 133.

This mode of distinguishing rank, or expressing estimation, bears so singular a character, that one can hardly be made acquainted with it, without immediately proposing the question, "Whence could it possibly originate?" But, from the oblivion of former ages, and the indifference which men have generally manifested in regard to the origin of customs with which they were themselves perfectly familiar, there is reason to fear, that from the depths of antiquity no responsive voice shall be heard, none at least that can give a certain or distinct sound.

As, in the days of our forefathers, the salt-seller was placed in the middle of the table, that it might run no risk of being overturned, it might at first view seem that, as its position divided the table as it were into two equal parts, the expression, *sitting above*, or *sitting below*, the salt, meant nothing more than, having a place at the upper, or at the lower, end of the table; and thus that the relation which one's seat was said to bear to the salt, was merely accidental, from the circumstance of the vessel which contained it being the central object, in the same manner as one, in our time, might be said to sit above, or below the *epargne*.

But although it may afterwards appear that among the ancients salt was the established symbol of friendship, I do not see that the relative position of individuals, as *above* or *below* the vessel which contained it, could be meant in itself to intimate the greater or less degree of respect which their host entertained for them; for, in this case, actual propinquity to the salt-seller, whether the person was above or below it, must have been the test of estimation.

If, however, it should be supposed, that the salt-vat did not equally divide the table as to its length, but that it was placed nearer the head or bottom, as the less or more honourable guests exceeded in number, this difficulty would be obviated. For, thus it must have been understood, that it was not propinquity to this symbol, but the possession of a seat above it, that constituted the peculiar badge of honour. But, perhaps, all that we can fairly deduce from the custom referred to is, that the choice of this utensil as marking the line of distinction, in connexion with the great importance attached to its contents, and the care exercised to prevent its being overturned, may be viewed as an indication that there was an hereditary respect to some more ancient rite or idea, the meaning of which, and even its peculiar character, had been lost in the lapse of ages.

Trivial as the custom under consideration may appear,—to those especially who would deem it a degradation were they to waste a thought on the vestiges of popular tradition, who find sufficient occupation for their superior powers in acquainting themselves with the ever-varying *minutiae* of modern manners,—the inquiry leads us much farther back than might at first be imagined, and points to sources of intelligence not unworthy of the investigation of the philosophic mind.

Various proofs have been given of the symbolical use of salt, in connexion with divine worship, among ancient nations. As salt was invariably used in the sacred rites of the heathen, from whom immediately it was received by the Church of Rome, it has been thought that this custom was originally borrowed from the Jews. It was one of the laws delivered by Moses; "Every oblation of thy meat-offering shalt thou season with salt," Lev. ii. 13. V. vo. SALT, *adj.*

"The great importance attached to salt," says Pliny, "appears especially from the sacred rites of the ancients, who never celebrated any sacrifices *sine mola salsa*. For so they denominated toasted corn sprinkled with salt; for it, being bruised, was sprinkled on the victim. The fire, the head of the victim, and the sacrificing knives, were indeed all sprinkled with the crumbled cake." Hist. B. 37, c. 7. To the same purpose is the language of Juvenal;

Sertaque delubris, et farra imponite cultris.
Satyr. ii.

And of Tibullus;

At vanum in curis hominum genus omina noctis
Farre pio placant, et saliente sale.

Lib. iii. Eleg. 4.

Hence, as has been observed, the term *immolatio*; which was at it were the consecration of the victim by the act of sprinkling, or of laying, the salted cake on its head. The cake itself was called *mola à molen-do*; because it was made of bruised corn, or that which had been ground, *mola*, in a *molin*. By means of this cake also, which, when bruised, they sprinkled on the sacrifice, they used to divine; whence the Gr. terms *ἀλαρχμαντία*, i. e. "divination by meal;" and *ἐνλαρχμαντία*, "divination by the salted cake."

But salt, even as symbolically regarded, was not exclusively appropriated to a religious use. It was also an established symbol of friendship between man and man. We learn from Eustathius, Iliad. A. that, among the ancient Greeks, salt was presented to guests, before any other food, as a symbol of friendship. Hence Aeschines, when describing the sacred rites of hospitality, says that the Greeks made great account, *τῆς πίδας ἁλός*, "of the salt of the city and the public table." The language of Pliny, *Salem et caseum edere*, contains a similar allusion; and that of Cicero, *Vulgò dicitur, multos modios salis simul edos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum esse*.

Eustathius has said that, "as salt consists of aqueous and terrene particles mixed together, or is a connexion of several aqueous parts, in like manner it was intimated that the stranger and his host, from the time of their tasting salt together, should main-

tain a constant union of love and friendship." This idea, however, seems by far too metaphysical and refined to have originated a custom received by nations in an early period of society.

Others, with greater plausibility, have observed, that, as salt preserves meat from corruption, the use of it as a symbol signified that the friendship which had its commencement in a mutual participation of it should be firm and lasting: It has also been supposed, that this custom respected the purifying quality of salt, which was commonly used in lustrations, and that it intimated that friendship should be free from all artifice, jealousy, and suspicion.

Potter, I find, has in general preferred the same idea that had occurred to me in regard to the origin of the use of this as a symbol of friendship. "It may be," he says, "the ground of this custom was only this, that salt was used at all entertainments both of the gods and men,—whence a particular sanctity was believed to be lodged in it. It is hence called *θεῖος ἅλας*, divine salt, by Homer, and *ἱεροὶ ἅλας*, by others; and *salinorum appositu*, by the placing of salt on the table, a sort of holiness was supposed to be derived to them." Antiq. ii. 415.

From the language of Philo Judeaus, it has been inferred, with great plausibility, that although no mention is made of this circumstance in the Pentateuch, salt was always placed on the table of shewbread, along with the loaves. "The table," says Philo, "has its position towards the south, upon which there are bread and salt." Vit. Moys. Lib. 3. Scacchus concludes that there must have been at least two salt-sellers, because the Gr. term (*ἅλας*) is used in the plural. Myrothec. ii. p. 495.

The figurative connexion between salt and friendship does not appear so close, that this can well be viewed as the primary use of the symbol. It seems necessary to suppose, that, before it would be applied in this manner, it had been generally received as an established emblem of what was permanent. Now, this idea was most probably borrowed from the mode of confirming covenants by sacrifice, in which salt was invariably used; and it is well known that sacrifice was a common rite in confederation, not only where God was the principal party, but between man and man. This is evident from the account given of the covenant between Jacob and Laban, Gen. 31. 44. 54. As an agreement of this kind was called "a covenant by sacrifice;" from the use of salt in the oblation, it was also denominated "a covenant of salt," Numb. 18. 19. That singular phrase, "the salt of the covenant," Lev. 2. 13., obviously contains the same allusion.

With this corresponds the Germ. term, *salz-bund*, explained by Wachter in his Glossary, *Fœdus firmum validumque ratione durationis*; q. "the salt bond or covenant."

The presenting of salt to a stranger, or the eating of it with him, might thus come to be a common symbol of friendship, as containing a reference to the ancient sacrificial mode of entering into leagues of amity; although those who used this rite might in general be total strangers to its meaning. Hence also, most probably, the idea so universally received, that the spilling of the salt was a bad omen; as it

was supposed to forebode the breach of that friendship of which the conjunct participation of salt was the symbol.

It would appear, however, that the symbol itself had been pretty generally diffused among the nations. We are informed that to this day the eating of bread and salt together is a symbol of friendship among the Muscovites. Stuck. Antiq. Conviv. p. 270.

Those who would wish to have further information in regard to this ancient custom, may consult Stuckius, above quoted, p. 148; Pierii Hieroglyph. fol. 221, D.; Pitisci Lexic. vo. *Sal*; and Potter's Antiquities of Greece, loc. cit.

BREID and SALT. The offering of *breid* and *salt*, as the instruments of adjuration, must be traced to the same origin.

In the Records of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Sept. 20, 1586, the following account is given of an oath required from Scots merchants trading to the Baltic, when they passed the Sound:—

"Certan merchantis passing to Danskerne [Denmark], and cuming neir Elsinure, chusing out ane quhen they accompted for the payment of the toill of the goods, and that be deposition of ane othe in forme following, viz. Thel present and offer *breid* and *salt* to the deponer of the othe, whereon he layis his hand, and deponis his conscience, and sweiris." Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 236.

This mode of swearing, although retained to so late an era, bears striking characters of a heathen origin. It is obvious, however, that in the course of ages the manner of using these symbols had been changed. But there is no reason to doubt, that this had been originally the same custom with that described by Kilian; who, in his brief notices concerning ancient usages, has thrown more light on the manners of the Teutonic nations than perhaps any other writer.

When explaining the word *Sout*, sal, he introduces the phrase, *sout ende brood eten*, Offam judicialem edere. "This," he says, "was a morsel of bread devoted and execrated by certain words, and consecrated by appointed sentences, which was presented to the guilty person, *qui reo offerrebat*," apparently denoting the person charged with guilt, "salt being also exhibited, perhaps, because of the customary use of this in execrations and imprecations. For the Germans, Saxons, Belgae, and many others, were firmly persuaded, that no one who had a guilty conscience, could swallow the bread devoted in this manner. Something of the same kind is related concerning the *aëtites* (or eagle-stone) bruised, and baked with bread under the ashes, which a thief cannot swallow, but is either suffocated, or forced to acknowledge his guilt."

The bread devoted in this manner was by the ancient Saxons called *Corsnaede*, *Corsned*. The term occurs in the Laws of Canute, c. 5. Ed. Wheloc, p. 100. It is required that the person accused, *ga to corsnaede*, and *thære at gefære swa swa God ræde*, "have recourse to *Corsned*, and take his fate with this according to the determination" or "judgment of God." Lambard derives the term from A.S. *cors* execratum, and *ned*, from *neod*, necessitas. Others render *sned* offa, a morsel, from *snid-an* to cut, S. *to aned*. This

was sometimes called *Offa execrata*, also, *Offa judicialis*. It certainly favours the former etymon, that this in A.S. was also denominated *Ned-bread*, i. e. "bread of necessity," because the person accused was forced to eat it. V. Somner in vo. It has been conjectured, that this was originally the sacramental bread,—and that, to avoid profanation, common bread was devoted for this purpose.

Lindenbrog has given the form in which this morsel was cursed, p. 1807; and we learn from Ingulphus, that when the perfidious Godwin, Earl of Kent, attempted, by this mode of trial, to abjure the murder of the brother of Edward the Confessor, the bread stuck in his throat, as a judgment for his perjury. Gale, Rer. Anglic. Script. i. 66.

Of the general adoption of this appeal there is still a vestige remaining, in the execration often pronounced by those who wish to give the greatest assurance that they speak the truth; "May this bit stick in my throat if I tell you a lie!"

Whatever may have been the immediate origin of A.S. *corsnaede*, I am convinced that the phrase, *bread and salt*, refers to a period preceding christianity, and indeed to the established use of these symbols in sacrificial worship. In correspondence with this idea, Kilian renders the Teut. synonyme, *Sout ende brood*, *Mola salsa*; evidently viewing it as analogous to the ritual language of the Romans during the reign of heathenism.

As the oblation of the salted cake, or of bread with salt, was an act of the most solemn worship; and as the eating of it with another was a pledge of inviolable friendship; the person, who either tasted these, when judicially called, or who laid his hands on them when presented, must have been viewed, as not only declaring that he forfeited all claim to social rights, but that he renounced all interest in the blessings of religion, if he did not declare the truth.

It would appear that the tasting of salt, even without bread, was one mode of swearing allegiance in a very early period. Hence Leidrad, bishop of Lyons, observes, that, "according to some, it was an ancient custom, among certain heathen nations, for those who took an oath of fidelity to sovereigns to partake of salt that had been adjured or consecrated in the presence of those to whom they swore." In support of this, he adds; "Hence it is written in the book of Esdras, that the princes of the Samaritans, when writing to the Persian king, in regard to the accusation of the Jews, thus expressed themselves; 'We are not unmindful of the salt which we eat in the palace.' Mabillon. Analect. Tom. iii. p. 5. The passage referred to is Ezra iv. 14, which some read, "Because we are salted with the salt of the palace,—it was not meet for us to see the king's dishonour." It seems doubtful, however, if they meant any thing more, by this metaphorical language, than that they had received various tokens of the royal favour.

SALT-BED, s. The place where ooze, proper for the manufacture of salt, collects, Dumfr.

"By this operation the whole *salt-bed*, as it is technically called, is deprived of its surface to the depth of about the eighth part of an inch." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 527.

* **SALTER, s.** One who makes salt, S. In this sense the term does not seem to be used in E.

"There is a place near that moss,—called the Salter-hirst, where people believe that *salters* dwelt, which is an indication that the sea has been there where the moss is now." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 77. V. **SALTAR.**

SALTIE, SALT-WATER FLEUK, the vulgar names of the Dab, on the Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes Limanda*. Dab.—It is often emphatically distinguished by the fish-dealers as the *saltie*, or *salt-water fleuk*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 11.

Most probably thus denominated in contradistinction from the P. *Flesus*, called the *Fresh-water Flounder*, as it "frequents our rivers at a great distance from the salt waters." Pennant's Zool. iii. 187.

* **SALTLESS, adj.** Used metaph. as expressive of disappointment, S.

"I have had *saltless* luck;—the hare nae langer loves to brouze on the green dewy blade o' the clover." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 159.

SALT MERT, a beeve salted for winter provision.

"John Lindisay—*sall*—*restore*—a kow of a de-force, a *salt mert*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 33. V. **MART.**

SALT VPONE SALT, the ancient designation of refined salt in S.

—"Dame Margrett Balfour, Lady Burly, haifing sum commoditie of coillis and panis within the lordship of Pittinweme,—hes vpoun hir large cost and expensis procurit the knowlege of the making of refynit salt vtherwayes callit *salt vpone salt*, quhilk will serue for the samin vses for the quhilk greit salt seruit befoir," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 495.

SALVE, SALVEE, s. A term used to denote a discharge of fire-arms.

"They were prepared with a firme resolution to receive us with a *salve* of cannon and muskets; but our small ordinance being twice discharged amongst them,—we charged them with a *salve* of muskets, which was repaid." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 66.

"Notwithstanding the enemy would emptie *salves* of muskets on them before their landing." Ibid. p. 80.

"At the first encounter they gave the Lord Gordon a *salvee* of shot from the folds, where he was alayn, with dyvers others." Contin. Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 526.

This term, like many others in the military line, has been evidently introduced by our old officers who served in the wars of Denmark and Sweden. Dan. *salve*, a volley or discharge of musket-shot; *salve med canoner*, a discharge of cannons. It is an oblique use of the term *salve*, as primarily signifying "a salute;" and has, I suppose, been first applied to a salute given by fire-arms, as a token of respect. Thus, *salve til sees* still signifies "a salute, or saluting at sea." V. Wolff. The Danes seem to have borrowed it from the French. For *saluè* denotes "a volley of shot given for a welcome to some great person;" Cotgr. I need scarcely add, that it must be traced to Lat. *salve*, a defective v. expressing a wish for health to him to whom the term is addressed.

SALUTE, s. A French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland.

"The Ryall of France *sall* haue cours for vi. s. viii. d. and the *Salute* hauand the wecht of the said new Lyon *sall* haif cours than als for vi. s. viii. d." Acts Ja. II. A. 1451, c. 34, Ed. 1566.

"Item, in a purs of ledder,—four hundreth tuenti & viii Lewis of gold, and in the same purs of ledder of Franche crounis fyve hundreth thre score & sex, and of thame twa *salutis* and four Lewis." Inventories, p. 13.

Fr. *salut*, "an old French crown, or coine, worth about 5 s. sterl.;" Cotgr. In the reign of James II., however, the *salute* is valued at eleven shillings, or half the estimate of the *Henry noble*. Acts A. 1456, c. 64.

"*Salus* and *Salut*," says Du Cange, "was gold money struck in France by Henry V. of England; so denominated, because it exhibited the figure of the Annunciation made to the Virgin, or of the *salutation* of the Angel." Vo. *Salus*. In L.B. also *Salucius* and *Salucia*. In the article *Moneta*, however, he reckons this as one of the coins of Charles VI. struck A. 1421. The fact would seem to be that they were first struck by the latter, bearing only the arms of France; but that Henry the sixth struck a coin of the same description, containing two shields, one bearing the arms of France, and the other those of England. V. the plate in Du. Cange, vo. *Moneta*, No. 10 and 12 compared.

SAM, adj. The same, S.

This form expresses the pronunciation.

SAME-LIKE, adj. Similar, Buchan.

Some spunkies, or some *same-like* ills,

Fast after him they leggit;

An' monie a day he ran the hills,

He was sae sairly fleggit.

Tarras's Poems, p. 70.

Moes. G. *sama-leiks* consimilis, whence *sama-leiko* similiter; Isl. *samlík-r* similis, *samlík-ia* assimilare.

SAMYN, adv. Together.] Add to extract from R. Brunne;

The v. is still used in Lancash. "To *sam*, to gather together, to put in order;" T. Bobbins.

To **SAMMER, SAWMER, v. n.** To agree, Fife.

To **SAMMER, SAWMER, v. a.** 1. To adjust, Fife.

2. To assort, to match, ibid.

Sa. G. *sam-ja*, anc. *samb-a*, consensire, from *sam*, a particle denoting the unity of more than one; with the prefix *aa*, or *o*, *aasamja*, in the third pers. sing. indic. *aasamber*, convenit: Isl. *samfaer*, congruus.

SAMONY, so many, as many.

"The lordis decrettis—that the said William—*sall* content & pay to the said John & Jonet *samikle* & *samony* of the samyn study, cuschingis, weschale, & seruiotis, as aucht to be deliuerit be ressoun of are-schip." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131. Id. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

To **SAND, v. a.** To non-plus; used like E. *gravel*, S.

But since I see ye're sae bigotted,

And to religion so devoted,

Although wi' scripture I cou'd *sand* ye;

I'll e'en just la'e ye as I fand ye.

Duff's Poems, p. 111.

* **SAND-BLIND, adj.** Having that weakness of sight, &c., as in Dict.] Add;

T t

2. It also signifies purblind, short-sighted, S.; Gl. Shirr. *Sanded*, short-sighted, A. Bor.; Grose.

"Drumlanerick being something *sand-blind* and saw not well, strake so furiously and so hot at his marrow, while he knew not whether he hit him or not." Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 150.

SAND-BUNKER, *s.* A small well fenced sand-pit, S.A.

"They sat cosily nighed, into what you might call a *bunker*, a little sand-pit, dry and snug, and surrounded by its banks." Redgauntlet, i. 204.

"And are ye in the wont of drawing up wi' all the gangrel bodies that ye meet on the high road, or find cowering in a *sand-bunker* upon the links?" Ibid. p. 223.

SAND-EEL, *s.* The Sand-lance, a fish, S.

"A. *Tobianus*. Sand-lance; *Sand-eel*; Hornel." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 3.

SAND-FLEUK, *s.* The smear-dab, Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes microcephalus*. Smear-dab; *Sand-fleuk*:—taken off Seton Sands and in Aberlady Bay." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 12.

O.E. "*Sandele* or *salidelynge* fyssh. *Anguilla arenaris*." Prompt. Parv.

SAND-LARK, SANDY-LAVEROCK, SANDY-LAR-RICK, *s.* The Sea Lark.] *Add*;

"Besides, here are Eagles, Signets [Cygnets] Falcons, Swans, Geese, Gossander, Duck and Malard, Teal, Smieth, Widgeon, Seapyes, *Sandelevericks*, green and gray Plover, Snite, Partridge, Curlue, Moorgame, and Grows." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 181.

"I had rather that the rigs of Tillietudlem bare naething but windle-straes and *sandy-lavrocks* than they were ploughed by rebels to the king." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 152.

"Be good to us," she exclaimed, "if here is not the canty callant that—snapped up our goose as light as if it had been a *sand-lavrock*." The Pirate, i. 253.

SANDY-LOO, *s.* A name for the Sand Lark, Shetl.

"*Charadrius Hiaticula*, (Linn. Syst.) *Sandy Loo*, Sand Lark, Ring Plover, Ring Dotterel." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 239.

Isl. *loe*, *loa*, *lafa*, *charadrius nigro lutescente variegatus*; expl. in Dan. "a lark;" Haldorson.

SANDY-MILL, *s.* To *Big a Sandy-mill*, to be in a state of intimacy, Loth.

Unless you my advice fulfil,

We'll never *big a sandy mill*.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 70.

This refers to the custom of children building houses in the sand for sport; otherwise expressed, "We'll never *big sandy bowrocks* thegither." V. BOURACH.

SAND-TRIPPER, *s.* The Sand-piper, a bird, Gall.

"*Sand-tripper*, the sand-piper, common on shores;" Gall. Enc.

This, in signification, resembles the Germ. name *sand-laufferl*, q. *sand-louper*. V. Pennant's Zool.

SANDIE, *s.* The abbreviation of *Alexander*, S. Hence the English seem to have formed their ludicrous national designation of *Sawney* for

a Scotsman; as the term is sometimes pronounced in this manner.

"*Sandie Clerk*." Acts III. p. 390.

SANDRACH, *s.* The food provided for young bees, before they are able to leave their cells; more commonly denominated *bee-bread*.

"If you make mead of the washing of combs—you must be careful that, before you break your combs into the sieve or strainer, you separate all the young bees, which you may easily know from the honey, as also, the *sandrach* or *Bee-bread*, which is a yellow substance, with which some of the cells will be full. These would give your mead an ill taste." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 113.

Isl. *son*, vas mellis, and *dreg fex*; q. "the *dregs* of the *hinny-pig*."

To SANE, SAYN, &c. v. a. 2. To bless.] *Add*;
—God being the agent.

To this sense the extracts from Barbour and Rudd belong.

3. To pray for a blessing, S.

To this the extracts from Dunbar, Kennedy, and the Minstrelsy, apply.] *Add*;

She—frae ill o't *sain'd* her o'er and o'er.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 65.

Old people still speak of *saining* themselves, Ettr. For.

After the extract from Minstrelsy,—*Add*;

By some it is still believed that it is dangerous to receive commendation from another, unless it be accompanied by a wish for a blessing. Thus Kelly expl. the Prov., *God sain your eye, man*: "Spoken when you commend a thing without blessing it, which my countrymen cannot endure, thinking that thereby you will give it the blink of an ill eye; a senseless, but common, conceit." Prov. p. 120.

4. To consecrate, to hallow.

The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane,

And ye mauna lie;

Gin ye're [e'er] ye was in haly chapel,

Or *sained* in Christentie.

Sained—Hallowed, N. Minstrelsy Border, ii. 250.

V. sense 1. etymon. *Insert*, after—consecration;

In addition to what has been formerly said in regard to the origin of the use of this term, as referring to the sign of the cross, I have met with another passage in Kilian, which powerfully confirms it; *Kruyssen ende saeghenen*, crucis signo se munire, to secure protection to one's self by the sign of the cross.

5. To heal, to cure; pron. *Shane*, Gall. V. SHANED.

SANG, *s.* Song, S.] *Add*; Hence,

SANG-BOOK, *s.* A book containing a collection of songs, S.

2. Note, strain, S.

It is used in this sense in the old proverb; "Ye breed of the gowk, ye have ay but *ae sang*;" Kelly anglicises it,—"*one song*;" adding, "Spoken to them that always insist upon one thing." P. 362.

SANG-SCUILL, *s.* A school for teaching music.

"For instructioun of the youth in the art of musik & singing, quhilk is almaist decayit,—our sowerane lord requiestis the prouest, &c. to erecte and sett vp ane *sang scuill* with ane maister sufficient and able

for instructionn of the yowth," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 174.

"The *sang sculis*." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

SANG. *My sang*, equivalent to, "my troth," Roxb., Aberd., Renfr.

What, civil folks! good sooth, I doubt it,
My sang, that's a' ye ken about it.
For sylphs that haunt the bogs and meadows,—
They waru'd us a' and bad us fear,
If ever Frenchmen do come here.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 48.

Altho' I say't, I'm nae a glutton;—
But *sang*! thought I, I'll slack a button,
If ye were scowder'd.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

It is used as an oath; *By my sang*.

But *by my sang*! now gin we meet,
We'll hae a tramp right clever.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 87.

Su.G. *sann* signifies truth, Moes.G. *sunja*, id., *bi-sunjai*, in truth. Ihre says, Habemus hinc asseverandi formulam, *min sann*, meam fidem. Isl. *sann-r* id., which enters into the composition of a great variety of words. *A min sann*, meo sensu, in my opinion; Haldorson. The same phrase, however, is rendered by G. Andr., as synon. with that in the Su.G., Mehercule, p. 203. Isl. *sann-a jure jurando* confirmare; *soennunn* confirmatio; *sonnunar-eid-r*, juramentum fidelitatis. Dan. *sand*, true; *sand-e*, verum praedicare aliquid. The term does not occur in A.S. SANGLERE, *s.* A wild boar.] *Add*;

"Item, ane tapestrie of the historie of the huntis of the *sangleir*, contening sex peces." Invent. p. 144.

SANSHAGH, SANSHAUCH, SANSHUCH, *adj.*

1. Wily, crafty, Buchan.
2. "Sarcastically clever;" Gl. Surv. Moray.
2. Proud, distant, disdainful, petulant, saucy; as, "He's a *sanshach* callant," Aberd.
4. Nice, precise, pettish; as, "Ye're a *sanschaugh* chiel," Mearns.

This may be from Gael. *sean-aois*, old age, qu. possessing the sagacity of age; or rather from *saobhnosach*, morose, peevish, (*bh* sounded as *v*); Ir. *synnosach*, Lhuyd; from *saobhnos*, anger, bad manners. The root seems to be *saobh* silly, foolish, mad; whence also *saobhmhinnach*, punctilious. Isl. *sannsagar-menn* denotes prophets, (Verel.), from *sann-ur* (Su.G. *sa-nir*) true, and *saga* narration. But the second is preferable.

TO SANT, *v. n.* 1. To disappear, to be lost; as, "It's *santed*, but it will maybe cast up again;" Ettr. For.

2. To vanish downwards at once without noise. It is applied to spectres as well as to material objects, *ibid*.

"What's come o' my hare now? Is she *santit*? or yridit? or flown awa'?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 142.

It has been thought that this term may refer to eels sinking into the *sand*. It would be more natural, surely, to view it as originating from the sudden disappearance of spirits, q. *saints*. It seems, however, to have strong marks of antiquity as a verb. Alem. *suin-an* and *suunt-an* signify, tabescere. With the prefix, *firsuant* is absorptus; hodie *verschwand*, dis-

paruit. *Fersumwandun also scato*, transierant tanquam umbra. Inde, says Wachter, *schwinden*, evanescere in auras, disparere ex oculis,—the very idea conveyed by our *Sant*. Su.G. *swinn-a* deficere; *foerswinn-a*, anciently *foerswaend-a*, evanescere.

SAP, *s.* A ninny, a heavy-headed fellow, S.A.

"He maun be a saft *sap*, wi' a head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip." Rob Roy, ii. 16.

This is merely a figurative use of E. *sap*, A.S. *saep*, succus; as conveying the idea of softness.

SAP, *s.* 1. Sorrow, Dumfr.

2. Tears, caused by affliction or vexation, *ibid*.

Here the term is evidently used metaph. like Teut. *sap van de boomen*, lachrymae arborum.

SAPOUR, *s.* "A sound or deep sleep; Lat. *sapor*;" Gl. Lynds.

* SAPPY, *adj.* 1. Applied to a female who is plump, as contrasted with one who is meagre, S.; synon. *Sonsy*.

2. Addicted to the bottle; applied to those who sit long, who moisten themselves well, or are often engaged in this way, S.; as, *He's a braw sappy lad, he'll no rise soon*.

Sic *sappy* callans ne'er are right
But whan the glass is fillin'.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 187.

SAPPLES, *s. pl.* A lye of soap and water, suds, S.

"Judge of my feelings, when I saw them—rubbin the clothes to juggons between their hands, above the *sapples*." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 265.

"*Saip-sapples*,—water that clothes have been washed in;" Gall. Encycl.

A diminutive from S. *saip*, or A.S. *sape*, soap. This lye, before the clothes have been washed in it, is called a *graiith*, q. what is prepared for cleaning them; it is called *sapples*, properly after the operation of washing; often *saipy sapples*; in Lanarks. more commonly *Serplins*.

SAP-SPALE, SAP-WOOD, *s.* The weak part of wood, nearest to the bark, S.; q. that which retains most of the *sap*.

Analogous to A.S. *saep-spone*, assulae succosae, "sappy chips or splinters of wood or trees."

SARBIT, *interj.* Somekind of exclamation.] *Add*;

This exclamation may have originally expressed the sensation of pain; for Isl. *saerbeit-r* signifies exacerbatus, exulcerans. Or it may be viewed as a sort of-imprecation, *sair be it!* like *weary fa'*, Aberd.; q. "sorrow take it;" A.S. Isl. *sar* dolor. Dan. *saer*, however, denotes any thing singular or wonderful; *saert* mirè, surprisingly.

SARCE, SARCH (St.) V. SARIS.

TO SARFE, *v. a.* To serve.

"In remuneration of—the trew service done to ws in our saide tendire aige,—and for geving occasion to vtheris oure subiectis to *sarfe* ws diligentlie in sic trew and hertlie obeysance—be thire presentis dischargis and exoneris oure saide traist Cousing," &c. Acts Mary, Ed. 1814, App. p. 601.

SARY, SAIBY, SARIE, *adj.* 1. Sad, sorrowful.]

Add;

3. Weak, feeble; synon. *Silly*, S.

"It is a *sary* hen that cannot scrape to one burd," S. Prov.; "spoken of them that have but one child to provide for." Kelly, p. 181.

4. Poor, in necessitous circumstances.

"You will make [me] claw a *sary* man's haffet," S. Prov. "By your squandering and ill management you will undo me." Forbes's Defence, p. 3.

5. Mean, contemptible.

"Seeing by force of truth, they are now at last driven (dispairing of the matter it-selfe) for all other argument, to quarrel our callings, this *sarie* shift may be wrung from them also." Forbes's Defence, p. 3.

"All thir *sary* litill crelis to be distroit & put downe." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

6. Expressive of kindness or attachment; as, *Sairyman*, like E. *poor fellow*. Roxb. V. SAIRIE. It has originally included the idea of compassion.

SARIS, SARCHIS, "Sanct *Saris* day;" apparently, St. Serf's day; Aberd. Reg.

It is also written *Sarce*. "Sanct *Sarce* day." Ibid. A. 1538, V. 16. "Sanct *Sarchis* day;" ibid. V. 25.

This is the person in Lat. called *Servanus*. He was contemporary with Adomnan, abbot of Iona. See some account of him, Hist. of the Culdees, pp. 131, 132, 167, 168. He is erroneously called *Servanus* by Chalmers, De Fortit. p. 133, who fixes the day consecrated to him on the 20th of April.

SARK, *s*. HIELAND SERK, a shirt worn in the Highlands.

"Ane *hieland syd serk* of yellow linyng [linen], pasmentit with purpoure silk and silver—Foure Inglis sarkes with blak werk. Ane Inglis sark of quheit werk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 215.

It appears from this curious notice, that the saffron-coloured shirt of the Irish was also used by our Highlanders, and even so late as the reign of James VI. It is here expressly distinguished from those of the English pattern. The description seems exactly to agree with that given by Fynes Moryson. It is called a *syd serk*, which marks its resemblance in size.

"Ireland yeelds much flax, which the inhabitants work into yarne, & exporte the same in great quantity. And of old they had such plenty of linnen cloth, as the wild Irish vsed to weare 30 or 40 elles in a shirt, al gathered and wrinckled, and washed in saffron, because they never put them off till they were worne out." Itinerary, P. iii. p. 160.

SARKED, SARKIT, *adj*. 1. Provided with shirts or shifts, S.] *Add*;

I shall hae-you shod and *sarkit*,
Ere the snawy days come on.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 84.

On's back a coat o' hame-made claithe,
And underneath weel *sarket*
Wi' harn that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 15.

I hae kept my house for these threescore o' years,
But how I was *sarked* foul fa' them that spiers.

The Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

SARK-FU', *s*. A shirtful, S.

SARK-FU O' SAIR BANES. 1. A phrase used to denote the effect of great fatigue or violent exertion, S.

2. "A sound beating," S.; Gl. Antiquary; or rather the consequence of it.

"I'll give you a *sarkful* of sore bones." Kelly's Prov. p. 396.

—"If ye say no, ye shall hae the best *sark-fu'* o' sair banes that ever ye had in your life, the first time ye set a foot bye Liddell-mote!" Guy Mann. iii. 113.

SARKING, SARKIN, *s*.] *Insert*, as sense

1. Cloth for making shirts, shirting, S.

My Kimmer and I gade to the fair,

Wi' twal pun' Scots in *sarking* to ware;

But we drank the gude brown hawkie dry,

An' *sarkless* hame came Kimmer an' J.

Nithsdale and Galloway Song, p. 95.

2. The covering of wood, &c.] *Add*;

"I told them of the *sarking* of the roof, which was as frush as a paddock-stool; insomuch that, in every blast, some of the pins lost their grip, and the slates came hurling off." Annals of the Parish, p. 236.

SARKING, *adj*. Belonging to shirts, S.

"Order was given out to search the country for hides, gray cloaths, and *sarking* cloath," &c. Spalding, i. 289.

SARKLESS, *adj*. Not having a shirt, S. V. SARKING.

SARK-TAIL, *s*. The bottom of a shirt, S.

—Turning coats, and mending breeks,

New-seating where the *sark-tail* keeks.

Maynie's Siller Gun, p. 11.

SARPE, *s*.

"Memorandum fund in a blak coffre quhilk was brocht be the abbot of Arbroth. In the first the grete *sarpe* of gold contenand xxv schaffis with the fedder betuix." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 12.

Probably, that spiral rod, used in Popish churches; for consecrating the wax tapers burnt during Easter; denominated, from its form, in L.B. *serpens*, (Du Cange); from Ital. *serpe*, a snake.

SASINE, *s*. Investiture, S.; the same with E. *soisin*.

SASINE by Presenting, or by Deliverance of, EIRD and STANE, a mode of investiture in lands, according to our ancient laws, S.

"It is previt—that Robert of Kinglassy promist & grantit in judgement to Alex'. Couane the tyme the said Alex'. begane his process & *present erde* & *stane* before the alderman & balyeis in the hede court for recouering of a tennement & land lyand in the burgh of Perth, beside the Curate Brig, that he suld hafe payt the said Alex'. the annuel aucht of the said land & tennement of the terms that tyme bigane," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 72.

"The King—may direct his precept—to the Schiref, or his deputis, chargeand thame to pass incontinent to the principal messuage of the saidis landis, and thair to tak sasine thair of in his Hienes name, be *deliverance* of yeird and stane, as use is, and recognosce and retene the samin in his handis, as superiour thair of, to remane with him in propertie in all time cumping." Balfour's Pract. p. 482.

This has been, for several centuries, although with some variations, a common mode of investiture among different European nations.

Sometimes it was merely *per cespitem*, or by giving a turf as part of the soil. In a very ancient re-

cord, contained in the Extracts from the old Register of St. Andrews, this symbol is mentioned as used in the time of the Pictish dominion. The account occurs in what is said of Regulus. But although the story with respect to the reliques of St. Andrew be viewed as a mere legend, there may be a reference to what was really transacted in the ninth century: and it is not probable, at any rate, that a custom would be introduced which was not known to be of great antiquity.

In *memoriale datæ libertatis rex Hungus cespitem arreptum, coram nobilibus Pictis, hominibus suis, usque ad altare S'ti Andree detulit; et super illud cespitem eundem obtulit.* V. Pinkert. Eng. i. 460. App.

This turf he brought, and laid on the altar of St. Andrew, as part of the soil of Kilrymont, which he thus devoted as a perpetual almsgift.

We find the same symbol used in France, A. 1206. *Obtulit super altare S. Petri per cespitem, &c. Cespitem de terra donavit, et totam terram, &c.* V. Du Cange, vo. *Inventura*, col. 1523.

Sometimes it was given *per lapidem*, or by a stone. *Et ad opus Capituli cum quodam lapide investio, et in possessionem, vel quasi, induco.* A. 1262. Ibid. col. 1532.

Du Cange enumerates a great variety of other symbols, *Per herbam et terram, Per ramum et cespitem, Per baculum, Per fustem*; by grass with the soil, by a turf with a branch in it, by a rod, a staff, a knife, a ring, a cup, &c. &c.

"The symbols," Erskine observes, "by which a feudal subject is expressed, are different, according to the different nature of the subjects, that may be made over by a superior. The symbols for land, are earth and stone; for mills, clap and happer; for fishings, net and coble; for parsonage-tithes, a sheaf of corn; for tenements of houses within borough, hasp and staple; for parsonages, a psalm-book, and the keys of the church; for jurisdictions, the book of the court, &c. Instit. B. ii. T. 3, sect. 36.

Throughout Hindostan, infestment is given by means of rice and water, taken from the land purchased, which the seller of the property delivers to the buyer. Some flowers are put into water: the seller pours the water out of the vessel, saying, "I give you the water of" such an estate; the buyer receives part of the water into his hand, which is held near his mouth, and drinks it. The heir must be present, as giving his consent to the transaction. The buyer puts two fanams into the water, before it is poured out, as a symbol of his making the purchase. These fanams, after the effusion of the water, are retained by the seller as the return made by the purchaser for the water bestowed, and thus as a proof of the completion of the bargain. V. Hesp; also STAIT and SESING.

SASTEING, *s.* A kind of pole mentioned by Harry the Minstrel. V. STING.

SASTER, *s.* A pudding composed of meal and minced meat, or of minced hearts and kidneys salted, put into a bag or tripe, Loth., Teviotd. Hence the Prov., "Ye are as stiff as a stappit saster," i. e. a crammed pudding.

This seems to have some affinity to Fr. *saucisse*, E. *sausage*.

SATHAN, *s.* The ancient mode of pronouncing the name *Satan*; still used by some old people, S.

"They teache be instinctiōne of *Sathan*, and contempt of God, that his kirk hes bene inuisibil." N. Burne's Disput. f. 184, b.

Perdition! *Sathan!* is that you?

I sink—am dizzy—candle blue!

Last Speech of Miser, Ramsay's Works, i. 311.

C.B. *Sathan*, an adversary; Satan.

To SATISFICE, *v. a.* To satisfy, S.

"They fill corn sacks," S. Prov.; "spoken to children when they say they are not full; a word that the Scots cannot endure, but would rather [they should say] they are not *satisfic'd*, that is, satisfied." Kelly, p. 325.

SATURNDAY, *s.* The same with *Saterdag*.

—"On the *Saturday* ane sessioun only fra nyne houris to tuell houris in the foir noone.—The haill penalteis to be payit for the *Saturdayis* absens, whair in thair is onlie ane sessioun." Acts. Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 339.

In A.S. *Saetern-daeg* is used as well as *Saeter-daeg*.

It may be observed that Saturday is marked as an unlucky day in the calendar of the superstitious. To *fall* on Saturday betokens a short term of residence in the place to which one removes. It is also deemed very unlucky to begin any piece of work on this day of the week, S.A.

SAUCH, SAUGH, *s.* A willow, S.] *Add*, after definition;—*Saugh* and *sauf*, A.Bor. willow.

Add, before etymon;

The learned Dr. Walker mentions a variety of species, with their Scottish designations; although, I suspect, he has substituted the E. generic term for the tree instead of the S.

1. "*Salix hermaphroditica*, Linn. Scot. *Black Clyde Willow*." It is denominated from the place where it grows, "on the side of the Clyde in Crawford moor, at Black's Croft. 2. *Salix malifolia*; Scot. *Apple-leaved Willow*.—Angl. Goat broad-leaved Sallow. 3. *Salix rubra*, Scot. The *Red Saugh*. 4. *Salix Evoninae*. The *Evon* willow. Grows below Evon bridge, on the road from Moffat to Dumfries." Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 424, &c.

SAUCHEN, *adj.* Belonging to the willow, Perth.

The moon sparkles sweet on this clear-springing fountain,

Sweet as it rows by this lang *sauchen*-tree.

Donald and Flora, p. 121.

SAUCHIE, *adj.* Abounding with willows; as, "a *sauchie* brae; a *sauchie* bank," &c.; Clydes.

"An' whar [hae] ye been, dear dochter mine,

"For joy skimes frae your ee?"

'Deep down in the *sauchie* glen o' Trows,

'Aneth the cashie wud.'

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

SAUCHEN-TOUP, *s.* A simpleton, one who is easily imposed on, Mearns.; from *Sauchen*, q. pliable as the willow, and *Toup* a foolish fellow.

SAUGH-TREE, *s.* A willow, S.

At the riuers of Babylon,

Where wee dwelt in captiuitie,

When wee remembered on Syon,

Wee weeped all full sorrowfully,

On the *sauch-trees* our harpes wee hang,
When they required vs ane sang.

Psa. 137, *Poems* 16th Cent. p. 105, 106.

SAUCHBARIAN, *s.* A species of alms-gift anciently belonging to ecclesiastics.

Habebunt et quartam partem obventionum que in communi conferuntur Kildeis, Clericis personis et servis, ab aliis qui ibidem sepulturas eligunt, et partem que eos contingit de communi elemosina que dicitur *sauchbarian*. Registr. Prior. Sti. Andr. p. 439.

The term is written in the same manner in this deed, as contained in the Chartulary of Aberdeen, p. 13. Macfarlane's M.S. Fol. 5, orig.

To SAUCHEN, *v. a.* To make supple or pliable, Roxb.

Teut. *saecht-en* lenire, mollire. It is perhaps originally the same word with that which signifies to soften, to mitigate, used in reference to material objects. But V. SAUCHIN.

SAUCHIN, *adj.* Soft, not energetic, S.B.

Syne Francie Wincy steppit in,

A *sauchin* slivery slype.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* p. 124.

In Edit. 1805, *slavery* occurs instead of slivery.

Teut. *saecht*, mollis, mitis, lentus. V. SAUCHT, *part.* : or perhaps rather the same with SAUCHEN.

SAUCHNING, **SAUCHTNING**. 1. Reconciliation. *]* *Add*;

3. Agreement, settlement of terms, Selkirks.

"Bot scho skyrit to knuife lowly or siccarlye on thilke *sauchning*." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

SAUCHT, **SAUGHT**, *s.* Ease, tranquillity, S. *]* *Add*;

A.Bor. *saft*, hearts ease; as, "to be at *saft*, to be easy and contented; also, reconciled;" Grose. This is merely the S. word corr. in the E. pronunciation, in the same manner as *Laugh*, *Laughter*, &c.

SAUCHTER, **SAWSCHIR**, *s.*

"Marche stanis markit with the *sauchter*."—"Ane gret grey stane with ane *sawschir* abow," i. e. above. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Gael. *seachtar* denotes the number seven. But more probably a corr. of Fr. *sautoir*, a Saltier or St. Andrew's cross.

SAVENDLE, *adj.* Strong, sufficient, secure; as, in giving orders about any work, it is commonly said, "Mak it very *savendle*;" Roxb.

From the same origin perhaps with *Savendie*. But V. SOLVENDIE.

SAUFAND, **SAULFFING**, *prep.* Except, q. *saving*.

"That this parliament be dissoluit now, *saufand* that the persounis that salbe nemmyt—sall haue povere quhill this Setterday cum viij dais to avise & conclud vppone the materis abone writtin." Parl. Ja. III. 1478, Ed. 1814, p. 122.

—"The personis—remittit and dischargeit for all crymes, &c. *sauffing* in sa fer as the said remission and dischaarge mycht extend to the murtheris of our saidis dearest gudeschir and uncle," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 160.

SAUGHE, *s.* The sum given in name of salvage; an old term used in the Border Laws.

"That deliverance shall only be made for the single value of all attemptats committed before the 20th day of September past, and that deliverance shall be made of *Double* and *Saughe* of all attempt-

ats committed since the said 20th day of September, according to the articles and agreement heretofore taken for both the realms." Indent, Lord Dacre and the Master of Maxwell, Keith's Hist. App. p. 95.

Double evidently signifies the double value of the goods carried off. *Saughe* might seem at first view to denote the price of peace or reconciliation, and merely a corr. of A.S. *sæht*, *saht*, pax, reconciliation; and Su.G. *saell*, which not only signifies reconciliation, but the price paid for it. But I am satisfied that this cannot be the meaning, in consequence of accidentally casting my eye on a phrase used by Archb. Spotiswood, which is certainly synonymous. "That—such as shall be found to be robbed of their goods, be redressed to the *double*, and with *safer*, according to the law of marches." V. SAFER.

Saughe may be allied to Teut. *saligh-en* salvare, servare; *saligh*, beatus, felix. I need scarcely say that in S. *l* is very often changed into *u*.

SAUGHRAN, *part. adj.* "Lifeless, inactive, sauntering;" Gl. Picken, Ayrs.

Ir. Gael. *seachran-am*, to go astray, *seachranach* erroneous, straying; C.B. *segur-a* to be idle, to trifle, *seguryn*, an idler.

SAVIE, *s.* Knowledge, experience, sagacity, Loth. Fr. *scavoir*, id.

SAVIE, *adj.* Possessing sagacity or experience, ib.

SAVENDIE, *s.* Understanding, sagacity, experience, Loth., Ayrs.

This word more nearly resembles Fr. *savant*, skilful, learned, of great experience.

SAVING-TREE, *s.* The sabine, a plant, S.

"*Saving-tree*—is said to kill the foetus in the womb.—It takes its name from this,—as being able to save a young woman from shame.—This is what makes gardeners and others wary about giving it to females." Gall. Encycl.

I have no doubt that, by the vulgar, the supposed quality of producing abortion is viewed as the reason of the name. But in E. it is denominated *Savin*, as well as *Sabine*: and the former seems the most ancient form of the word, as corresponding with A.S. *safine*, Teut. *save-boom*, Germ. *sevenbaum*, Su.G. *sæfwenboom*, id. This form of the word is also confirmed by Prompt. Parv. "Saucyn tre. Sabina." They are all supposed to originate from Lat. *sabin-a*. This is written L.B. *savin-a*. In Fr. both *sabine* and *savinier* are used.

The ancient Romans seem to have ascribed virtues to this plant somewhat of a similar kind. Of the *Savine* Pliny says; "It driveth back and keepeth down all swelling impostumes. Applied outwardly, it draweth dead infants out of the bodie: and no lesse it worketh, being but received by way of perfume." Hist. B. xxiv. c. 11.

SAUL, *s.* The soul. *]* *Add* to etymon;

Alem. *sele*, *sela*, *seulu*, anima; Su.G. *siael*, Isl. *sial*, *sala*; Dan. *siel*; Germ. *seele*; Belg. *siele*; A.S. *sawul*, *sawl*, id.; *saule*, Chaucer, Yorksh.

In all the examples given by Lye, A.S. *sawl* appears only as signifying the spirit, or intellectual part of man, as contradistinguished from the body. But it also occurs as denoting animal life, as in Matt. vi. 25. "Is not, *seo sawl selre thonne mete*, the life more than meat?"

Wachter observes, on Germ. *seele*, that it signifies both animal life, and the soul as including all its affections and propensities; *Sensus ab anima ad-animum prolatus*. From Schilter, however, there is no evidence of Alem. *sele* having been used in the inferior sense.

The Moes.G. term, *saiwala*, is undoubtedly the most ancient. It occurs in both significations; as denoting animal life in the passage quoted above, according to the version of Ulphilas; "*Niu saiwala mais ist fodeinai*; Is not the life more than meat?" In other places, it denotes the soul strictly so called; "*Mikileid saiwala meina Fan*; My soul doth magnify my Lord;" Luke i. 46. Also in Joh. xii. 27. "Now is, *saiwala meina gadrobnoda*, my soul troubled."

Junius, in his Gothic Glossary, supposes that the term *saiwala* is formed from *śaiw*, vivo, and A.S. *wala* fons, as signifying that the soul is the fountain of life. But an etymon is always extremely doubtful, when the term is supposed to be formed from two words in different languages; or in languages which, although they may have been originally the same, have been long disjoined from each other.

Ihre throws out a conjecture, that Moes.G. *saiwala*, or, as he supposes it to have been pronounced, *saiw-ala*, may be connected with Isl. *sefe* mens, animus, also vita; as Moes.G. *ai* had the same sound with Isl. *e* long. He does not pretend to give the sense of *ala*; leaving it uncertain whether it was a mere termination, or some significative term. This learned writer had not observed what might have seemed to strengthen his etymological conjecture, that A.S. *sefa* has precisely the same signification with Isl. *sefe*,—intelligentia, mens, animus; Lye.

Gael. and Ir. *saoghal* might seem allied to *saiwala* or *sawel*, signifying "the world, life, a generation." But it appears to have been formed from Lat. *saeculum*, which O'Brien mentions as synonymous.

It is highly probable that this is not a compound; but a simple vocable, traduced, through the medium of the ancient Scythian, from some of the oriental languages. The only eastern term which I have remarked, as bearing some resemblance, is Heb. שכל, *sechel*, intellectus, mens, intelligentia; from *sachal* (pronounced gutturally) intellexit; attendit, animum advertit.

2. Mettle, spirit; as, "He has na hauf a *saul*," he has no spirit in him, S.

SAUL, PREIST, V. COMMONTIE, *s.*, sense 1.

SAULFFING, *prep.* Except. V. SAUFANG.

To SAUR, *v. n.* To savour, S.

Now, mony a rantin feast, weel stor'd,

Saurs sweetly on the rustic board.

Picken's Poems, i. 79. V. SAWER.

SAUR, SAURIN, *s.* The smallest quantity or portion of any thing, Upp. Clydes.; probably q. a savour, as we speak of a *tasting* in the same sense.

SAURLESS, *adj.* Insipid, tasteless, Moray. V. SARELESS.

SAUT, *s.* Salt, S.] *Add*;

This pronunciation is pretty general in the North of E., as in Westmorel. Yorks.; also in Lancash. V. GL.

Tent. *saut*, *sout*, sal; Kilian.

To CAST, OR LAY, SAUT ON *one's* TAIL, to get hold of him, S.

"You will ne'er cast salt on his tail," S. Prov. "That is, he has clean escap'd;" Kelly, p. 380.

"His intelligence is so good, that were you coming near him with soldiers, or constables, or the like, I shall answer for it, you will never lay salt on his tail." Redgauntlet, ii. 267.

This may merely signify that one person has got beyond the reach of another. But it is not improbable, from the great use made of salt in religious ceremonies, that the phrase refers to some superstition, supposed perhaps to prevent or counteract magical influence, the memory of which is now lost. No TO HAE SAUT TO *ane's* KAIL, a phrase expressive of the greatest poverty or penuriousness, S.

"They mak sic a din about saving, saving, that I think in a wee while they'll no leave him *saut* to his kail." Petticoat Tales, ii. 164.

SAUT-FAT, *s.* A salt-seller, S.] *Add*;

—"Gin ye like lse gang and fetch you your ain address: it is lying in a neuk of our *sautfat*, carefully preserved, and just as fresh as whun it was to ha' been sent to the king." Donaldsoniad, Thom's Works, p. 370.

To SAUT, *v. a.* 1. To salt, to put in pickle, S.

2. To snib, to put down, to check, Aberd.; q. to make one feel as if laid in pickle, or experience a sensation similar to that excited by salt when applied to a sore.

3. To heighten in price; as, "I'll *saut* it for you," I will make you pay dear for it, S. V. SALT, *adj.*

SAUTER, *s.* A saltier in heraldry.

Suppriset with a surget, he beris hit in sable,
With a *sauter* engreled, of silver full shene.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 24.

SAUTIE, *s.* The name given to a species of flounder, Edin. and Mearns. V. SALTIE.

SAW, *s.* A salve, an ointment, S.

"Ye hae a *saw* for ilka sair," S. Prov. Kelly gives it quite in an E. form; "You have a *salve* for every sore;" "Spoken to those who are ready at their answers, apologies, and excuses." P. 367.

"*Saw*, salve, plaister;" Gl. Picken.

To SAW out, *v. n.* To sow for grass, S.

"The sweepings of the hayloft, or gleanings from the barn floor, and haystack, half ripened, ill cleaned, and often musty, with a few pounds of clover seeds, or perhaps without any other seeds whatever; thereby scattered over the soil, forms frequently what is termed *sawing out*." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 151.

SAWOUR, SAWER, 1. A sower, S. Belg. *saaijer*, id. 2. A propagator, metaph. used.

—"But als the publict quietnes hes bein brokin, and divers troublis hes intervenit; out of quhilk, as Almichty God hes deliverit and preservit hir Majestie from tyme to tyme, even sa hes he manifested hir Hienes meaning and intention to hir loving subjectis, and the *sawours* of sic seditious rumours to appeir, as thai wer indeid, calumniatoris and untrew spekaris." Keith's Hist. p. 572.

SAWCER, s. A maker or vender of sauces.

"In a case betwixt Jo. Scot, the *Sawcer* of Edinburgh, and one Hog, found that the principal lands being disposed by a base infestment, and the acquirer of the lands being in possession thirty or forty years, and thereafter being evicted from him by a decreet; the said acquirer has recourse to the warrantice," &c. A. 1666. Fount. Suppl. Dec. ii. p. 424.

Fr. *sawcier*, id. Celui qui compose ou qui vend des sauces. Dict. Trev. The term, as Roquefort remarks, was originally applied to an officer in the king's kitchen, who had charge of the sauces and spiceries, A. 1317, *Saulcier* is used as synon. with *Espicier*; L.B. *Salsarius*. V. Du Cange.

It is a curious trait of the more simple mode of living in the capital, even in Charles II.'s time, that it could give sustenance only to one maker of sauces, who is therefore distinctively designed the *Sawcer* of Edinburgh.

SAWINS, s. pl. Saw-dust, S.

This is merely a verbal noun, formed as originally expressive of the operation of sawing: like Dan. *saugen*, a sawing of wood, Wolff.

SAWIS, s. p. sing. Either for *says* or *schawis*, i. e. shews, represents.

"Humely menis, & complains, & *sawis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

SAWISTAR, s. A sawyer, Aberd. Reg.

SAWR, s. A gentle breeze; a term used on the Frith of Clyde; synon. *Caver*.

I can see no origin, unless we view the term as merely *Sawr* applied in a metaph. sense to the motion of the air, q. a *savour* of wind, a slight breath.

SAXON SHILLING, a shilling of British money, Highlands of S.

"A shilling Sterling is by the Highlanders termed a *Saxon Shilling*." Saxon and Gael, i. 3.

Gael. *sgillin Shasgunach*, English shilling, Shaw; whereas *sgillin Albanach* [i. e. a shilling, Scots] signifies a penny.

SAXPENCE, s. Sixpence, S.; Gl. Shirr.

SAXTE, s. SAKTY, *adj.* Sixty, S.] *Add*;

Among the crowd was Johny Gass,—

Rever'd aboon the common class,—

John had seen *saxty* simmers pass.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 80.

* **SCAB, s.** The itch, as it appears in the human body, S.

To **SCABBLE, v. n.** To scold, Buchan.

Wae wags ye, chiel, whare hae ye been,

Ye've gottin sic a drabblin?

To gar me rise in sic a teen

An' pit my tongue a-scabblin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

If not corr. from E. to *squabble*, formed, like the E. v. itself, from the more primitive Su.G. *kaebbl-a*, Mod.Sax. *kabbel-n*, rixari, altercari, by prefixing the sibilant.

SCABYNIS, s. pl. Assessors; or analogous to *Councillors* in Scottish boroughs.

"Anent the supplicaciounes gevin in before the lordis of artiklis & of consale, in the behalf of the burrow masteris [burgomasters], *scabynis*, and consale of the toune of Middleburghe in Zeland, tuich-

ande the residence and etaple of the merchandis and merchandice of this realme of Scotlande to be haldin at the said toune of Middleburghe for certane yeris tocum," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1536, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

L.B. *Scabini, Scabinii*, sic olim dicti iudicum Assessores, atque adeo Comitum, qui vices iudicum obibant. The term occurs in the Capitularia of Charlemagne, A. 805, and 813. Postquam *Scabini eum* (latronem) dijudicaverint, non est licentia Comitibus vel Vicariis ei vitam concedere. Du Cange.

SCAD, s. 1. Any colour slightly or obliquely seen, &c.] *Add*;

But whan, owre Calton-hill, the sun

Comes glimmeran like the twilight,

The wights, dispos'd for e'ening-fun,

Flee frae the *scad* o' daylight.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 53.

2. A gleam, S.O.

"We came to the eastern side of Loudoun-hill, the trysted place, shortly after the first *scad* of the dawn." R. Gilhaise, iii. 93.

"*Scades* o' licht, flares or flashes of light;" Gall. Encycl.

3. *Scad* is also used to denote the variegated scum of mineral water, S.

To **SCAD, SKAD, v. a.** 1. To scald, S. Fr. *eschauder*, id.

2. To heat by fire, without allowing the liquid absolutely to boil, S.. V. **SKAUDE, v.**

3. To heat in any way; to boil, Roxb.

SCAD, SKAUDE, s. A scald, a burn caused by hot liquor, S.

SCADED BEER, or ALE, a drink made of hot beer or ale, with the addition of a little meal, nearly of the consistence of gruel, Roxb.

SCADED WHEY, a dish used in the houses of farmers, made by boiling *whey* on a slow fire, by which a great part of it coagulates into a curdy substance, *ibid.* Synon. *Fleetins*, also *Flot-whey*.

SCADDEM, s. A bad smith; thus, "He's nae-thing but a *scaddem*," Teviotd.

This seems merely a cant term, as if denoting that he could do no more in the way of his profession than to *scald*, instead of perfecting any work; like *Burnewin*, q. v.

SCADDAW, SCADDOW, s. A shadow, Ettr. For., Lanarks.

"The moon was hingin' o'er the dark brows of Hopertody, and the lang black *scaddaws* had an eiry look." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 140.

The eerie *scaddows* o' the aiks

Fell black ower the skinklan grun'.

Old Ballad, Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 153.

A.S. *scadu, scadune*, id.

SCADLING, s. A kind of dressed skin; the same with *Scalding*, q. v.

"Small wnwollit skynniss sic as hoyg eschorlingis, *scadlingis*, and fuitfaill." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

To **SCAFF, v. a.** To sponge, to collect by dishonourable means. V. **SCAFF..**

"They *scaffed* throche all Scotland, oppressand the leall men als weil as the theiff, for their particular commoditie." *Pitscottie's Cron.* p. 512.

"Ordanis"—that thar be nae "bygging of mair vittail nor sustenis thaim self, and topping of the samen, *scaffyng* thair nyctbouris." Aberd. Reg. xvi. c. 15.

I cannot gather from this meagre extract, whether *begging* is meant, which might seem from its connection with *scaffyng*; or *bigging*, i. e. building in stacks, which the term *topping* seems to suggest, q. covering the stacks. V. SKAFF, SKAIFF, v.

SCAFFIE, *adj.* A term applied to a smart but transient shower, S.O.

"*Scaffie showers*, showers which soon blow by.—'A caul' *scaff* o' a shower,' a pretty severe shower;" Gall. Encycl. This is synon. with SKIFT, q. v.

SCAFF-RAFF, SCAFF and RAFF, *s.* Refuse; the same with *Riff-raff*, South of S. Expl. "rabble," Gl. Antiquary. E. *tag-rag* and *bob-tail*.

"If you and I were at the Withershins' Latch, wi' ilka ane a gude oak supple in his hand, we wald not turn back, no for half a dozen o' yon *scaff-raff*." Guy Mannering, ii. 51.

—And sitting there birling,—wi' a' the *scaff* and *raff* o' the water-side." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 104.

Su.G. *skaef* denotes a mere rag, any thing as it were shaved off; *raff-a* to snatch any thing away, to carry off quickly. But perhaps rather from S. *scaff* provision, and A.S. *reaf-ias* rapere, q. those who forcibly carry off the food of others.

To SCAG, *v. a.* To render putrid by exposure, S.B.

"*Scag*, to have fish spoiled in the sun or air;" Gl. Surv. Moray. *Scaggit*, part. pa.; as, "a *scaggit* haddock," a haddock too long kept.

Isl. *skack-a*, iniquare? Or Gael. *sgag-a* to split, to shrink?

To SCAIL, *v.* SCAIL, *s.* Dispersion. V. SKAIL. To SCAILIE, *v. n.* To have a squint look. V. SKELLIE.

SCAIRTH, *adj.* Scarce.

—"That diuers and sindrie persones—hes vit all—indirect meanis in slaying of the saidis wyld foulle and bestiall, quhairby this countrey, being as plentifulle furnessit of befoir, is becum altogidder *scairth* of sic wairis." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 286. *Scarce*, Ed. 1597.

Whether the term was ever commonly used in this form I know not; but it nearly resembles Su.G. *skard-a*, imminuere, Isl. *skerd-a* comminuere, deficere; *skerd-r* also *skert-r*, diminutio; Dan. *skaar*, id. SCALBERT, *s.* "A low-lifed, *scabby-minded* individual;" Gall. Encycl.

Perhaps q. *scabbert*; Teut. *schabbe* scabies, and *uerd* indoles. In Isl. *ber-skallot* signifies bald; from *ber* nudus, and *skalle*, cranium.

SCALD, *s.* 1. A scold; applied to a person, S. 2. The act of scolding, S. V. SCOLD.

SCALDING, SKALDING, *s.* A species of dressed skin formerly exported from Scotland.

"Skynniss vnderwritin callit in the vulgar tounge *scorlingis*, *scaldingis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592.

"Pftuffells and *skaldings* ilk thousand," &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. p. 253. *Scaldings*, Rates, A. 1670, p. 75. V. SCORLING.

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Qu. if as having the wool taken off by *scalding*? SCALE-STAIRS, *s. pl.* Straight flights of steps, as opposed to a stair of a spiral form, S.

"A turnpike stair is—a stair of which the steps are built in a spiral form,—in opposition to straight flights of steps, which are called *scale stairs*." Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 246, N.

Fr. *escalier*, a staircase; a winding stair.

SCALING, *s.* Act of dispersion. V. under SKAIL; v. SCALLYART, *s.* A blow or stroke, W. Loth.,

Lanarks.; apparently synon. with *Sclaffert*, as properly denoting a stroke with the open hand.

Isl. *skelle* diverbero palmis; *skella* flabrum, *skell-r* ictus, flabelli aut palmarum sonitu; G. Andr. *Skella hordini*, to slap the door so violently as to make the whole house to shake; Januam sic claudere ut tota domus trepidet; Verel. The sound emitted seems to have originated the term, from Su.G. *skaell-a*, to emit a sharp sound of any kind; whence *skallra* to rattle.

SCALLINGER SILUER. "*Scallinger siluer* and feis;" Aberd. Reg. V. 16, p. 578.

"The small customis & *scallinger syluer* for this year." Ibid. A. 1538, V. 16.

These seem to be both errors for *stallinger*, q. v.

SCALLION, *s.* A leek, Annandale.

This term is used in E. as signifying a kind of onion; Johns. Phillips expl. it, "a kind of shalot or small onion." Lat. *Ascalonitis*.

SCAMBLER, *s.* "[Scottish] A bold intruder upon one's generosity at table;" Johns. V. SKAMLAR.

To SCAME, SKAUM, *v. a.* To scorch, S.

"But this wise and valiant M'Donald—wrote to the committee of Murray, then sitting in Auldearn, a charge, with a fiery cross of timber, whereof every point was *scamed* and burnt with fire, commanding all manner of men within that country to rise and follow the king's lieutenant, the lord marquis of Montrose, under the pain of fire and sword." Spalding, ii. 216. V. SKAUMIT, and FYRE CROCE.

SCAMELLS, *s. pl.* The shambles.

—"Upoun the morn they marchit from Leith with displayit bands to Edinburgh, and plantit a gaird-hous at the comon *scameells*." Hist. James the Sext, p. 190. V. SKAMYLL.

To SCANCE, SKANCE, *v. 2.* To reproach.] *Add*;
Hae thou nae fears; I'll gie my hand
Nane e'er for likin' me shall *scance* ye.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 57.

3. To give a cursory account of any thing, S.

—'Bout France syne did *scance* syne

An' warn'd them ane an' a'

T' oppose ay sic foes ay,

An' stan' by king an' law.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 133.

Now round the ingle in a ring,

On public news they're *scancin*. Ibid. p. 151.

4. To make trial of, to put to the test, Buchan.

The young gudewife plumps in a ring,

Cries, "Lay yir hands about ye,"—

Sae on they bang wi' cuttie-haste

To *scance* their fortune fair, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 64.

U u

To *Scance* has been till of late used in Aberdeen, both in the grammatical and in the popular sense, for *Scan*; and it is not quite obsolete in this acceptation.

To *SCANSE at*, *v. a.* To conjecture, to form a hasty judgment concerning.

"As I can *scance at* his meaning, hee thinketh my error to be in this remarkeable: that, to him, I appeare to make it all one thing or alike to receive the sacraments or ordination from a wolfe or thiefe, as to receive them from a hyeling or reprobate." Forbes, To a Recusant, p. 11.

To *SCANSE of*, *v. a.* Apparently to investigate, to examine, to scrutinize.

"He commes more particularly to the vengeance. To *scanse of* these things ouer far it is but vaine curiositie. Therefore it is expedient in these things to hold fast the plaine words, that we alter not to the one side nor to the other." Rollock on 2 Thea. p. 28. *SCANCE, SKANCE*, *s. l.* A hasty survey, &c.] *Add*; 3. A transient view of any object with the natural eye, *S.*

O happy hour for evermair,
That—gae him, what he values sair,
Sae braw a *skance*
Of Ayrshire's dainty Poet there
By lucky chance.

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 108.

SCANCLISHIN, *s. l.* Scanty increase, *W. Loth.*
2. A small remainder, *ibid.*

Corr. perhaps from *E. scanty*, (which Junius derives from Dan. *skan-a*, Sw. *skon-a*, to spare); or rather Fr. *eschantel-er*, to break into cantles.

To *SCANSE, SKANCE*, *v. n.* To shine; to make a great shew.] *Add*;

—Our bairns' expences
I think sal twin me o' my senses;
In silk an' sattin ilk ane *scances*
An' gawze beside.

Picken's Poems, i. 123.

"A *scansin'* queyn," a good-looking, bouncing young woman, *Perths.*

SCANCE, s. A gleam, *S.*

"I couldna believe my ain een whun I looket up amang the craigs an' saw a red *scance* o' light beekin' on the taps o' the highest o' them." St. Patrick, i. 168.

SCANCER, s. A showy person, *Clydes.*

2. One who magnifies in narration, *ibid.*, Mearns.

SCANNACHIN, part. pr.

"An' see, Leddy Rosybell, how beautiful the sun is *scannachin'* on the water." Saxon and Gael, ii. 99. Gael. *scainnea*, a sudden eruption.

* *SCANTLING, s.* A scroll of a deed to be made, a rude sketch, *Ayrs.*

"Hae ye made ony sort o' *scantling* o' what you would wish done?" The Entail, i. 145.

Fr. *eschantillon*, "a pattern, a sample;" Cotgr.

SCANT-O'-GRACE, s. A wild, dissipated fellow, *S.*

"I kenn'd that *Scant-o'-grace* weel aneugh frae the very outset," said the Baillie,—"but when blude was warm, and swords were out at ony rate, wha kens what way he might hae thought o' paying his debts?" Rob Roy, iii. 33.

SCAP, s. Used in the same sense with *Scalp*, for a bed of oysters or muscles.

"For the saidis landis of Pilmure, the Linkis, the Mussilscap, and pece land callit the Salt gerss," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 517. *V. SCAUP.*

SCAPETHRIFT, s. A spendthrift, a worthless fellow, *q. one who escapes* from all thriving, or economy.

"Nixt vnto Robert succeeded Hugh Southerland earle of Southerland, called Freskin, in whose dayes Herald Chisholme, (or Herald Guthred) thane of Catteynes, accompanied with a number of *scapethrifts* and rebels, (so the historie calleth them) began to exercise all kynd of misdemeaners and outrages." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 27.

"In the days of William king of Scotland,—Herald Chisolme (or Herald Guthred, the sone of Mack-William,) thain of Catteynes, being accompanied with a number of *scape-thrifts*, rebels, and rascalls, (so the historie calleth them), began to exercise all kind of misdemeanors, by invading the poor and simple people with spoilings and slaughters, in all pairts thereabouts." *Ibid.* p. 432.

SCAR, SKAIR, SCAUR, s. l. A bare place on the side of a steep hill, &c.] *Add*;

—"The Nevis overflowed many parts of the glens, and the nameless torrents, that in dry weather exist not, were tumbling down in reddened foam from every *scaur*." Lights and Shadows, p. 376.

SCAR, adj. Wild, not tamed, *Shetl.*

"There have been several petitions presented, anent the great abuse that has been committed in several paroches by the keeping of *scar* sheep, the owners thereof running and hunting them with dogs, to the great prejudice of their neighbours,—who have tame sheep. There was a petition presented,—that such as had *scar* sheep might be appointed to tame them." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 61.

This is evidently the same with *Skar*, from *Isl. skiarrr*, fugax; these sheep being called *scar*, because they fly at the approach of man.

SCAR, s. Whatever causes alarm, *S.*

"If this new custome be imposed, it wilbe a *scar* and hinder to strangearis to come heir for coale." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 182. *V. SKAR, s.*

SCARCEMENT. V. SCARSEMENT.

SCARE, SKARE, s. Share, *Ayrs.*

"Nae doubt, yours has been an eydent and industrious life,—and hitherto it has na been without a large *scare* o' comfort." The Entail, ii. 56:

This is doubtless the old pronunciation; from *A.S. scear*, *id. scear-an*, *Su.G. skaer-a* partiri.

SCARGIVENET, s. A cant word for a girl, from twelve to fourteen years of age, used in the West of Scotland, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and in Ayrshire.

SCARNOCH, SKARNOC, s. l. A number, a multitude; "a *skarnoch* o' words," a considerable quantity of words, *Ayrs.*

2. A noisy tumult, *Lanarks.*

Teut. *schaere*, grex, turba, multitudo; collectio, congeries; *schaer-en*, congregare; *Su.G. skara*, turba, cohors.

SCARNOGHIN, s. A great noise, *Ayrs.*

SCARRIE, SCAURIE, *adj.* Abounding with *scaurs*.
V. SCAR, SKAIR.

SCARROW, *s.* 1. Faint light, especially that which is reflected from the wall, Galloway.

The farmer—ca's frae his cot
The drowsy callan ; wi' unwilling step
He stalks the bent, wi' *scarrow* o' the moon,
To tend his fleecy care.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 7.

There are various Goth. terms to which, in this sense, *scarrow* might seem allied ; Isl. *skiar*, a window, transenna, fenestra, G. Andr. ; properly, one made of thin and pellucid parchment, Verel. Ind. ; Moes. G. *skair-an*, *gá-skeir-an*, illustrate ; *skiaer*, clarus, perspicuus ; Su. G. *skaer*, *skir*, lucidus, as *skirduf*, a pellucid cloud. It might seem, indeed, radically allied to *Skyrin*, q. v. as applied to the rays of light.

2. A shadow, Ettr. For., Gall. ; *Scaddow*, *synon.*

"The *scarrow* o' a hill, the shadow of that hill ; the *scarrow* o' a crow, the shadow of a crow,—on the earth, while it flies in the air ;" Gall. Encycl.

Fancy might suggest, that in this sense the term were allied to Gael. *scaradh* a separation, *scar-am* to separate ; the shadow being as it were parted from the substance. But had this been the origin, there would have been most probably some vestige of the application of the Celt. term in this sense.

To SCARROW, *v. n.* To emit a faint light, Galloway, Roxb.

2. To shine through the clouds. In this sense, it is said of the moon, *It's scarrowing*, *ibid.*

SCARSEMENT, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. The row of stones which separate the slates of two adjoining roofs, S.

2. The edge of a ditch where thorns are to be planted.] *Add*.—that part which projects when a dike is suddenly contracted ; Galloway.

"For a dyke of sixty inches, there the stones are of a moderate size, twenty-eight inches is a proper width at the grass, leaving a *scarcement* of two inches on each side when the first row of stones is laid." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 85.

3. A projection among rocks, Gall.

"*Scarcement*, a shelf amongst rocks ; a shelf leaning out from the main face of a rock ; on *scarments* build sea-fowl ;" Gall. Encycl.

To SCART, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, S.] *Add* :

O.E. *scratte*. "I *scratte*, as a beast dothe that hath sharpe nayles. Je *gratigne*. The catte hath *scratte* hym by the face." *Palagr. B.* iii. F. 353, b.

4. It is sometimes applied to indistinct writing, or by the illiterate to writing of any kind, S.

"Alice—readily confided to her the whole papers respecting the intrigue with G——'s regiment, of which she was the depository.—'For they may oblige the bonnie young lady and the handsome young gentleman,' thought Alice, 'and what use has my father for a whin bits of *scarted* paper ?' *Waverley*, iii. 256, 257.

To SCART out, *v. a.* To scrape clean ; applied to a pot or dish, S.

I wiss Auld Reekie, dainty quean,
May lang *scart* out her coggie clean ;

An' may she ne'er want goods nor gear,
To gust her gab on a new year !

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 52.

To *scart* out clean, is obviously a tautology.

SCARTINS, *s. pl.* What is scraped out of any vessel ; as, "the *scartins* of the pot," S.

"*Scarlings*, the scrapings of a pot," Gall. Encycl. Fr. *gratin* is used in this very sense.

To SCART one's BUTTONS, to draw one's hand down the breast of another, so as to touch the buttons with one's nails ; a mode of challenging to battle among boys, Roxb., Loth. ; perhaps a relique of some ancient mode of hostile defiance.

SCART, *s.* 1. A scratch.] *Insert*, as sense.

2. A meagre puny-looking person, S.

4. Applied to writing, the dash of a pen, S.

"The man is not fined yet.' 'But that costs but twa *skarts* of a pen,' said Lord Turntipet." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 136.

To SCARTLE, *v. a.* To scrape together by taking many little strokes, Clydes., Roxb.

A diminutive from the *v.* To SCART.

SCARTLE, *s.* An instrument, resembling a hoe, for cleaning a cow-house, Ettr. For. ; *Scraple*, *synon.*

To SCASH, *v. n.* To squabble, *Aberd.*

—Ye ken I like ne fash ;

But fan anes folk begin to *scash*,

I'm fear'd for harm.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 19.

Fr. *escach-er*, "to beat, batter, or crush flat ; to thrust, press, knock," &c. ; Cotgr. Isl. *skass*, *foemina gigas*, insolens, Halderson ; *skessa*, Cyclopica mulier, whence *skess-ast*, *desaevire*, inhorre ; G. Andr. Dan. *skose* denotes "a nipping jest, a taunt, a scoff ;" and *skos-er*, "to jeer, to taunt, to scoff."

SCASSING, *s.* Perhaps, beating.

"Bying of wool in landwart, & *scassing* of wther nychtbouris callandis." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1535, V. 15. i. e. "the boys belonging to their neighbours."

SCAT, *s.* Loss, damage ; for *Skaith*.

"It is part of the *scat* of the geir quhilk was castine furth of the schipe." *Aberd. Reg. V.* 25.

To SCAT, *v. n.* To SCAT and LOT, to pay shares in proportion, to pay *scot* and *lot*.

"Gif ony ship tyme be storm of wether,—the merchandis are not haldin to pay ony thing thair of, nor to *scat* and *lot* thairfoir." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 623.

Almost all writers have expl. the phrase *Scot and Lot*, in its secondary sense only, without adverting to what seems to have been its original use. Isl. *skaut*, Su. G. *skoet*, and Dan. *skiod*, signify sinus vestis ; fimbria ; Moes. G. *skaut* denoting the hem or lap of a garment. The word was used concerning alienation of property ; "lots being cast into the lap of the purchaser, or a rod, sometimes a turf, as a symbol of the transfer." When heritable property was to be divided among minors, rods or lots were cast into the *skoet* or lap of their nearest relations ; and as these were drawn the division was determined. V. Ihre, vo. *Skoet*, col. 618. The terms *skoet* and *lott* were both used in regard to this transaction. See also Du Cange, vo. *Scotari*. The accitrate Kilian

defines Teut. *schotte ende lot* as merely signifying census; deriving *schotte* from *schatt-en* censere. But whence then its connexion with *lot*? It had occurred to me, that *skoet* might be secondarily used to denote a tax, as it was the ancient mode of collecting money to *cast* it into the *lap* of the receiver, from *skoet-a*, in *sinum conjicere*: and I find that as Germ. *schoss* signifies *sinus vestis*, and also census, tributum, Wachter has remarked that "a tax is properly money collected, from *schiess-en jacere*, *conjicere*."

SCATT, *s.* The name of a tax paid in Shetland.] *Add*;

Scatt is understood to be a tax properly payable to the king for the privilege of pasturing on the hills or commons, and of cutting peats there. For all land which is not the property of an individual, is supposed to belong to the king. Hence the designation of *Scatt-butter*, Orkn., Shetl., *Scatt-oil*, Shetl.

To SCAT, *v. a.* To subject to the tax denominated *Scat*, Orkney.

—"And na forcop quia double malt *scattit*." Rentall Book of Orkney, p. 9.

Su.G. *skatt-a*, tributum exigere; also, tributum pendere; Teut. *schatt-en*. L.B. *scott-are*, id.

SCATHOLD, SCATTHOLD, SCATTOLD, SCATTALD, SCATHALD, *s.* Open ground for pasture, or for furnishing fuel, Shetl., Orkn.

"The uncultivated ground, outside of the enclosure [or town], is called the *Scathhold*, and is used for general pasture, and to furnish turf for firing." Edmonston's Zetl. i. 148.

"The hills and commons are again divided into *scattolds*," &c. V. SCATT, *s.*

Perhaps from Isl. *skatt*, and *hald* usus, *q. holding*, also *custodia*, from one sense of *hald-a*, which is *pascere*. Verelius, however, mentions *skattlod* as signifying *praedium vectigale*. If this be the original form, the last syllable must be from *lod* terra, *fundus*.

SCATLAND, *s.* Land paying the duty distinguished by the name of *Scat*, Orkn.

"Item w' Flawis j d terre *scatland* an' in butter scat vij d.—And in land male the said d terre *scatland* an' viij m." Rentall of Orkney, A. 1502, p. 12.

SCATTALDER, *s.* One who possesses a portion of pasture ground called *scattald*.

"That the sheriff of each parish, with twelve honest men there ride the marches of the parish, betwixt the first of October and the last of April yearly, or when required thereto by the *scattalders*, under the pain of £10 Scots." App. Surv. Shetl. p. 7.

INSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently a possessor of a share in the common or pasture ground called a *Scattald*, Shetl.

"That all horses belonging either to *outscattalders*, or *inscattalders*, oppressing and overlaying the neighbourhood, be instantly removed, after due advertisement given their owners, and that at the kirk-door, under the pain of being confiscate to the king." Ibid. p. 6.

OUTSCATTALDER, *s.* Apparently, one who has no share in the pasture ground. V. INSCATTALDER.

SCATTERGOOD, *s.* A spendthrift, S.

"And now, my lords, there is that young *scat-*

tergood, the laird of Bucklaw's fine, to be disposed upon—I suppose it goes to my lord Treasurer." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 135.

To SCAUD, *v. a.* To scald, S. V. SKAUDE.

SCAUD, SCAWD, *s.* "A disrespectful name for tea;" (Gall. Encyc.) probably imposed by those who thought it of no other use than to scald or *skaud* the mouth, as it is sometimes contemptuously called *het water*.

To SCAUM, SCAME, *v. a.* To burn slightly; to singe, S.

SCAUM, SKAUM, *s.* 1. The act of singeing clothes by putting them too near the fire, or by means of a hot iron, S.

2. A slight burn, S.

But ay whan Satan blows the coal,
I find its best the *scaum* to thole.

Picken's Poems, i. 132.

3. The appearance caused by singeing; a slight mark of burning, S. V. SKAUM, and SCAME. SCAUM O' THE SKY, "the thin vapour of the atmosphere;" Gall.

Mactaggart leaves the sense rather indefinite; for he first speaks of "the thin *white* vapours," and says afterwards, "There is *red scaum*, *white scaum*, and many others;" Gall. Encycl.

He seems to view the term as the same with E. *scum*. For this is part of his definition,—"the *scum* of the sky." It is probably allied to Su.G. *skumm*, subobscurus, *q.* that which partially darkens the eye; Isl. *skaum*, crepusculum, *skima*, lux parva, also expl. *rimula lucem praebens*.

SCAUP, SCAWP, SCAWIP, *s.* 1. The scalp, the scull, S. This word is used in a ludicrous phrase, equivalent to, I'll break your scull; "I'll gie you sic a scallyart, as'll gar a' your *scaup* skirl."

Want minds them on a thackless *scaup*,

Wi' a' their pouches bare.

Tarras's Poems, p. 17.

2. A bed or stratum of shell-fish; as, "an *oyster scaup*," S. It seems to be denominated from the thinness of the layer.

"The *scaup* of mussillis & kokillias." Aberd. Reg.

3. "A small bare knoll;" Gl. Sibb., S.

SCAW, *s.* 1. Any kind of scall, S.

2. The itch, S.

3. A faded or spoiled mark, Dumfr. Hence, SCAW'D, SCAW'T, *part. adj.* 1. Changed or faded in the colour; especially as applied to dress, *ibid.*; often *Scaw'd-like*, Mearns, Clydes.

2. Having many carbuncles on the face, Mearns. Allied perhaps to Su.G. *skallog*, *depilis*.

SCAW, *s.* An isthmus or promontory, Shetl.

"A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him." The Pirate, i. 202.

Isl. *skagi* promontorium, from *skag-a* *prominere*, Haldorson; *skaga*, promontorium porrectum oblique, *skag-a* *deflectere*, G. Andr. p. 208. In p. 209, however, he simply renders it, *Isthmus porrectus*. Verelius explains *skagi*, *ayrtes*, *brevia*.

SCAWBERT, *adj.* Applied to those who render themselves ridiculous by wishing to appear

above their rank in life, making unwarranted pretensions to gentility, *Aberd.*

Perhaps from A.S. *scaw-ian*, *sceaw-ian*, *videre*, used in a neuter sense, and *beorht* praeclarus; q. to make "a bright shew," or ostentatious appearance. **SCAZNZIED.**

"The king of France, hearing of the commotioun betuix the king & his nobiletie, willed ane revnioun to be maid amanges thame, sua as the king mycht keip his awin honour and priuiledges, and naways to be *scaznied* or preiugit." *Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI. fo. 24. v.*

This word had most probably been pronounced *scainyied*; and, as it respects the history of France, may have been formed from O.Fr. *escang-er*, to alter, to change; L.B. *eschang-iare*; whence *escange*, *barter*, *exchange*.

SCELLERAR, s. One who has the charge of the cellar.] *Add*;

O.E. "*cellerar*, an officer, [Fr.] *celerier*." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 23.*

SCOLDER, s. The Sea-Pie, Orkn.

"The Sea-Pie.—*Haematopus Ostralegus*, Linn. Syst.—Orc. *Scolder*." *Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 91.*

This term may have immediately originated, by the custom, so common among the Goths, of prefixing the letter *s*, from *kielder*, the name of this bird in the Feroe Isles, (*V. Penn. Zool. p. 376*); and this again from Dan. *kield*, id., written *kielder* by the learned Dane Bartholin, and expl. *Pica marina*. *V. Linn. Faun. Suec. N. 192.* The Norwegians indiscriminately use the name of *kield* and *tield* for it. The Icelanders call the male bird *Tialldur*, and the female *Tilldra*. *Tialldur*, *haematopus*, *pica marina*; *Haldorson*.

SCHADDOW HALF, that portion of land which lies toward the north, or is not exposed to the sun. *V. SONIE HALF.*

SCHAFFIT, part. pà. Provided with a *sheaf* of arrows. *V. BOWIT and SCHAFFIT.*

SCHAFFROUN, CHEFFROUN, SAFERON, s. A piece of ornamental head-dress anciently used by ladies.

"Item ane *schaffroun* with ane burd of gold with lxxx perle send to the quene in Ingland.

—"Item ane *cheffroun* sett with goldsmyth werk with xxxv perle." *Inventories, p. 27.*

"In the first ane *saferon* with ane chenye of gold of blak veluos contenand LVIII linkis, weandane unce thre quarteris & half ane unicorn wecht." *Ibid. p. 24.*

The term seems properly to have denoted a hood. Fr. *chaperon*, "a hood or French hood (for a woman); also any hood, bonnet, or letice cap;" *Cotgr.* L.B. *capara*, *capero*, *capiro*, from Fr. *chaperon*, by the inhabitants of Languedoc called *capayro*, *tegmen capitis*, *cuculla*. Du Cange views the term as equivalent to *brevior capsa*; although others derive it from the Lat. term *capronae* used by Lucilius in his Satires to denote the hair which was before the forehead, quasi a *capite pronae*. *Non. Marcell. cap. 1.* In *Compto Stephani de la Fontaine*, A. 1351. Pour Madame la Duchesse de Lembourc, fille de Mons

le Duc de Normandie, 2. *Chapertus*, l'un pendant, l'autre à enfourmer, tout fourré de menu vair. Sometimes it was worn loose or open, at other times close.

Belg. *kaproen*, a nun's hood; Teut. *kapruyn* calantica, capitium, mitra, mitella, &c.; Kilian.

SCHAIFFE, SCHEIF, s. A quiver or bundle of arrows.] *Add*;

Whether the term was formerly used in E. in the same sense, is uncertain; but the L.B. term *garbà*, corresponding with *sheaf*, is found in Rymer. *Viccomes Gloucestriae provideat infra ballivam suam de mille Garbis sagittarum. T. 5. p. 245.* The same term occurs in our laws;—in the very place indeed given above, according to Skene's translation; *Vna garba sagittarum, scilicet, viginti quatuor sagittas, &c.*

Wachter has fallen into a curious blunder here, or perhaps his printer, (vo. *Garbe*), which Ihre has adopted, (vo. *Kerfwe*), and which I would certainly have followed, had I not thought of examining the reference. He says, that, according to Du Cange, the phrase occurs, in *Statutis Roberti I. Regis Siciliae*. But Du Cange refers only to the *Statutes Roberti I. Regis Scotiae*. By such inadvertence are errors continued.

Wachter subjoins that the mod. Sax. word *schaub* corresponds in signification.

SCHAKLOK, s. Perhaps a picklock, "Calling him commound thief & *schaklock*;" *Aberd. Reg. V. 18.*

Q. one who shakes or loosens locks. Teut. *schaeck-en*, however, signifies rapere, to ravish, to force.

SCHALD, adj. Shallow.] *Add*;

Than Trent and Temys war sa *schanlde*,
That a barne of twelf yhere awlde
Mycht wayd oure thame, and na spate
That mycht mak thare kneys wate.

Wyntown, VII. 5, 169.

This adj., as also the noun *schald*, a shallow place, are still in common use in Clydes., and are pronounced in the same manner.

O.E. "*Scholde* not depe. *Bassus*." *Prompt. Parv.* We may trace this form of the word in mod. *Shoal*. **SCHALIM, &c.** The cornet, &c.] *Add*;

Fraunces has "*Schalmuse* pype, *Sambuca*." *Cooper* expl. the Lat. word by "doulcimer;" in *Ort. Vocab.* the sense is left indefinite. *Sambuca*, est quoddam genus symphonie musicum.

SCHALMER, s. 1. A musical instrument.

"Mary had also a *schalmer*, which was a sort of pipe, or fluted instrument, but not a bagpipe." *Chalmers's Mary, i. 73.*

2. The person whose business it was to play on this instrument, or on some sort of pipe.

"Pipers, and *schalmers*, were sometimes used synonymously, in the Treasurer's books, during the reign of James IV.—James Ramsay, *schalmer*, had a salary of £59, 4s. Scots in 1563-4." *Reg. Signat. B. i. ibid. V. SCHALIM.*

SCHALMERLANE, s. Chamberlain; *Aberd. Reg.*

SCHANGSTER, s. A singer in a cathedral; or perhaps, a teacher of music. "Johnes Lesley & Gilbert Blayr *schangsteris*;" *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

SCHANK, SHANK, *s.* 4. In pl. stockings, Aberd.]

Add;

The term, in this sense, has been used in Aberdeen for about three centuries. Accordingly "*schankis & schone*" are mentioned in Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. It seems to have been familiar in Fife during the reign of James VI.

"1601. The 16 of Februar, ane proclamation,—that nae wool be transportit out of the countrie, and that nae clothe come hame nor hattis nor *schanks*, nor naything of wool." Birrel's Diarey, p. 53.

To SHANK, *v. n.* To knit stockings, Aberd.]

Add;

I have given *Schanks*, as signifying stockings, under SCHANK, the leg, and also the *v.* in the same connexion, under the idea of *Schanks* being a cant term borrowed by the vulgar from the use of stockings as a covering to the *legs*. But from the use of some northern terms, I am disposed to think that both the *s.* and the *v.* have had a more honourable origin. For, while there is not the slightest evidence that any of the northern terms denoting the *shank* or leg has had a similar application, we find that Su.G. *saenck-a* and *besanck-ia* signify *acu pingere*, to embroider; and embroidered work was denominated *saencki*. In Teut. *senckel* denotes a latchet, any thing used for tying or binding; ligula, adstrigmentum. It is not improbable, therefore, that the word had been originally used by ladies in relation to their ornamental work.

SHANKER, *s.* A knitter of stockings, S

"*Schanks*, stockings. *Schankers*, the women who knit them;" Gl. Sibb.

To SHANK *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To set off smartly, to walk away with expedition, S.

It's nae sae very lang sinesyne,
That I gaed *shankin aff* to shine
At kirk o' Deer.

Tarras's Poems, p. 37.

3. To depart, by whatever means, S.

—Syne gied a fearfu', dreary croon,

An' *aff* for aye he *shanket*

Wi' Death that day.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 202.

To SHANK *aff*, *v. a.* To send off without ceremony, S.

"They think they should be lookit after, and some say ye should baith be *shankit aff* till Edinburgh castle." Antiquary, iii. 146.

To SHANK one's self *awa*, *v. a.* To take one's self off quickly, S.

"Na, na, I am no a Roman," said Edie. "Then *shank goursel awa* to the double folk, or single folk, that's the Episcopals or Presbyterians yonder." Antiquary, ii. 308.

SHANKS-NAIGIE, *s.* To ride on *Shanks Mare*, Nag, or Nagg, &c.] *Add;*

"No just sae far; I maun gang there on *Shanks-naggy*." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 22.

To SCHAPE, SCHAIP, *v. n.* 1. To contrive.] *Add;*

The phrase, *schape thame*, seems nearly allied to E. "lay themselves out, dispose themselves."

"Anent maisterfull men that *schapis thame* to occupy maisterfully lordis landis bath spirituale and temporale,—that the personis complenyende sail

cum to the kingis schirref or bailye," &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

SCHAPE, *s.* Purchase, bargain. V. BETTER

SCHAPE, i. e. *better cheap*.

SCHARGE (*g* hard), *s.* A decayed child.

"The said Issa^o confessit that *schodged* gewin drinkis to cure bairneis; amangis the rest that David Moreis' wyff com to hir, and thryse for Goddis saik askit help to hir bairne thet wes ane *scharge*.—The bairneis mother deponit that the said Issa^o Haldane on being requirit cam to hir house, and saw the bairne, said it wes ane *scharge* taikin away, tuik on hand to cure it,—gaiff the bairn a drink, efter the ressait q'off the bairne shortlie died." Depositions, A. 1623, Edin. Month. Mag. May 1817, p. 168.

The same with SHARGAN, *q. v.*

SCHASSIN, *part. pa.* Chosen; Aberd. Reg.

SCHAV, SHAVE, *s.*, SCHAVIS, *pl.*

"Ane brasin *schav* into ane blok upon the hicht of the munition hous.

"Ane greit brasine *schave* into ane blok of tymmer garnist with yron." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

"Ane greit new cran garnist with all necessaris having thre *schavis* of bras with thair boltis and yron werk." Ibid. p. 255.

Teut. *schijve*, trochlea, rechamus; Belg. *schijf*, the truckle of a pully; Germ. *scheibe*, id.

SHAVELIS, *s. pl.*

For teine I can not testifie

How wronguallie they wrought,

When they there prince so piteouallie

In prison strong had brought:

Abuset hir, accuset hir,

With serpent wordis fell;

Of *schavelis* and rebellis,

Lyk hiddeous houndis of hell.

Grange's Ballad, Poems 16th Cent. p. 279.

This can scarcely be a corr. of *schavelling*; as I have not observed that the latter is ever applied to any but Roman priests. Teut. *schav-en* is rendered, impudent et inverecundè petere; Kilian.

Perhaps, depredators, from L.B. *scavill-um*, praeda.

To SCHAW, *v. a.* To shew.] *Add;*

SCHAU, SCHAW, SHAW, *s.* Appearance, show.

"Thay—ar bot neu intrudit men, and apostatis from the catholik religion, lyk unto your selfis; and hes na *schau* of the face of ane kirk." N. Burne, F. 123, a.

—"To put farr from us all *shaw* or appearance of what may give his Ma. the leist discontent, we have resolved for the present onlie to mak remonstrances," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 287.

A.S. *scawu*, a shew.

SCHAW-FAIR, *s.* Any thing that serves rather for shew, than as answering the purpose in view, Aberd.; an inversion of the E. phrase, a fair shew.

SCHAWAND MODE, the name anciently given to the indicative mood in our Scottish seminaries.

"Indicatio modo, *schawand mode*." Vauv' Radimenta, B 6, b.

To SCHAW, *v. a.* To sow.

"Alsua he taks of Litill Dunmeth part fra the Tode stripe to Edinglasse, that is alsnekill land as a celdr of aits will *schawe*." Chart. Aberd. MS. Fol. 140.

SCHAWING, *s.* Used for *wapinschawing*.

—"At thai mak thar *scharwings* & monstouris with sic harness and wapnis as thai haif." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

Here *scharwing* is conjoined with *musters*. V. MONSTOUR.

SCHAWLDE, *adj.* Shallow. V. SCHALD.

SCHEAR, *s.* A chair. "Ane gret akkyn *shear*," a great oaken chair, Aberd. Reg.

To SCHED, SHED *with*, *v. n.* To part with, to separate from.

"O! if I had back again where I had it once, ten thousand worlds should not gar me *shed with* it again." W. Guthrie's Serm. p. 16.

"Whatsoever thou hast done, if thou hast a desire after Jesus Christ,—and cannot think of parting with his blessed company for ever; or, if thou must *shed with* him, yet dost wish well to him and all his, thou needest not suspect thyself to be guilty of this unpardonable sin." Guthrie's Trial, p. 215.

SCHED, SCHEDE, *s.* The *sched* of the hair, the division of the hair, &c.] *Add*;

—"Suffering these sparkles of goodnesse to die out, after that they haue shaken out of their mouth the bridle of restraining grace while it is cast loose, lying upon their maine, they plod on from one sinne to another, till shame bee *past the shedde* of their haire, so that they bee passed all feeling." Z. Boyd's Last Battell, p. 269.

The only idea I can form of this singular figure is; that, as it is the face which is subject to blushing, the persons, to whom this language is applicable, have so lost all sense of shame, that their blushes are visible on no part of their countenance; so that the very power of testifying consciousness of doing wrong has as it were *receded* from every part that can possibly indicate this, and sought a hiding-place for itself amidst the hair that covers their heads. The metaphor might almost seem to be borrowed from the language of inspiration; Jer. 3. 3., in which Jerusalem is charged with such impudence of *forehead*, that she "refused to be ashamed."

Besides the Belg. phrase quoted in Dict., there is an old Teut. one mentioned by Kilian, *scheydsel des hoofds*, *sinciput*; q. "the *shed* of the head." He expl. *scheydsel*, *divisio*, *separatio*. The Swedes have a singular phrase, meant to convey the same idea as ours; *Hon har bitit hufvudet af skammen*; She is past shame; literally, "She has bitten the head off shame." The learned Verelius has given an old Isl. proverb, which has a considerable portion of that kind of zest, which seems to have been so grateful to our honest but unpolished ancestors. *Skomhundum skitu refar i brunni*; Impudentibus canibus cacarunt vulpes in fontis vel puteo.

SCHEIK, *s.* The cheek, Aberd. Reg.

SCHEIP-HEWIT, *adj.* Having the *hew* or colour of the wool, as it comes from the *sheep*, not dyed.

This lowrie little anduer mackis

Bot on a gray bonnet he tackis;

A *scheip hewit* clock to cover his cleathis;

But lad or boy to Leyth he geathis;

Lapp in a bott, and maid him boun;

Sen syne he cam not in the toun.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 342.

Thus it appears, not only that cloaks or mantles of undyed wool had been worn in the beginning of the seventeenth century, by men of the lower classes, but that this term was then in use.

SCHEILL, in pl. *Schelis*. V. SHEAL.

SCHEYTSCHAKKING, *s.* A duty formerly exacted from farmers, who had grain to sell, in the market of Aberdeen. Those who bought up the grain had claimed as a perquisite all that adhered to the sacks, *sheets*, &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1541. V. SKATT, *v.*

SHELLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, scales. "A pair of *schellis*;" Aberd. Reg. Teut. *schaele*, *lanx*.

SCEIRAR, *s.* A reaper. V. SHEARER.

SCHELL-PADDOCK, *s.* The land-tortoise.] *Add*;

That this had been the common name in the first part of the seventeenth century appears from Wedderburn. "Testudo, a *shel-paddock*." Vocab. p. 15.

SCHELLUM, *s.* A low worthless fellow.

"The gratitude of thae dumb brutes, and of that puir innocent, brings the tears into my auld een, while that *schellum* Malcolm—but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition, and likewise for puir Davie." Waverley, iii. 346.

Skinner gives *skellum* in the same sense. V. SHELW.

SCHERAGGLE, *s.* A disturbance; a squabble, Upp. Clydes. V. SHIRAGGLE.

To SCHEsch, *v. a.* To elect, to choose. *Scheschit*, Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

To SCHETE, *v. a.* To shut.] *Add*;

This *v.* was used in O.E. "*Schettyn* with lockes. Sero. Obsero.—*Schetynge*, *schettynge* or *sperynge*. clausura. *Schettynge* out. Exclusio." Prompt. Parv. To SCHEW, *v. n.* To sew, S.

"Item, ane dowblet of blak sating cuttit out upoun blak taffate, with ane small freinye of gold, and buttonis of *schewing* gold in the breist." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 89. This, in the next article, is called "*sewing* gold."

SCHIDE, SCHYDE, SYDE, *s.* 1. A small piece of wood; a billet.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Sohyde* wode. Teda. Assula vel Astula. Cadia." Prompt. Parv.

"*Seyde* of wode, [Fr.] *buche*, *movle* de *buches*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 61, b.

SCHILL, SCHIL, *adj.* Chill, S.B.] *Add*;

Schill, *ibid.* 4, 37. The S. pronunciation has more affinity than the E. to Su.G. *swal* subfrigidus; a word, which, according to Ibre, is used only by the Swedes. Hence Isl. *swal-a* refrigerare. He says that it properly denotes chillness produced by the breeze, from *swaler*, aura. But as E. *chill* has been immediately formed from A.S. *cale*, algor, perhaps we ought to trace Su.G. *swal* to *kyl-a* refrigerare.

SCHIMMER, *s.* Glare.

"We descried, by the *schimmer* of the snow, and a ghastly streak of moon-light—that passed over the fields, a farm steading." R. Gilhaize, ii. 276.

"The ocean was all glowing and golden with the *schimmer* of the setting sun." *Ibid.* l. 45. V. SKIMMERIN.

SCHYR, *s.* 1. A county, like *shire* E.
2. A division of land less than a county, sometimes only a parish.

"And likewiss ye pass to the chymeis of the thrid part of the landis of Ledyntosh and Rothmays, and thair pertinence lyand within the *schyr* of Rane and scherifdome of Aberdene," &c. A. 1523, Chartul. Aberd. Fol. 147.

In a deed of the Bishop of Aberdeen, in the same Chartulary, this *schyr* is denominated a *parish*.

—De duabus partibus terrarum nostrarum de Rothmays, *parochia* de Rain &c. Fol. 156.

In a charter granted by David I., to the Abbey of Dunfermlin, mention is made of *schiram* de Kirkalduitt, i. e. Kirkcaldy; *schiram* de Gellad, and *schiram* de Gatemile, which probably had no higher claim to the designation. Chart. Dunferml. Dalrymple's Coll. p. 383.

The original word is A.S. *scir*, *scyr*, a share, a division, from *scir-an*, to shear, to cut, to divide. It is only arbitrarily applied to a county; for it properly denotes an indefinite section. Therefore, although it denotes what is strictly called a shire, it also signifies a parish. In this sense, it is sometimes conjoined with the term *preost*, a presbyter or priest; *preost-scyre*, sacerdotis provincia, *parochia*. In the same manner, it is extended to a diocese; sometimes singly, at other times combined with the term *biscep*. *Biscep-scyre*, episcopalis provincia, *diocæsis*. V. Lye.

To SCHIRE, *v. a.* To pour off, &c.] *Add*;
SCHIRINS, *s. pl.* Any liquid substance poured off, Roxb.

SCHIRRA, SCHIRRAYE, *s.* A sheriff.

—"The party spulyhet or reft sall plenyhe to the *schirraye*,—and at the *schirra* pas to the spoulyouris and the resettouris," &c. Parl. J. II. A. 1440, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

SCHIVERONE, *s.* A skin of kid-leather.

"For ane hundreth lamb skinnis, i. d. For ane hundreth *schiverenis*, iii. d." Balfour's Practicks, Tit. *Customis*, p. 87.

Fr. *chevreau*, a kid. Perhaps our word is immediately formed from the adj. *chevin*, of or belonging to a goat. V. CHEVERON.

SCHIWERINE, *s.* A species of wild fowl.

"Goldyndis, mortynis, *schiverinis*." Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 180—also 186.

This is the reading of our Records instead of "Goldings, Mortyms, *Schidderems*;" Skene.

SCHO, *pron.* She, S.] *Add*;

The use of this term, in speaking of a female, instead of naming her, had been deemed by our good mothers so disrespectful as to give rise to a proverb, which consists in a play on the word as susceptible of a different meaning.

"Had you such a *shoe* on every foot, you would shochel."—"A scornful return of a woman to a fellow that calls her *she* [it should have been *sho*] and not by her name." Kelly, p. 142.

The point of this reply consists in *scho*, and the E. word *shoe*, being pronounced in S. exactly with the same sound, S.

SCHO, *adj.* Used as equivalent to E. *female*, S.

"Quhat sayis thou than of the *scho* Paip Joanna,

quha buir ane chyld being in processione, of the quhilk Platina, quha vrait the Paipis lyuis, makis mentione?" Nicol Burne, F. 96, a.

To SCHOG, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, S.] *Add*;—"to go uneasily," Lancash.

"Let the world [r. world] *shogg*," S. Prov.;—"spoken by them who have a mind as they have resolv'd, be the issue what it will." Kelly, p. 240.

* "Shake from side to side;" N.

The word is also O.E. "*Schoggyn*. Shakyn or waueryn. Vacillo." "*Schaggyng* or *schoggyng* or waueryng. Vacillatio." Prompt. Parv.

SCHOGLIE, SHOONGLY, *adj.* Unstable, apt to be overset, S.

"As for the steam-boats, they're *shoogly* things, and I hae nae broo o' them." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 307.

To SCHOIR, *v. n.* 1. To threaten.] *Add*;
2. To scold, Roxb.

SCHOIRLING, *s.* The skin of a shorn sheep.

"For threscoir wollit skinnis, [i. e. with the wooll on them,] ii. d. For ane bundle of skinnis or *schoir-lingis*, vis. xxiv. i. d." Balf. Pract. Customes, p. 87.

Shorling has the same signification in the O.E. laws. V. Cowel in vo. The term occurs Stat. Edw. IV., c. 4. "*Sherling* & morling." Rastall, vo. *Wolles*, Fol. 571, a.

SCHOLAGE, *s.* The master's fees for teaching in a school, Aberd. Reg.; O.Fr. *escholage*, school-hire.

SCHONE, *pl.* Shoes, S. *shune*.] *Add*;

To CAST *and* SCHONE *after* an individual, or after a company, an ancient superstitious mode of expressing a wish for the prosperity of the person, or party, leaving a house, S.

SCHORE, *s.*

"Bishop Finlay had been raised—to the dignity—less for his love and piety than for other qualities, which were thought in that age to be of an account as good in the management of the Highland *schores*." Spawife, i. 54.

"As for Edmonstone,—he has not the ruth of a Highland *schore*." Ibid. p. 144.

Gael. *scor* signifies a champion. But this may be allied to S. *schor*, rough, rugged.

I am informed that in Ayra. the phrase, "*a Highland schore*," signifies a dark outlook, i. e. a gloomy, or forbidden prospect; apparently in allusion to a mariner, who is driven towards the land, and sees nothing before him but the bleak and rocky coast of the Highlands.

To SCHOOT, *v. a.* 2. To produce an imaginary abbreviation of time, &c.] *Add*;

Shakespeare uses this metaph. though in an E. form. Say, what *abridgement* have you for this evening? What masque? what music? how shall we beguile The lasy time, if not with some delight?

Midsummer Night's Dream.

SCHORTSUM, *adj.* 2. Causing cheerfulness.] *Add*;

This term is understood as including the idea of the reverse of what is denoted by the Fr. word *ennui*. It is analogous to our expressive national phrase, *to haud ane out o' langer*.

SCHOT, *part. pa.* Allowed to expire, or elapse.

—"We did examine the Lard of Cesfurde our Wardane of our middill merchis; and be his report undirstude the occasioun of the delay of justice, gif ony hes occurrit this tyme bypast, stude not in his defalt, being alwayis reddie to haif observit dayis of Trew, and to haif maid and ressavit redres of all attemptattis according to the law of merchis, and yit were the dayis of Trew *schot* on the partie of Ingland." Instruct. to Sir A. Ker of Hirsell, Keith's Hist. App. p. 170, 171.

Su.G *skut-a upp*, differre, quasi diceres ultra diem condictum procrastinare; Ihre, *vo. Skiuta*, trudere, s. 3. SCHOUFER, *s.* A chaffern, a dish for keeping water warm.

"Item, twa doubill plantis maid to refraine heit watter in maner of *schoufer*. Item, four *schouferis*." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 72.

Fr. *eschauff-er*, to warm.

To SCHOUT, *v. a.* To shoot; to strike with any missile weapon, as with an arrow.

The archeris, that thai met fleand,—
I trow thai sall nocht *schout* gretly
The Scottis men with schote that day.

The Bruce, ix. 291. Ed. 1820.

To SCHOUT, *v. n.* To dart forward, to rush forward, to come on with impetuosity and unexpectedly; synon. with *Lans, Lance, v.*

Bot me think it spedfull that we
Abid, quhill his men scalit be
Throw the countré, to tak thair pray:
Than fersly *schout* on thaim we may.

The Bruce, x. 1032. Ed. 1820.

Swa sudanly on thaim *schot* thai,
That thai war sua abaysyt all,
That thai leyt all thair wapnys fall.

Ibid. x. 410. V. SCHUTE, *v.*

SCHOW, *s.* Push, shove.

As he gat ben throw,
He gat mony greit *schow*;
Bot he war stalwart I trow—

Rauf Coilyear, C. iiiij. a.

SCHREFTIS-EVIN, *s.* Shrove-Tuesday; the same with *Fastringis-Ewyn*; being the season allotted for very particular confession or *shriving*, before the commencement of Lent.

—At *schreftis evin* sum wes so battalouss,
That he wald win to his maister in feild
Fourty florans with bill and spuris beild.

Colkelbie Sow, v. 879.

This refers to the cock-fighting usual on this evening. V. *FASTRINGIS-EWYN*.

SCHRYN, SCHRYNE, *s.* A small casket or cabinet.

"That William Halkerstoune—has done wrang in withhaldin fra Johne of the Knollis—a met almyery, a weschale almyery, a *schryn*, a wayr almyery," &c. Act. Dum. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131.

This is mentioned in the same connexion with a *wayr almyery* by Sir James Balfour. Also in Aberd. Reg. "Twa baik breddis, ane allmyery, ane vair staw, ane *schryne*," A. 1538, V. 16. V. SCRINE.

To SCHUILT, *v. a.* To avoid, to escape; used as synon. with *eschew*.

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"The kingis math remaining in merche at Linlithgow, the nobilletie and estaitis wer wreyttin for to ane conuentioun the xx day of Apryle befor the parliament. Quhillk wes continowit to ye xxiiij day of Maij thereafter, for eschewing and *schuiling* this conuentioun. The kingis math ten or xij dayis befor tuik journey out of Ed." &c. Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI. fo. 52.

Whether this be for *schute*, to put off, to delay, with the insertion of *l*, as frequently occurs in our old writings; or allied to *skulk*, or Su.G. *skyl-a*, Dan. *skiul-e*, occultare; Teut. *schuyl-en*, latitare; or to Fr. *s'escoul-er*, to slide away; or the same with *Skilt*, to skip, used actively; is quite uncertain.

SCHULE, SHUIL, SHOOL, *s.* Ashovel, S.] *Add*;

Schoot is used for *shovel* in various dialects, E.

To SCHULE, SHULE, *v. a.* 1. To perform any piece of work with a shovel; as, "to *schule* the roads," to remove the mire by means of a shovel, S.

2. To cause a flat body to move along the ground in the same manner in which a shovel is moved when a person works with it; as, "to *schule* the feet along the grun'," to push them forward without lifting them off the earth, S.

SCHULE-THE-BROD, *s.* The game of shovel-board, S.

"*Cachepole*, or tennis, was much enjoyed by the young prince; *schule the board*, or shovel-board; billiards; and *call the guse*." Chalmers's Mary, i. 255.

SCHURLING, SCHORLING, *s.* The skin of a sheep that has been lately *shorn*.] *Add*;

"His maletie and estaitis,—vnderstanding how necessar and profitable the *schurling* skynnys ar for lynng caschenis, making of pokis, lynng powchis, gluiffis, and clething of the pur;—thairfoir it is statut—that na merchand &c. transport ony of the saidis *schurling* skynnys," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1593, IV. p. 30.

To SCHUTE, SHOOT, *v. a.* 1. To put off.] *Insert*, as sense

3. To avoid, to escape.

"I am confident, the safest way to *shoot* the shower is, to hold out of God's gate, and to keep within his doors, until the violence of the storm begin to ebb, which is not yet full tide." Walker's Peden, p. 57.

5. To *Schute*, or *Shoot*, *ower*, or *o'er*, *v. a.* To entertain in a slight and indifferent way, to be at no expense or trouble in preparation for, S. To *shoot by*, synon.

"The deil's kind to them wi' his gowd and his gear, and his dainties; but he *shoots* auld decent folk *ower* wi' a pickle ait-meal, and a wheen cauld kail-blades." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 26.

6. To *Schute o'er*, *v. a.* To spend or pass with difficulty; applied to time, S.

O whare'll our gudeman lie,

Till he *schute o'er* the simmer?

Cromek's Remains of Burns, p. 295.

To SCHUTE, *v. n.* Used impersonally to denote the inequality of vernal weather, when a rough blast is immediately succeeded by a bright gleam of the sun. It is commonly said; "It's gude March weather, *schutin'* (*sheetin'*, Aberd.) and *shirnin'*," S.

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The phraseology would seem to suggest an antithesis; as if *schutin'* referred to the blast preceding the gleam. But as I have no proof of the use of any of the Gothic synonymes in this sense, I suspect that it merely denotes the breaking forth of the sun.

SCHUTE, *s.* A push, S.

SCHUTE-STOCK, *s.* The instrument in masonry and joinery called in E. a *bevil*, Aberd.; pron. *sheet-stock*.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *schutt-en* propellere; or Su. G. *skiut-a* prominare, because one leg of the square thus denominated is crooked, or as it were *shot out* from the rest.

SCHWYNE, *s. pl.* Shoes; a strangely disguised form of *schone*; but perhaps as meant to express the Aberd. pron. *sheen*.

"Tua pair of *schwyne*, & ane pair of new brekis."

Aberd. Reg. A. 1545, V. 19.

SCISSIONE, *s.* Schism.

"Alsua at ferme & faste obedience be keptit til our haly fadir the pape Eugene—And at rigorouss processis be maid agaynis the fauoraris of *scissione*, & the agaynstandaris of the said obedience." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1449, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 33.

Lat. *scissio*, a cutting.

SCIVER, SKIVER, *s.* A skewer, S.

"If your fire be very brisk, butter a sheet of white paper, and, with small wooden *scivers*, pin it to your beef." Receipts in Cookery, p. 37.

SCLAFF, *adj.* To play *sclaff* on the grund, to fall down flat, Fife.

It seems to allude to the flat sound made by means of the fall. V. the *v.* to SCLAFF.

SCLAFF, *s.* A blow with the open hand, Fife; nearly synon. with *Sclaffert*, q. v.

To SCLAFF, SCLAFFER, *v. n.* 1. To lift the feet in a clumsy way, as by rubbing on the ground, or setting them down as if one's shoes were loose on one's feet, Fife, Loth., to shuffle along, E. *Sclatch* may be viewed as synon.

2. Used to express the sound made in setting down the feet in this manner, *ibid.*

Belg. *slof*, careless, negligent; as a *s.*, an old slipper; *sloff-en*, to dabble with slippers; Germ. *schlaf* torpor, *schlaf-en* torpere; laxari. Wachter derives it from *schlapp* laxus, remissus; or *schleiff-en*, to drag, to trail; per humum trahere. He also views A.S. *slæbe-scoh*, a slipper, as a cognate term; Germ. *schlaef-ferig*, ignavus, remissus.

SCLAFFS, SCLAFFERS, *s. pl.* A pair of worn-out shoes, sometimes used as slippers, Fife.

SCLAFFER, *s.* A thin slice of any thing, Clydes.

SCLAITE, SKLAIT, *s.* Slate.] *Add*;

The word has had this form in O.E. "*Sclate* or flat stone. Latericia, Ymbrex." Prompt. Parv. The synon. phrase employed by Fraunces, seems to confirm the etymon given in Dict.

To SCLAITE, *v. a.* To cover with slate, S.

The same orthography, however, occurs in O.E. "All the foreparte of Grenewiche is covered with blew *sclate*.—I *sclate* a house with stone *sclates*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 352, b.

SCLATE-BAND, *s.* "A stratum of slate amongst bands of rock;" Gall. Encycl.

SCLATER, *s.* A slater, one who covers roofs with slates, S.

"A bony improvement or ens no, to see tyleyors and *sclaters* leavin, whar I mind Jeuks an Yerls," Marriage, ii. 124.

SCLATE-STANE, SKLATE-STANE, *s.* A small bit of slate, or stone resembling slate, S.

"Ye biggit houses, and ye plantit vineyards, an' threw away money as ye had been sawing *sklate-stanes*." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 313.

It is a vulgar superstition, that the money given by the devil, or any of his emissaries, as a reward for service, or as *arles* on entering into it, although when received it had every appearance of good coin, would against next day appear merely as a piece of slate. To this superstition there is a reference in the following passage.

"She laid on the table a small piece of antique coin.—Said his gentle sister, 'Gie the ladie back her bonie die, and be blithe to be rid on't—it will be a *sclate-stane* the morn, if not something worse.'" The Pirate, i. 186-7.

SCLATER, *s.*] *Insert*, as definition;—The Wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*, Linn., S.] *Add*;

Supposed to derive this name from being commonly found under the slates, S. *sclates*, of old houses.

SCLATER'S EGGS, "Little white eggs like beads, found amongst red land;" Gall. Encycl.

To SCLANDER, SKLANDER, *v. a.* To slander, S.B.] *Add*;

"I *sclaunders* one, I hurt his good name with my yuell raporte." Palsgr. B. iii. 352, b.

Menage, Du Cange, and Roquefort trace Fr. *esclandre* to Lat. *scandalum*. The Fathers de Trevoix prefer Lat. *clades*. But it seems most probable that it has been an old Frankish term; as so nearly corresponding with Isl. *klaundur*, injuria, damnum, Olav. Lex. Run.; *klandr-a*, damno afficere; Haldorson. G. Andr. defines *klandr*, *Clandestinum* quid: *Factio clandestina ac periculosa*. The servile letter *s* has been prefixed, as in innumerable instances.

To SCLASP, *v. a.* To clasp, Ettr. For., Teviot.

SCLASP, *s.* A clasp, or the act of clasping, *ibid.*

On the Border, the sibilant is frequently prefixed; as in *spoach* for poach, &c.

To SCLATCH, *v. a.* To huddle up, &c.] *Add*;

2. To bedaub, Ettr. For.; *Splairge*, synon.

To SCLAURIE, *v. a.* 1. To bedaub, to splash with mud, Fife.

2. It denotes the soiling of one's clothes in whatever way, *ibid.*

3. To calumniate, to vilify one's oharacter, *ibid.*

4. To scold; as "to *sclaurie* one like a randy beggar," *ibid.*

It must be viewed as radically the same with SLAIRY, and also with SLERG, *v.*; the principal difference arising from the insertion of the ambulatory letter *K*.

To SCLAURIE, *v. n.* To pour forth abusive language, to call names, Fife.

—Poor sklintin Geordie,

Wha *sclawried* an' grain'd,

Fell clout on his doup,

A' mittled an' brain'd. *MS. Poem.*

Evidently the same with *Slairy*, to bedaub, used in a metaph. sense.

SCLEITIN-FITTIT, *adj.* Having plain soles, splay-footed, Caithn.; probably the same originally with **SCLUTE**, *v.*

SCLENDERS, **SCLENTERS**, *s. pl.* 1. The loose thin stones which lie on the face of a *scar*, Larnarks. *Sclithers*, S.A.; also *scelters*.

2. Used to denote the faces of hills covered with small stones, Tweedd. Hence,

SCLENDERIE, *adj.* A term applied to a place covered with *sclanders*; as, a *sclendirie place*, a *sclendirie brae*, Tweedd.

"The sun's reflection from the scarry braes, or *scelters*, as they are called, gives a warmth to the tillage, which the season alone would not produce." Armstrong's Parish of Mannor, Notes to Pennecuik, p. 209.

In the northern dialects, if we except the Germ., *skl* or *schl* scarcely ever occur; whereas *s* is often prefixed in an arbitrary way. Hence I have been inclined to think that *Sclanders*, or *Scelters*, might be allied to Su.G. *klint* scopulus; especially as *klint* alternates with *klett*, which might seem to be the origin of the provincial synonyme *Sclithers*, *id.*

TO SCLINT, **SKLENT**, **SKLINT**, *v. n.* 1. To slope, to decline, S.] *Add*;

High on the *sklent* skew, or thatched eave,
The sparrow, nibbling ravager o' garden pride,
Seeks out a dwelling-place.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 43.

Insert, as sense

3. To look obliquely, to look askance, Ayrs.

I ne'er my neighbour's fauts am scannin';
An' neither let ae ee nor ither
Sklent, wi' unkindness, on a brither.

Picken's Poems, i. 66.

4. Used metaph. to denote immoral conduct in general.] *Add*, as sense

5. To speak aside from the truth, to fib, S.A., Fife.

"That doctor was the gabbiest body ever I met wi'; he spake for them a', and I whiles feared that he *sclent*ed a wee." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49, 50.

— Poor *sklentin'* Geordie,

Wha *sc'lauried* an' grain'd,

Fell clout on his doup,

A' mittled an' brain'd. *MS. Poem.*

6. To err doctrinally, to go aside from the truth.

"In this poynt ve in special ministeris of Scotland sayis that our maister Caluin hes *sklentit*, quha grantis it [Ordour] to be ane treu sacrament." Nicol Burne, F. 153, a.

TO SCLINT, **SKLENT**, **SKLINT**, *v. a.* 1. To give a slanting direction, S.

—Cynthia pale owre hill an' glen
Sklent her pale rays.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 118.

2. To dart askance, in relation to the eyes, S.

To hear the love-lorn swain complain,
Lone, on "The Braes of Balandine,"

It e'en might melt the dorest she

That ever *sklented* scornfu' e'e.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 93.

3. To pass obliquely, Galloway.

Fu' fast the side o' Screel I *sklent*ed—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 179.

4. To cut so as to produce a slanting side; as, "To *sklent* a stane, a buird," &c., Clydes.

Add to etymon;—C.B. *ysglent*, a slide, *ysglent-ian*, to slide. It is strange that Dr. Johns. could find no other origin for the E. synonyme, *slant*, than that of Skinner,—Belg. *slanghe*, a serpent.

SCLINT, **SKLENT**, *s.* 1. Obliquity.] *Add*;

3. A glance, South of S.

"I gae a *sklent* wi' my ee to Daniel Roy Macpherson, an' he was—fa'n into a kink o' laughing." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 24.

TO SCLICE, *v. a.* To slice. V. **SKLICE**.

TO SCLIDDER, **SCLITHER**, *v. n.* To slide to the right or left, when one intends going straight forward; particularly applicable to walking on ice, Teviotdale.

A.S. *slider-ian*, dilabi, Teut. *slidder-en*, prolabi; more nearly resembling Germ. *schlitter-n*, in lubrico decurrere.

SCLITHERIE, *adj.* Slippery, *ibid.*

SCLIFFANS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes;" Gall.

•Enc. *Sclotts* synon.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *schliff-en* to glide. The term indeed seems to have a common origin with E. *slipper*. V. **SCLAFF**, *v.*

SCLIMPET, *s.* A small thin piece of any thing, as of a rock, Ayrs.

This seems equivalent to *lamina*.

Perhaps q. *slim part*; as *pet* is used for *part* in *Forpet*, i. e. the fourth part. Germ. *schlimm*, naughtiness, scurvy.

SCLINDER, **SCLENDIR**, *adj.* Slender.

"Brevellie considering the first part of thair titill to this thair supreme auctoritie, I fand it nocht only *scлинд*er and licht, bot planelie inglorius, and a thing to deprive thaim of all auctoritie without delay, gif thai had hald ony afore." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Three Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 219.

Sclendir is still used in some parts of S.

SCLITHERS, *s. pl.* *Dele* the definition, and *Substitute*—Loose stones lying in great quantities on the side of a rock or hill, Loth.

This may be derived from the *v. Sclither*, to slide; because these stones, being loose, slide downwards, the term being always applied to stones lying on a declivity. V. the etymon of *Sclidder*, *v.*

TO SCLITHER, *v. n.* To slide. V. **SCLIDDER**.

TO SCLOY, *v. n.* To slide. V. **SKLOY**.

SCLOITS, *s. pl.* "Useless thin shoes;" Gall.

Enc. (*Scliffans* synon.) This seems nearly allied to *Sklute*, *s.*

SCLUCHTEN (gutt.), *s.* A flat-lying ridge; sometimes *Cleuchten*, Ayrs., Renfrews.; probably from *Cleuch*, with *s* prefixed.

TO SCLUTE, *v. n.* To walk with the toes much turned out, Roxb.

This is merely a more limited sense of the *v.* as given in the form of *SKLUTE*.

SCLUTT, s. The name given to a species of till or schistus, Lanarks.

"*Sclutt*, soft and coarse till." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 293.

To **SCOB, v. n.** To sew clumsily.] *Add*;

Scorb, id. Ettr. For. Qu. to resemble a thatcher in placing his *scobs* at a distance from each other?

SCOBRIE, SCOBRIE, s. The act of sewing coarsely and carelessly, or with long stitches, Loth.

SCOB, s. An instrument for scoping, Clydes.

SCOB, s. 1. A splint.] *Add*;

3. A limber rod (of hazel) used for fixing the thatch on houses, Clydes., Ayrs.

SCOWB AND SCRAW. V. SCRAW.

This must be the same with *Scorb*, Gall. "*Scorbs*, bended sticks for holding thatch down on houses." Mactaggart. He seems, however, to view *scorbed*, part. pa. as properly signifying *bended*.

The origin of the term must be Gael. *scob*, also *sgolb*, "a spray or wattle used in thatching with straw."

It is also expl. "a splinter;" Shaw. Ir. *scob*, "a splinter, either of wood or of bone; a spray or wattle used in thatching;" O'Brien. He refers to C.B. *yskolp*, (this Owen writes *ysgolp*), "a sharp-pointed spar, a wooden pin." Hence *ysgolp-ian*, "to fasten with a wooden pin," S. to *scob*. O'Brien also mentions Gr. *σκολος*, palus praeacutus; sudes; veru; Hederic.

To **Scob, v. a.** 1. To *Scob a Skepp*.] *Add*;

2. To gag, by keeping the mouth open by means of cross pieces of wood.

—"30 Sept. 1652. Two Englishmen were punished at Edin^r for drinking the king's health. One of them had his mouth *scobit*, and his tongue being drawn out the full length, was bund togidder betuix twa stickes hard togidder with ane skeinyie threid, the space of half ane hour or thereby." Nicol's Diary MS.

To **SCODGE, v. n.** "To pilfer;" Gall. Enc.

Scodging is expl. "looking aly," *ibid*.

SCODGIE, s. "A suspicious person;" *ibid*. i. e. one who is suspected of a design to pilfer.

Isl. *skot*, latibulum; or *skod-a*, aspicere; whence *skodan*, inspectio.

SCOG, s. That part of fishing tackle to which the hook is fastened, Shetl.; syron. *Link*, or *Lenk*, Clydes.

This being made of hair, the term seems to be the same with Su.G. *skaegg*, A.S. *scæcga*, pilus, coma; Lappon. *skaugia*, *skautja*, the beard, which has probably been the primary sense, from Su.G. *skygg-a* to shade, to cover, as with leaves; as the face is thus shaded or covered by the beard.

To **SCOG, v. a.** To shelter, to secrete.

SCOGGIE, part. pa. Sheltered, Ayrs.

"I'll be *scoggit* wi' my ain hamely manner." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 21. V. *SKUG*.

SCOGGY, SCOKKY, adj. "Shady, full of shades;"

Gl. Sibb. V. *SKUGGY*.

SCOGIE, s. A kitchen drudge, S.

SCOGIE-LASS, s. A female servant who performs the dirtiest work, S.

The *Scogie-lass* does rin wi' haste,
And bring the kale.

The Har'st Rig, st. 91. V. *SKODGE, SKODGIE, s.* **SCOY, s.** "Anything badly made;" Gall. Encycl. **SCOYLOCH, s.** "An animal which plaits its legs—in walking;" *ibid*.

C.B. *ysgo* signifies "a going or starting aside," *ysgoi*, "to turn or start aside, to go aslaunt;" Owen. *Scoy* has undoubtedly a common origin with E. *askew*. V. *SKAIVIE*. *Scoyloch*, however, more closely resembles Su.G. *skaelg*, obliquus, transversus. *Munde skaelg*, a distorted mouth, S., one that is *showl'd*. *Ihre* derives this word from *ska*, an ancient Goth. particle denoting separation, and *lig* like.

SCOYLL, SCUYLE, s. A school, Aberd. Reg.

SCOLD, SCALD, s. The act of scolding; *A terrible scald*, a severe drubbing with the tongue, S.; most commonly in vulgar language *scald*.

As there is no term in E. that precisely conveys this idea, Dr. Johns. has mistaken the origin of the *v.* It is not, as he says, Belg. *scholden*, but *schelden*, *id*. This is nearly allied to Su.G. *skael-a* conviciari, whence *skaelldord*, Germ. *scheltwort*, convicium, q. a *scold-word*. The root is undoubtedly the *v.*, which signifies to emit a sharp sound; Alem. *scell-a* sonare; *irscal* insonuit, also increpuit; Gl. Lips. In Isl. the devil is called *Skolli*, primarily signifying irrisor.

To **SCOLD, SCOLL, v. n.** To drink healths, to drink as a toast.

"Healthing and *scolding* is the occasioun of much drunkenness." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, i. 368. V. **HEALTH, v. n.**

—"Men of strength to mingle strong drinke, and to *scoll* as wee say: How call yee such scolls? Scolls of health. What folie is this, that a man should losse his health by drinking the *scolls* of health? Z. Boyd, Balme of Gilead, p. 81. V. *SKUL, SKULL, SKOL, s.* **SCOLDER, s.** A drinker of healths.

"Ordains the said act to be extended and executed against *scolders*, filthy speakers, and makers or singers of bawdie songs." Acts Cha. II. *ut. sup*.

SCOLE, s. A school; pl. *scoleis*.

—"And to support the nurishing & vpbringing of hir heines cousingis and cousingnessis;—and in halding of thame at the *scoleis* during their minority," &c. Acts Mary 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 552.; i. e. "in carrying on their education."

Lat. *schola*, Fr. *escole*, *id*!

To **SCOLL, To drink healths.** V. **SCOLD, v.**

SCOLLEDGE, s. The act of carrying one in a *scull* or cock-boat.

"Minervale, *scolledge*. Naulum, the fraught." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 20.

Scolledge must have been a term of common use in S. But I have not met with this, or with the Lat. word which is rendered by it, any where else.

To **SCOMFIS, v. a.** To suffocate.] *Add*;

"My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a braw house here, but a' thing is *sae poisoned* wi' snuff, that I am like to be *scomfished* whiles." Heart M. Loth. iv. 28.

SCOMFIS, SCOMFICE, s. A state approaching to

that of suffocation, caused by a noxious smell or otherwise, S.

To **SCON**, *v. a.* To make flat stones, &c. skip along the surface of the water, Clydes.

To **SCON**, *v. n.* To skip in the manner described above; applied to flat bodies, *ibid.*

Isl. *skund-a*, *skynd-a*, festinare.

To **SCONCE** a woman, to jilt her, to slight her, Stirlings. *Blink*, *Glink*, *synon.*

Q. to look askance on her?

To **SCONE**, *v. a.* To beat with the open hand, &c.] *Add*;

It still signifies, to beat on the backside, *Aberd.*

SCONE, *s.* A stroke of this description, *ibid.*; expl. "a blow with the open hand on the breech," *Mearns.*

SCONE CAP, a designation for a man's bonnet of a flat broad form, such as was formerly worn by the more antiquated peasantry, *Dumfr.*

"From the shepherd's shealing of turf and broom to the pillared palace of marble and pure gold—from the *scone cap*, to the jewelled bonnet—have I ever seen song cherished and esteemed." *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 1820, p. 322.

Thus designed, as in its breadth and flatness resembling a barley *scone*. *V. Skon.*

SCOOF, *Scufe*, *s.* A sort of battledoor made of wood, used for striking the ball at Tennis, in order to save the palm of the hand from the severity of the stroke, *Teviotdale.*

Belg. *schop*, *schip*, a scoop, spade, or shovel; denominated from the resemblance as to form. The Dan. word denoting a scoop or shovel, seems exactly retained. This is *skuffa*.

SCOOL, *s.* Swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth, usually burnt out with a hot iron, *Gall.*

"*Scool*, a disorder of horses;" *Gall. Enc. V. Skule.*

SCOPIE, *s.* A straw-bonnet, *Ettr. For.*

Teut. *schobbe* is expl. *Operculum*, tegumentum; and Isl. *skúpla*, a loose sort of covering for the head, calyptra, rendered in Dan. "a loose, upstanding, woman's head-toy," *Halderson*; *skuppl-a*, calyptram ordinare. Because, however, of its projecting form, our term may be a dimin. from E. *scoop*.

SCOOT, *Scout*, [pron. *scoot*], *s.* 1. A term of the greatest contumely, applied to a woman; as equivalent to trull, or camp-trull; *Moray, Ayrs.*

"Base *scoot*!" exclaimed Andrew,—"what puts such a thought into your head?" *Sir A. Wylie, ii. 159.*

A Celt or Highlander can hardly receive greater disgrace than to be thus denominated. This, it is supposed, originates from the traditionary prejudice, transmitted from time immemorial, against this name, as first given to a foreign race who had intruded themselves among the ancient Gaels. *Scuite*, in Gael., signifies a wanderer; and though this name has been imposed both on the Irish and North-British Celts, it is contemptuously rejected by both.

2. A braggadocio, one who delights in being the hero of his own story, *Berwicks*; as, a windy *scoot*.

This may be from S.G. *shut-a* to shoot, *D n. skytte*, a shooter, *q. one who over-shoots.*

SCOOT, *s.* "A wooden drinking *cup* [*cup*], sometimes *scoop*, being wood scooped out;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Su.G. *skudd-a*, effundere. *V. Scud*, *v.*, to quaff.

SCOOTIFU, *s.* "The full of a *scoot*," *ibid.*

SCOOTIKIN, *s.* A dram of whisky, *ibid.*

SCOOT-GUN, *s.* "A syringe;" *Gall. Encycl.*

SCORCHEAT, *s.* Supposed to denote sweet-meats. *Fr. escorch-er*, to pill, to blanch?

This term frequently occurs in the Records of Aberdeen in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as in the following passage:

"The magistrates gave the King a propine of twa casks of wine, three buists [boxes] of *scorscheatis*," &c.

"Thre dossan of pundis of *scorscheatis*." *Ibid. A. 1535, V. 15.*

* To **SCORE**, *v. a.* To mark with a line, *E.*

To **SCORE A WITCH**, to draw a line, by means of a sharp instrument, *aboon the breath* of a woman suspected of sorcery, was supposed by the vulgar to be the only antidote against her fatal power, and also the only means of deliverance from it, *S.*

A witty wife did than advise

Rob back to gang to maukip wife,

An' score her over, ance or twice,

Aboon the breath.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 93.

"The only cure for witchcraft is to score the witch over *aboon the breath*," *N. ibid.*

"It is scarcely thirty years since one of the millars was tried for his life, for *scoring* a woman whom he supposed to be a witch. He had long suspected her as the cause of all the misfortunes attending him; and, enticing her into the kiln one sabbath evening, he seized her forcibly, and cut the shape of the cross on her forehead. This they call *scoring aboon the breath*, which overthrows their power of doing them any further mischief." *Hogg's Mountain Bard, N. p. 34.*

SCORE, *s.* A deep, narrow, ragged indentation on the side of a hill, *South of S.*

Isl. *skor fissura*, rima, expl. by Dan. *revne*, a cleft, a crevice, a gap.

SCORLING, *s.* The skin of a shorn sheep.

"Our souerane lord—apprevis and—confirms the tua giftis—grantit to the—commwnitie of Hadingtoun; the ane—makand thame and thair successouris saulf, frie and quite fra all payment of custume of salt and skynnis vnderwrittin, callit in the vulgar tounge, *Scorlingis*, scaldingis, futefailis, lentrevarre, lambakynnis, todaskynnis, calfskynnis, cwning skynnis, otterskynnis, and fwmartskynnis." *Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 580.*

This is undoubtedly the same with **SCHOIRLING**, *q. v.*

To **SCORN**, *v. a.* 1. To rally or jeer a young woman about her lover, *S.]. Add*, as sense

2. To *Scorn* a young woman with an unmarried man, to allege that there is a courtship going on between them in order to marriage, *S.*

SCORN, *s.* *The Scorn*, used by way of eminence to denote a slight in love, or rejection when one has made a proposal of marriage, *S.*

I was a young farmer, in Scotland born,
And frae a young lassie had gotten the scorn,
Which caused me leave my own countreye,
And list me into the militarye.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 464.

* SCOT AND LOT. For the probable origin of the phrase, V. To SCAT.

To SCOT, *v. n.* To pay taxes. This is not used as a *v.* in E.

"To *scot*, lot, wache, wald & ward," *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

L.B. *scott-are* dicuntur tenentes de praediis et agris, qui *Scoti* pensitationi sunt obnoxii. Du Cange. The term occurs in a Chart. of Hen. II. of Engl. Monast. Angl. I. 666. Su.G. *skall-a*, tributum pendere; also, tributum exigere.

SCOTTING and LOTTING, payment of duties.

"Thair *scotting* & *lotting*, with the furing of his gudis furth of Aberdeen to Leyth." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545.

SCOTCH, *s.* An ant or emmet, Roxb.

SCOTCH MARK, a personal character, used to distinguish one individual from another, borrowed from a defect or imperfection, whether natural or moral, S.

It is generally remarked of the Scots, that they have a knack at describing persons from their infirmities or failings. This, it must be acknowledged, is not an amiable trait of national character; yet it cannot justly be denied that it is very common among us. In this sense it is often said, "I'll give you a *Scotch mark* of him." Thus, a person is designed "cripple Jock," "hilching Tam," "gleyit Andro," (V. GLEYIT). The characteristic is frequently taken from some mental imbecility; as "havering Rab," "gawky Kate," &c. Some moral imperfection, or predominant vice, is often resorted to as the distinguishing denomination; as, "drunken Will," "cursing Jamie," "tarry-finger'd Meg." With still less feeling, it is by no means unusual to particularise an individual from some family stain, or some moral flaw that attaches solely to the parent; as, "That's he whase father was hangit," or "whase mother was o'er thrang wi'" such a one.

SCOTCH MIST, a phrase proverbially used to denote a small but wetting rain, S.

"A *Scotch mist* will wet an Englishman to the skin;" S. Prov. Kelly, p. 18.

This, though used as a S. Prov., is meant to express the taunt of an Englishman in regard to the moist climate of the north; as if we accounted that a *mist* only, which beyond the Tweed would be deemed sufficient to give a thorough drenching.

SCOTS and ENGLISH, a common game of children, S.; in Perthshire formerly, if not still, called *King's Covenanter*.

"Then was the play of the *Scots and English* begun, a favourite one on the school green to this day." *Perils of Man*, i. 3.

SCOTTISWATH, the frith of Solway.

"These watry sands of Solway were termed *Scottismath*, or the Scottish ford, after Cumberland had been yielded to Scotland; and were also very properly termed *Myreford*, or *miry ford*." *Pink. Enq.* i. 207.

There can be no reasonable doubt that *wath* is the same with Su.G. *wad*, Isl. *vad*, Lat. *vad-um*, Ital. *guad-o*, (whence Fr. *gué*), all signifying a ford; from Su.G. *wad-a*, Isl. *vad-a*, Dan. *wad-er*, A.S. *wad-an*, Lat. *vad-ere*, transire vadum. Snorro uses *vad* in this sense, *Deir foero yfir à nockra, thar sem heitir Skiotans-vad edr Vapna-vad*. *Heimskringla*, Englinga-Sag. c. 21. Macpherson seems justly to suppose that this must refer to a different place from Solway. *Geogr. Illustr.* V. SCOTTE-WATTRE.

SCOTTIS BED. *Ane Scottis bed*, a phrase which occurs in *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16, to which it is not easy to affix any determinate meaning.

Some of my good friends in the south may be apt to inquire, if, in so early a period, this could mean any thing but a bed of *heather*?

SCOUDRUM, *s.* Chastisement, *Aberd.*

Probably from *Scud* to chastise. In Mearns, however, *Cowdrum* is used in the same sense.

To SCOVE, *v. n.* To fly equably and smoothly. A hawk is said to *scove*, when it flies without stirring its wings; a stone *scoves*, when it moves forward without wavering; Lanarks.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *skyfe* scindo, *seco*, q. cutting the air; or rather to Su.G. *swaefn-a*, librari. *Hoeken swaefvar i luften*; the hawk is hovering in the air; *Wideg. Germ. schweb-en*, id. This is probably the sense of *Scove* in the following passage:

— In place of the goose pen

Used by my forbears, I hae taen

A pouk o' Pegasus's wing,

On whilk heez'd up I *scove* and sing.

Poems, Engl. Scotch and Lat. p. 109.

SCOUFF, *s.* A male jilt. *A Scouff amang the lasses*, a giddy young fellow who runs from one sweetheart to another, Border. V. SCOWF.

This seems a corr. from the *v. Scoup*, to run, q. *v.*

SCOVIE, *s.* A fop, Lanarks. Hence,

SCOVIE, *adj.* Foppish, *ibid.*

SCOVIE-LIKE, *adj.* Having a foppish appearance, *ibid.*

Teut. *schowigh*, vitabundus: pavidus; q. having a startled or unsettled look. Or V. SCOWF.

SCOVINS, *s.* The crust which adheres to a vessel in which food is cooked, Shetl.

Su.G. *skoefve* tegmen, from *sko* id. Isl. Dan. *skove*, crusta, Isl. *skof*, id., *skof-ir*, crusta lactea in fundo ollae adusta; Haldorson. This definition exactly corresponds with the signification of *Scovins*.

To SCOUK, *v. n.* This is defined, "to go about in a *hiddlins* way, as intending a bad act," Mearns.

In the following passage it seems more immediately to respect the countenance.

They girn, they glour, they *scouk*, and gape,

As they wad ganch to eat the starna.

Jacobite Relics, i. 119.

SCOUK, *s.* A look indicating some clandestine act of an immoral kind.

There's something for my graceless son,

That awkward aae, wi' filthy *scouk*. *Ibid.*

SCOUKIN, SCUKIN, *part. adj.* Ill-looking, &c.

shamed to look up; as, "Ye're a *scoukin* ill-far'd-like carle;" Mearns.; synon. *Thief-like*. Apparently the same with *Scouging*. V. *Skug*, s. and v.

SCOULIE-HORN'D, *adj.* Having the horns pointing downwards, Clydes.

A.S. *scoul*, *scul*, obliquus; whence *scul-eaged*, squint-eyed, and the E. v. *to Scowl*.

To SCOUNCE, v. n. 1. To go about from place to place like a dog.] *Add*;

2. To pilfer, Strathmore.

I am much inclined to think that this term has been formed from Fr. *esconser*, to hide, to conceal; especially as it implies the idea of something clandestine. Su.G. *skynd-a*, however, signifies to procure.

To SCoup, *Scowp*, v. n. To run with violence.]

Add;—This term is also used in Dumfr.

Wae's me, that disappointed houp—

Shou'd drive fowk frae this warld to *scoup*

To endless night!

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 60.

"*Scoup*, to run precipitately;" Gl. *ibid*.

It was used in O.E. as signifying to spring, to bound. "I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his pray. Je vas par saultées. I have sene a leoparde *scoupe* after a bucke, and at ones rent out his paunche." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 347, b.

SCOUR, s. The diarrhoea in cattle, S.] *Add*;

2. A thorough purgation of the bowels, applied to man, S.

SCOUR, s. The act of scouring, S. The s. is not used in E.

Scour, s. 1. A hearty draught or pull of any liquid, S.

— Gif, when thirsty,

Frae the strait-trailing udder o' some ewe,
I suck a *scour* o' milk, you'll no be angry.

Donald and Flora, p. 74.

2. A large dose of intoxicating liquor, S.A.

At the Bour we'll have a *scour*,

Syne down the links of Gala water.

Old Song.

Probably from the idea of drink making its way rapidly through the passages of the body.

* **To SCOUR**, v. a. 1. To whip, to flog, to beat, Aberd.

2. It is most commonly applied to the whipping of a top, *ibid*.

SCOUR, **SCOURIN**, s. Severe reprehension, S.O.;

Scourie, Dumfr. (pron. q. *scoo*); synon. *Flyte*.

Su.G. *skur-a*, fricando purgare, also signifies, increpare, objurgare; whence *skur*, reprehensio. *Tag-a en i skur*, objurgare; Mod. Sax. *schür-en*, acriter reprehendere; Ihre.

SCOURING, s. A drubbing.

"So many of them as got off joined themselves to George Monro, who having always kept behind, escaped this *scouring*." Guthry's Mem. p. 284.

SCOURINS, s. *pl.* A kind of coarse flannel, Caithn.

"Of their wool the tenants' wives made clothing for the family, and any surplus was sold at the country fairs, either in yarn, blankets, *scourins*, (a kind of flannel), or black greys, a kind of cloth made for

the men's coats and great-coats." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 207.

SCOURIE, *adj.* Shabby. V. *SCOWRY*.

To SCOUT, v. a. To pour forth any liquid substance forcibly.] *Add*;

The term is used to denote one under the influence of a diarrhoea; Isl. *skvelt-a*, liquidum excrementum jaculari; Verel.

SCOUT, s. A syringe, S. V. *SCOOT-GUN*.

SCOUTH, **SCOWTH**, s. 1. Liberty to range.] *Add*;

SCOUTH and **ROUTH**, a proverbial phrase. "That's a gude gang for your horse; he'll have baith *scouth* and *routh*," S. i. e. room to range, and abundance to eat.

SCOUTHER, s. A hasty toasting. V. *SCOWDER*.

SCOUTHER, s. Sea blubber, Clydes.; denominated from its power of scorching the skin. V. *SCOWDER*.

SCOUTHERIE, *adj.* Abounding with flying showers;

Scouthry-like, threatening such showers, S.B.

Mair *scouthry like* it still does look,

At length comes on in mochy rook;

The Embrugh wives rin to a-stook.

The Har'st Rig, st. 81.

SCOUTI-AULIN, **SCUTIALLAN**, s. The Arctic Gull, Orkn.] *Insert*, as proof 1.

"There is a fowl there called the *Scutiallan*, of a black colour, and as big as a wild duck, which doth live upon the vomit and excrements of other fowls, whom they pursue, and having apprehended them, they cause them vomit up what meat they have lately taken, not yet digested." Brand's Zetl. p. 109, 110.

SCOW, s. Any thing broken in small and useless pieces; *To Ding in Scow*, to drive or break in pieces, Moray.

This, I think, must be radically connected with the primitive Isl. participle *skaa*, denoting separation or disjunction.

To SCOWDER, **SKOLDER**, **SCOUTHER**, v. a. To scorch.] *Add*;

It has the orthography correspondent with the pronunciation, in one of these songs which discovers that violent and unchristian spirit of party which does not confine itself to the present state.

He's in a' Satan's frything pans,

Scouth'ring the blude frae aff his han's, &c.

Remains Nithsdale Songs, p. 165.

I am convinced, that Lancash. and Yorks. "*smithur*, *smithur*, to blaze, to burn very fiercely," (Gl. Bobb.) is the same term, retaining more of its original Goth. form; especially as Thoresby renders it "to singe;" Ray's Lett. p. 338.

A.Bor. *swidden*, "to singe or burn off, as heath," (Grose) seems to claim the same origin.

SCOWDER, **SCOUTHER**, s. A hasty toasting, &c.] *Add*;

"I'll just tell ye ae thing, neighbour, that, if things be otherwise than weel wi' Grace Armstrong, I'se gi'e yot a *scouter*, if there be a tar-barrel in the five parishes." Tales of my Landlord, i. 137.

SCOWDERPOUP, s. A ludicrous designation for a smith, Roxb. V. Forest Minst. p. 137.

SCOWF, s. 1. Empty blustering, Teviotd.

2. A blusterer; as, "He's naithing but a *scoof*;" ib.

3. Also expl. a low scoundrel, ibid.

Dan. *skuff-er*, to gull, to bubble, to shuffle; *skuffer* a cheat, a false pretender.

SCOWR, *s.* A slight shower, a passing summer shower, Upp. Clydes., Ettr. For. V. SKOUR.

This retains the form of A.S. *scur*, Isl. and Su.G. *skur*, imber, nimbus. Hence,

SCOWRY, *adj.* Showery, S.] *Add*;

A *scowrie* shower, a flying shower, Perth.

SCOWRY, SCOURIE, *adj.* 1. Shabby in external appearance, S.] *Add*;

I wha stand here, in this bare *sowry* coat,

Was ance a Packman, wordy mony a goat.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

SCOWINESS, SCOURINESS, *s.* Shabbiness in dress, S.

"O Jean, Jean, do I grudge meat or claith on ye? an' that little whippy maun be casting up our poor-tith, and your *souriness*." Saxon and Gael, iii. 58.

SCOWRY, *s.* The Brown and White Gull, Orkn., Shetl.

"For your harvest on the crag, I suppose you mean these *sowries*." The Pirate, i. 111. V. SCAURIE.

To SCOWTHER, *v. a.* Toscorch. V. SCOWDER.

SCOWTHER, *s.* A slight flying shower, Aberd. Mearns. V. SCOUTHER.

SCRA-BUILT, *adj.* Built with *divots* or thin turfs, Dumfr.

Down frae the *scra-built* shed the swallows pop,
Wi' lazy slaughter, on the gutter dub.

Ane picks up straes; anither, wi' his neb

Works up the mortar.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

It has been supposed that this denotes a flimsy building, q. the skeleton of a house. V. SKRAE. But it is undoubtedly from Gael. *scrath*, Ir. *agraith*, a turf, a sod. V. SCRAW.

This being pared from the surface of the ground, these terms might seem allied to C.B. *ysgraw*, "that forms a crust," Owen.

SCRADYIN, SKRAWDYIN, *s.* A puny sickly child, Perth. Gael. *scraidain*, "a diminutive little fellow;" analogous to Isl. *skraeda*, homo nauci, expl. by Dan. *drog*, our *Droch* or *Droich*.

SCRAE, SCREA, *s.* A shrivelled old shoe, Dumfr.

"Mickle sorrow comes to the *screa*, e'er the heat comes to the tea [for *tae* toe]," S. Prov.; "spoken when one holds his shoe to the fire to warm his foot." Kelly, p. 251.

"Wae be t' *scrae*, ere heat win to tae," Prov. South of S.

A certain shoemaker, from his making shoes of bad leather, which were apt to shrivel and become hard, got the nickname of *Scrimple-hard-scaes*, ibid.

The only cognate term I have met with is Norv. *skraa*, also *skrae*, expl. in Dan. "a shoe, an old shoe;" Hallager. This, I think, must be allied to Dan. *skraa*, *skraey*, "wry or awry, crooked;" as the term *Bauchle* originates from the same idea. Or it may be allied to S. *Skrae*, often used to denote a shrivelled person.

To SCRAFFLE, *v. a.* To scramble, Gall.

"When any one—flings loose coin among the mob," they are "said to *scraffle*—for it." Gall. Enc. SCRAFFLE, *s.* The act of scrambling, ibid.

This might seem allied to Teut. *schraffel-en*, corradere. But perhaps it appears in a more primitive form in Belg. *grabbel-en*, to scramble.

SCRAIGH, SCRAICH, *s.* A shriek, Gall. V. SKRAIK.

SCRAIGHTON, *s.* "A person fond of screaming;" Gall. Encycl.

But the ither may go,

The auld *scraighton* sae din [dun],

To the regions below,

And display her tan'd skin. *Ibid.* p. 343.

SCRAIGH O' DAY, the first appearance of dawn, Roxb.

"We started at the *scraigh o' day*, and drove on." Perils of Man, ii. 364.

It is *Skreek*, S.B. q. v. The orthography *scraigh* suggests a false idea as to the meaning and origin of the term, as if it signified the cry of day. The radical word is *Creek*, from Teut. *kriecke*, aurora rutilans.

SCRAN, *s.* Apparently used in the sense of ability, or means for effecting any purpose, Roxb. V. SKRAN.

To SCRANCH, *v. a.* "To grind somewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it," Johns. Dict. It is used Aberd.

He refers to "*schransen*, Dutch." Sewel writes it *schrans-en*, "to eat greedily." Teut. *schrans-en*, dentibus frangere; et comminuere, dentibus conficere cibum; Kilian.

SCRANNIE, *s.* "An old, ill-natured, wrinkled beldame;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *skran* signifies scruta, old tattered garments. But the resemblance seems merely accidental. *Skraden-a* is to dry, arefacere; Su.G. *skrin* exsiccus. These terms agree with the outward appearance of the subject. *Skraena-a*, vociferari; *skraen*, clamor stridulus, correspond with the character given of her temper. The word may, however, be a dimin. from S. *Skrae*, q. v.

SCRAPLE, *s.* 1. An instrument used for cleaning the *Bake-board*, Roxb.

2. One for cleaning a cow-house, Ettr. For.; synon. *Scartle*.

Su.G. *skrap-a*, radere, to scrape; whence *skrapa*, a curry-comb, that which is used in scraping. Dan. *scrabe*, a scraper. The S. word, in its form, nearly resembles C.B. *crasell*, *ysgravell*, a curry-comb.

SCRAT, *s.* A rut; evidently a transposition of *Scart*, a scratch, Galloway.

SCRATTED, *part. pa.* Scratched. "To be *scratted*, to be torn by females;" Gall. Encycl.

This seems to have been the more ancient disposition of the letters, as in the more primitive Su.G. v. *kratt-a*, radere. V. SCART, v.

SCRAT, SKRATT, *s.* A meagre mean-looking person, Loth. Hence,

SCRATTY, SKRATTY, *adj.* Thin, lean, having a puny appearance, ibid.

I am at a loss whether we ought to view this as originally the same with *Scart*, *s.*, used precisely in the same sense; or as the relique of another term, anciently used to denote a hermaphrodite, *Scarcht*, *S.*, but in O.E. written *Scrat*. V. Phillips and Skinner. **SCRATCH**, *s.* An hermaphrodite, Pitscottie's Cron. p. 162.

This is the form of the word given from the MS. from which the Fvd. 1814 has been printed. In that of 1728 it is *Scarcht*, *q. v.* This change has probably been caused by transposition of the letters. *Scratch* bears less resemblance to any of the terms mentioned under that article. Phillips calls *scrat* "an old word." Huloet writes it *Scrayke*.

TO SCRAUCH, **SCRAUGH**, *v. n.* 1. To utter a loud and discordant sound, to scream, Roxb. They hadna gane a mile, a mile,
A mile but barely three,
Whan they hae met the wily parrot,
Come *scraughin* out that way.
Old Ballad, Earl Richard.
Thus gaed they on wi' deavin din,
A' *scraughin*, yelpin thro' ither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 15.

This is merely a provincial variety for **SCREIGH** and **SKRAIK**, *q. v.* Ir. Gael. *sgreach-am*, to whoop, to shriek. C.B. *ysgrech-ian*, id.

2. To shriek; the pronunciation of the South of S. It has been supposed that *Screigh* perhaps implies greater shrillness in the sound than *Scraugh*.

To nae thrawn boy, or *scraughin* wife,
Shall thy auld banes become a drudge;
At cats an' callans, a' thy life,
Thou ever bore a mortal grudge.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

The term is here used as equivalent to *scolding*.

SCRAUGH, *s.* A loud and discordant sound, *ibid.* "To be sure, I blew sic points of war, that the *scraugh* of a clockin-hen was music to them." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 247. V. **SKRAIK**, **SKRAIGH**.

TO SCRAUCHLE, *v. n.* To use as it were both hands and feet in getting forward, to scramble, Lanarks.

Isl. *skra*, Germ. *schräg*, oblique; and Su.G. *skrill-a* per lubricum ferri; are the only terms that I have observed, to which it might be supposed this had any affinity.

SCRAW, *s.* A thin turf, Gall., Dumfr.

"*Scraws*, thin turfs, pared with slaughter spades to cover houses;" Gall. Encycl.

SCOB AND **SCRAW**, "a *snug* phrase;" *ibid.* The writer must mean, that this phrase conveys the idea of snugness; or intimate that every thing is in a compact state, like the roof of a house, when the turfs are well secured.

Gael. *scrath*, *sgraith*, a turf; sod, green-sward. C.B. *ysgram*, what forms a crust.

SCREA, *s.* A shoe, Dumfr. V. **SCRAE**.

SCREED, **SKREED**, *s.* 1. The act of rending; a rent, S.] *Add*;

"Challenge of Tailyeouris. In the first, thay mak refuse and *skreidis* in men's claithe, sumtimes for

haist, and sumtimes for ignorance." *Balfour's Pract. Chalmersl. Air*. p. 582.

4. The thing that is rent or torn off, S.] *Add*;

"Item, that thay [Tailyeouris] tak pieces and *skreidis* to sleives, and uther small thingis." *Balfour*, ut sup.

TO SCREED, **SKREED**, *v. a.* 1. To talk fluently and facetiously, S. *To skreed aff*, or *awa'*.

Auld farant tales he *skreeds awa'*. *Farmer's Ha'*.

2. To do any thing quickly, S.] *Add*;

On this Sir W. Scott observes, justly I believe; "It is rather to dash it off, to do it with spirit."

3. To lie, &c. *Insert*, from **SKREED**, **DICT.**;

The word, as used in this sense, seems to have no connexion with *Skreed* as signifying to rend, or tear; but rather with A.S. *scrith-an*, *vagari*, "to wander, to go hither and thither," *Somner*; or rather with Isl. *skreidi*, inanis excusatio, vana verba; Su.G. *skryt-a* jactare, &c. V. **SKREED**, *v.* *Add* to etymon;

Haldorson renders Isl. *skreyt-a*, ultra modum laudare. As it primarily signifies ornare, he deduces it from *skraut* ornatus.

SCREED, **SKREED**, *s.* 1. A dissertation in discourse, a harangue; sometimes conjoined with an *adj.* expressive of length, as, a *lang skreed*.

"If I, *warna sae sick*, I wad gie her a *skreed o' doctrine*." *Cottages of Glenburnie*, p. 231.

The Minister gae us an unco skreed the day; We had a long and earnest sermon to-day.

TO GIE one a *Skreed of one's mind*, is a phrase always used to denote a discourse that is not pleasing to the hearer; as being expressive of disapprobation or reprehension.

"Weel done!" cried Mrs. Smith. 'I trow ye gae her a *skreed o' your mind*.'" *Ibid.* p. 262.

2. A poetical effusion in writing, S.

Sae, tho' on Rhime's twa-forkit hill

My tatter'd tent I'm strikin',

I'll hae this partin' *skreed* to tell

How weel ye're worth the likin'.

Picken's Poems, i. 146.

Insert from **SKREED**, **DICT.**, as sense

3. A long list or catalogue, S.;

Adding the extract from *Beattie's Address*.

4. *Screed*, *Screed o' drink*, a long revel, a hearty drinking-bout.

5. The indulgence of intemperance for a considerable time, S.

It is used in the following manner: "He's no a tippler, nor a habitual drunkard; but he taks a *skreed* sometimes. When he taks a *skreed*, his wife 'ill no see him maybe for three or four days."

The phrase occurs in a celebrated novel; but it seems doubtful whether it is not used in too limited a sense, as if it denoted a shorter debauch than that which it generally signifies.

"Naething confuses me unless it be a *skreed o' drink* at an orra time." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 52.

"*Screed*,—a rash frolic;" *Gl. Antiq.*

"Had he no deet [died] amang hands in one of his *scrieds* wi' the lairds o' Kilpatrick, I'm sure I canna think what would hae come o' me and my first wife." *The Entail*, i. 284.

Denominated perhaps from its length, or continuation.

To SCREED, SKREED, *v. n.* 1. To cry, to scream. *Insert* from *Dict.*, vo. SKREED.

Add, as sense

2. To produce a sharp sound, *S.* It seems rather to convey the idea of what is grating to the ear.

"A better vialer [violer] never *screeled* on a silken cord, or kitted a cat's trypes wi' his finger ends." *J. Falkirk's Jokes*, p. 8.

To SCREEDGE, *v. a.* To tear, *Ettr. For.*; the same with *Screed*.

SCREEL, *s.* "A large rocky hill nigh the sea; a haunt for the fox;" *Gall. Encyc.*

This is merely a local name.

SCREYB, *s.* The common designation of the wild apple, *Clydes*.

Evidently from *Crab*, with *s* prefixed, as in many words of Gothic formation; although I find nothing analogous in regard to this term.

To SCREIGH, SKREIGH, *v. n.* To shriek, *S.*]

Add;

Lancash. "*skrikeing*, to squall, or cry out;" *T. Bobbins*.

SCREW, *s.* A small stack of hay, *S.B.*

"The hay thus collected is put into small coles, and shaken once or twice a-day (if the weather be fair) for a week, when it is ready to be packed into small shocks (provincially called *screws*), secured with ropes made of heather." *Agr. Surv. Sutherl.* p. 78.

Corr. probably from *Gael. cruach*, "a rick, or heap of any thing;" *Shaw*. *Isl. skrufa*, however, denotes a small heap of fishes laid out to be dried; as expl. by *Haldorson*; "a *stack* of fishes."

SCREW-DRIVER, *s.* The tool used by carpenters which in *E.* is called a *turn-screw*, *S.*

SCRIBE, *s.* A crab (apple), *Clydes*. *V. SCRAB*. This is also communicated in the form of *SCREYB*, *q. v.*

SCRIDDAN, *s.* A mountain torrent.] *Add*;

"When the rain, falling on the side of a hill, tears the surface, and precipitates a large quantity of stones and gravel into the plain below, we call it a *scridan*." *Glenfergus*, i. 208.

To SCRIEVE, SKRIEVE, *v. n.* To move or glide swiftly along.] *Add*;—*Ayrs.*, *Roxb.*

"Redhough an' his lads hae been as weel *scrieving* o'er law and dale as lying getting hard pelts round the stane wa's o' Roxburgh." *Perils of Man*, i. 54.

Dan. skraev a stride, a step, a pace; *skraever*, to stride, to stride over; *Wolff*.

SKRIEVER, *s.* A clever fellow, one who goes through his work expeditiously, *Border*.

SCRIEVER, *s.* An inferior sort of writer, a mean scribe, *Loth.*

To SCRIFT, SKRIFT, *v. n.* To magnify in narration, &c.] *Insert* from *SKR*.

Add to etymon, after *rags*, l. 5;—*Serenius* expl. the *E. v. to Fib* by *Sw. skarfw-a*.

To SCRIFT, SKRIFTAFF, *v. a.* To rehearse from

memory; including the idea of ease and fluency in repetition, *S.* Here *insert* SKRIFT, *v.*

"Whan ye was our dominie, a' the children ga'ed to the kirk wi' yow,—an' wad ha'e *scriftit aff* a psalm or a paraphrase ilka Sunday night, an' had some kind o' havins thro' the owk." *Campbell*, i. 327.

To SCRIM, *v. a.* 1. To strike smartly with the open hand on the breech, *Mearns*.

2. To rinse; as, "to *scrim* the cogs," to rinse the milk-vessels, *ibid.*, *Upp. Clydes*. *V. SCRVM*, *v.* SCRIM, *s.* A very thin coarse cloth, &c.] *Add*; *Scrim* is evidently the same with *Su.G. skerm* tegmen, umbraculum cujuscunque generis in bello contra ictus, domi contra vim solis, foci, luminis, &c. *Alem. skerm*, *Germ. schirm*, *Ital. schermo*, *defensio*; *Ihre*. The origin of these terms is uncertain.

SCRIMGER, *s.* One who is avaricious, but not from necessity, who from mere covetousness wishes for what he stands in no need of, *Teviotd.*

SCRIMP, *adj.* Limited, not ample.] *Add*;

It is also used in relation to company or retinue.

"Mr. Buchanan likewise narrates how the Queen, in order to have more leisure to follow her private intrigues, sent away the King [Darnly] forcibly to Peebles, with a very *scrimp* attendance, in the rigour of winter." *Keith's Hist.* p. 328.

SCRIMPIE, *adj.* Not liberal of any thing; sparing, niggardly, *Aberd.*, *Angus*.

SCRINE, *s.*

"The air sall haue—an e wair almerie, ane *scrine*, ane letteron, ane press," &c. *Balf. Pract.* p. 235.

This, from the connexion, seems to have the same meaning with *Fr. escrui*, a casket, a small cabinet, *Cotgr.*; *Mod. Fr. ecrin*, *id.* properly, a casket for holding jewels; *Lat. scrin-ium*, whence *A.S. scrin*, arca, capsa sacra, capsula, cistula; *Su.G. skrin*, *Alem. scrine*, *Belg. scryn*, *Isl. skrijn*, *C.B. ysgrin*, *Ital. skrigno*, *Hisp. escrino*, *E. shrine*.

SCRIVER, *s.* Probably, paymaster.

"Another that was *scriver* to a troop, who was sitting in a chamber himself, the house fell and smooored him." *Wodrow MSS. Law's Memorials*, p. 199, *N.*

Belg. schryver a scribe; *schryver*; (*op een schip*) a purser. *Dan. skryver*, a secretary.

SCROBIE, *s.* The scurvy.

"1655—This year, Mr. Jhone Duncan, minister of Curis, departed out of this life; he died of the *scrobie*." *Lamont's Diary*, p. 109. *V. SCRUBIE*.

SCROG, *s.* A stunted bush or shrub.] *Add*;

I suspect that the term *scraw*, used in Ireland, is similar both in signification and in origin.

"And to see her standing in the midst of them Boddei Sassoni, just like a young scion of an old oak on the Boggras, flourishing lonely and green among the *scraws* and briars that have sprung up in a night saison, like mushrooms." *Florence Macarthy*, iii: 78, 79.

SCROOFE, SCRUFFE, *s.* A thin crust, &c.] *Add*;

Lancash. "*scroof*, a dry sort of scales;" *T. Bobbins*.

SCROW, SKROW, *s.* A scroll.] *Add*;

It is rather singular that this orthography should have been used by Sir Ralph Sadler, not after he

had been long resident at the Scottish court, and might have adopted the pronunciation of the country in some instances, but so early as the year 1537, while as yet he was only on his way to fulfil his first embassy.

—"Not passing ii or iii dayes before my comyng, musters made in Cliveland uppon the hilles, which was by means of dyvers billes and *scromes* sett uppon posts and church-dores thoroughly out the bishopricke, and tost and scatered abrode in the contry by some sedyteous persons, which do nothing else but go up and downe to devise mischief and deusion." Sadler's Papers, ii. 596, 597.

SCROW, *s.* 1. A number, a crowd, a swarm; apparently implying the idea of bustle and confusion, Ettr. For., Dumfr., Gall.

To bell the cat wi' sic a *scrow*,
Some swankies ettled;
But oh! they got a fearfu' cow,
Ere a' was settled.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 73.

"*Scrom*, a large quantity of people;" Gall. Enc.

Dan. *skrog* is rendered moles, as denoting a large mass of any kind. But it may be from *S. scrom*, a scroll, as including a number of names.

2. "Riot, hurly-burley;" Dumfr., Gl. Mayne. **SCROW**, *s.* The damaged skins, which cannot be otherwise useful, and are fit only for making glue, are by curriers called *Scrows*, *S.* The term is also applied to the ears and other redundancies taken from skins, and used for the same purpose.

"*Scrows* of ox and cow, or other hides per ton, - - - - - 0 4 0"

Dues on Goods, Thom's Hist. Aberd. ii. 52.

* **SCRUB**, *s.* A niggardly oppressive person, *S.*; *q.* one who is still rubbing very hard for gain, or to avoid expenditure.

SCRUB, *s.* The plane that is first used in smoothing wood, the fore-plane, or jack-plane, Aberd.

Isl. *skrubbeffill* signifies runcina, a plane; Sw. *skrub* and *skrubbyvel*, "jack-plane, rough-plane," Widge.; from Su.G. *skrub-a*, Dan. *skrubber* to rub.

SCRUBBER, *s.* A handful of heath tied tightly together for cleaning culinary utensils, Teviotd.; from *E. to Scrub*, or Belg. *schrobber*, a scrub.

SCRUBBLE, *s.* 1. The act of struggling, Loth.

2. A squabble, an uproar, *ibid.*

3. The difficulty to be overcome in accomplishing any work, as *E. struggle* is often used, *ib.*

To **SCRUBBLE**, *v. n.* 1. To struggle, Loth.

2. To raise an uproar, *ibid.*

Dan. *skrub* signifies a beating, a cudgelling.

SCRUFFE, *s.* A scurf, *S.* V. **SCROOFE**.

To **SCRUFFE**, *v. a.* 1. To take off the surface, *S.*

2. Slightly to touch; as, "It *scrufft* the ground," it glided along the surface. Applied also to slight and careless ploughing, when merely the surface of the ground is grazed, *S.*

3. To handle any subject superficially; as, "He only *scrufft* his subject," *S.* V. **SCROOFE**.

To **SCRUG** one's *Bonnet*, *v. a.* This word refers to the custom of wearing the bonnet with a pique in the front. A person is said to *scrug* his bonnet, when he snatches it by the pique, and lifts it up, or cocks it, on his brow, that he may look smart, or even bold and fierce, Fife, Perth.

He *scruggit's* bonnet, aff he startit,

Gudenight, coth he, an' sae they partit.

Duff's Poems, p. 107.

Allied perhaps to the *E. v. to shrug*, and Sw. *skruk-a*, humeros attollere.

To **SCRUMPILL**, *v. a.* 1. To crease, to wrinkle; *synon. Runkle.*

"Ane chartour,—being be chance brint, singit be the fire, *scrumpillit*, or the seil thair of meltit and brokin, in sic sort as it cannot perfectlie be red or kept in time cuming, as ane sufficient evident to mak faith to posterité, the tenour thair of, and the chance foirsaid beand provin be sufficient witnessis, —aucht and sould be renewit and redintegrat be him, or his airis," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 188.

To *scrumple*, to ruffle, Lancash.

2. Applied to animal food that is much roasted; a *scrumplit bit*, i. e. crisp, as contracted by the force of the fire, Fife. V. **SCRUMPLE**, *s.*

To **SCRUNT**, *v. n.* V. **SKRUNT**.

SCRUNT, **SKRUNT**, *s.* 1. A term used to denote a stubby branch, or a worn-out besom, Lanarks., Fife.

2. A person of a slender make, a sort of walking skeleton, *ibid.*

3. A scrub, a niggard, *ibid.*

SKRUNTET, *adj.* Stunted in growth, meagre, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Scruntty*, *q. v.* Also *Scruntet-like*.

"She went on, her eye having caught the figure of Calye Mulloy, 'Haud abyel ye *scruntet-like* wurlyon o' the pit: haud abyel!' Saint Patrick, ii. 313.

SKRUNTY, **SKRUNTIE**, *adj.* 1. Stubby, short and thick, Lanarks.

2. Stunted in growth, Roxb.

Next, by the banks o' bony Tweed,

Was hatch'd a cock o' shilfa' breed,

Wha, on his native *scruntty* thorn,

'Mang birds o' song bude hail the morn.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 59.

3. Meagre; applied to a raw-boned person, Fife, Loth. V. **SKRUNTY**, *Dict.* Transfer hither.

4. Scrubbish, mean, niggardly, Fife; *q.* shrivelled in heart as well as in external appearance.

SKRUNTINESS, *s.* The state of being stubby, Lanarks.

To **SCRUPON**, *v. a.* To hamper, Ayr. Whence, **SCRUPON**, *s.* One who hampers, *ibid.*

Isl. *skruf-a* compingere, *skruf* compactio.

* **SCRUTOIRE**, *s.* A desk, generally forming the upper part of a chest of drawers, *S.* The term *Drawers* is used, when there is no such desk.

To **SCUBBLE**, *v. a.* To soil, as a school-boy does his book, Moray; *Suddle* *synon.*, *S.*

Isl. *skubl-a*, praecipitanter facere; 2. post se relinquere; Haldorson.

To SCUD, *v. a.* 2. To beat with the open hand, S.] *Add*;

SCUD, *a.* A stroke with the open hand, or with a *ferula*, S.

"*Scuds*, lashes; the same with *scults*;" Gall. Enc. C.B. *ysgwd*, a push, a drive; *ysguth*, a sudden whisk.

SCUD, *s.* A blast or sudden shower of rain, snow, or hail, S. It still suggests the idea of wind accompanying the rain, &c.

"He will be surely at home soon, or else he will have a wet journey, seeing it is about to be a *scud*." Heart M. Loth. iv. 350.

I find this word in Kersey, but marked with an asterisk, as not being properly an E. word. Teut. *schudd-en* quaterere, concutere; Su.G. *skudd-a* excutere.

SCUDDIEVAIG, *s.* The same with *Skury-vage*, q. v.

SCUDDIN' STANES, thin stones made to skim the surface of a body of water; a favourite amusement of boys at school, Roxb.

Su.G. *skutt-a* cursitare; Isl. *skiol-a* jaculari, mittere.

To SCUDDLE, *v. a.* To sully and put out of proper shape by use or wearing, Loth.; apparently a provincial pronunciation of *Suddill*, q. v.

To SCUDLE, SCUDDLE, *v. a.* To cleanse, to wash.

Sen Furie [Durie] cuikis, it may staik thé ful vel,
The fyre to big and *scudle* dischis clene;
Baith at a [one] scule inspyrit vith the Deil,
Your tungis scedicious and fals hes scourit bene.

N. Burne's Admonition.

2. To act as a kitchen-drudge, Upp. Clydes.

SCUDDLE, *s.* A kitchen-drudge, a scullion, *ibid*.

SCUDDLIN-BOY, *s.* Understood to signify the scullion-boy.

But up then spake the *scuddlin-boy*,

And he spak loud and heigh O;

Oh spare, oh spare fair Annie's life,

An' o' me mak your pye O. *Old Ballad.*

This term seems nearly akin to Isl. *skutill-sveinn*.

V. SCUTLE, v.

SCUDLER, SCUDLAR, *s.* A scullion.] *Add*;

The term *scullion*, as now used, does not seem fully to express the idea conveyed by that of *Scudlar*. Being joined with *tavernaris*, it seems rather to denote those who acted as principal cooks. Among the Scandinavians, the name of *scutul-sven*, q. dish-servant, was given to him who served at the king's tables, and set before each of the guests the mess allotted to him, from Su.G. *skutul*, a dish. Those of the highest order were courtiers, and generally Baronets. V. Ihre, in vo. L.B. *scutellar-ins* had a similar signification. It is thus defined by Du Cange: *Officium in coquina regis, cui scutellarum cura incumbit, in Ordinat. Hospitii S. Ludovic. Reg. ah. 1261. In O. Fr. sculier, Catal. Familiae Ducis Britanniae A. 1404. Jehan de Treal, Sculier, besides having a free table, received 200 livres annually, finding security to render accompt of the vessels of silver and other things which belonged to the said office. Lobinell. Tom. 2. fol. 814. ap. Du Cange.*

To SCUE, *v. n.* To go slanting along, to go sidelong.

"There arose a mist, whereby we could scarce see land, however we judged it safest, to keep as near it as we could, and *scued* away by the coast." Brand's Orkney, p. 9.

Skue is a *v.* used by E. writers. Phillips has it; but it is omitted by Dr. Johnson. Nor gives he any etymon of the adj. *skue*. It is evidently from Isl. *skweif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, obliquas. V. *Skew*, Todd's Edit.

SCUFE, *s.* A bat used by boys for playing at hand-ball, Roxb. V. *Scoof*.

SCUFF, *s.* 1. The act of grazing, or touching lightly, S.

"The *scuff* is the wind as it were; the *scuff* of a cannon ball," &c.; Gall. Encycl.

2. A stroke, apparently a slight one, Banffs.

SCUFFET, *s.* A smith's fire-shovel, Aberd.

Can this be, by a slight change in the application, from Fr. *eschauffette*, a chafing-dish, or a dimin. from Belg. *schup*, a shovel?

SCUFFLE, *s.* The agricultural machine called a horse-hoe, E. Loth.

—"The horse-hoe or *scuffle*." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 69.

SCULDUDRY, SCULDUDDERY, *s.* 1. A term now used in a ludicrous sense, &c.] *Add*;

"If any one is brought before a Presbytery, &c. to be questioned for *Sculduderry*, i. e. fornication, or adultery, and shews a neglect of their authority, the offender is not only brought to punishment by their means, but will be avoided by his friends, acquaintance, and all that know him and his circumstance in that respect." Burt's Letters, i. 231, Let. 9.

2. Grossness, obscenity, whether as regarding facts or narration, S.

—"I was of a firm persuasion, that all the *sculduderry* of the business might have been well spared from the eye of the public, which is of itself sufficiently prone to keek and kook, in every possible way, for a glimpse of a black story." Blackw. Mag. June 1821, p. 371.

3. Rubbish; tatters; Mearns., Upp. Clydes.

SCULDUDRY, *adj.* 1. Connected with *crim. con.*, S.
But a' sic clish-clash cracks I lea'

To yon *sculdudry* Committee.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

2. Loose, obscene, S.

"The rental-book—was lying beside him; and a book of *sculdudry* sangs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open at the place where it bore evidence against the Goodman of Primrose-Knowe," &c. Redgauntlet, i. 232.

SCULE, *s.* A great collection, &c.] *Transfer* from *Sku*, and *Add*;—as, a *scule o' fish*, a shoal of fishes.

"*Scull of fyssh*. Examen." Prompt. Parv.

* SCULLION, *s.* Besides the sense in which this term has in E., it is pretty generally used as signifying a knave, or low worthless fellow, S.

To SCULT, *v. a.* To beat with the palm, &c.] *Add*;

2. To chastise by striking the palm, Ettr. For.

SCULT, *s.* 1. A stroke, properly with the open hand, *S.*

"*Scuds*, lashes; the same with *sculls*;" Gall. Enc.

2. A stroke on the hand; *Pandy*, *synon.* Ettr. For.

SCUM, *s.* 1. A greedy fellow, a mere hunks, *Fife.*

2. A contemptuous designation, corresponding with Lat. *nequam*, *Fife*; *synon.* *Scamp*, *Skelthum*.
"The men war drawn up amang the trees tae defend them, a gay while afore the vile *scums* wan for'et." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

A taylor, just frae Lon'on come,
—A menseless, gabbin', pridefu' *scum*,
Wi' ruffles at his sark.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 120.

Oh! did I think the day wad come,
That I should been a cadger *scum*, &c.

The Cadger's Mares, Tarra's Poems, p. 52.

The only difference between this and the secondary sense of the term as used in *E.* is, that it is here applied to an individual.

TO SCUM, *v. a.* To *scum up* one's mou', to strike a person on the mouth, and so prevent him from speaking, *Aberd.*

"I'll *scum* your *chasts* for ye," I'll strike you on the chops, *Loth.*

The latter seems, *q. skin*, brush along; or, to take the *scum* from them, *q. wipe* them. The other is less intelligible.

SCUN, *s.* "Plan, craft," *Galloway*.

— I hae nae *scun* ava,
And's ay for counting my purse, O!

Gall. Encycl. p. 361.

Mactaggart views this as allied to "*scunge*, a sly fellow." But there is no connexion; the latter being most probably from the *v.* to *Scounge*, to go about from place to place like a dog; whereas *Scun* appears to be a word of great antiquity. I have no doubt that it is of the same family with *Su.G. skoen* *judicium*, *Isl. skyn*, *id.*, used to denote "the knowledge of good and evil," in the *Isl.* version, *Gen. iii. Skyn godz oc illae*. The *Dan.* *synon.* is *skioen*, judgment, understanding, skill. *Su.G. skoen-ja* primarily signifies to see; in a secondary sense, to understand, to discern with the eye of the mind. *Isl. skyn-ia*, *censere*, *agnoscere*; *sapere*, *intelligere*; *Dan. skioenn-e*, *id.* The root is retained in many derivatives; as, *Sw. skoensam* discerning, *skoensamhet* discernment, *Wideg.*; *Isl. skynsam-r* prudens, sapiens; rationalis; *skynsemi*, *skyn-semd*, ratio, intellectus; *skynlaus* irrationalis, brutus; *Dan. skioensom*, *skioensomhed*, &c.

SCUNCHEON, *s.* A stone in the inner side of a door or window, &c.] *Add*;

Immediately from *Fr. escouison*, "the back part of the *jaumbe* of a window," *Cotgr.* *Teut. schants-en*, *Su.G. skans-a*, *munire*.

SCUNCHEON, *s.* A square dole or piece of bread, cheese, &c. *Teviotd.*

It is frequently thus designed among the peasantry, perhaps from its resemblance to the corner-stone of a building, which has this name.

TO SCUNNER, *v. a.* To disgust, to cause loathing, *Aberd.*, *S.A.*

"The first and fairest, as well as the maist fragrant, is the scented southron wood," muttered the

hag, 'for when it's fairly on lowe, its thick and steaming scent wad smother the *scunning* smell o' an acre o' corses." *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 1820, p. 513.

SCUNNER, *s.* 2. A surfeit, *S.*] *Add*;

3. The object of loathing; any person or thing, which, from whatever cause, excites disgust, *Aberd.*

SCUR, *s.* The name given to the minute cancri in pools or springs, *Lanarks.*; *synon.* with *Scrow*, *s. 2.*

SCUR, *s.* The Cadew, or May-fly, immediately after it has left its covering, *Clydes.*

Allied perhaps to *Scrow*, a generic name for aqueous Cancri. Or can it have any affinity to *Isl. skurd* caesura; *q. deprived* of its coat?

SCURDY, *s.* A moorstone.] *Add*;

2. A resting-place in general, a favourite seat, *Ayrs.*

SCURF AND KELL. *V. KELL.*

SCURR, *s.* 1. "A low blackguard;" *Gall. Encycl.*; from *Lat. scurra*, a scoundrel.

2. "Any thing low;" *ibid.*

SCURRIE, *adj.* Low, dwarfish; *Scurrie-thorns*, low dwarfish thorns, in *muirland glens*; *ibid.*

"They [gleds or kites] build there on what the shepherds call *scurrie* thorns, low dwarfish thorns." *Ibid.* p. 231.

It is not very probable that the *s.* had a *Lat.* origin. I also hesitate whether we should view the *adj.* as its derivative. See the etymon given of *SKUR*, as applied to small horns. *Isl. skor-a* incidere; *Teut. scheure*, *schoore*, *scissura*, *ruptura*.

SCURRIE, *s.* The Shag, *Pelecanus Graculus*, *Linn.*, *Mearns*.

Norw. Top-Skarv, *id.* This name would seem to be borrowed from that of the young Herring Gull. *V. SCAURIE*, *SCORRY*.

SCURRIEVAIG, *s.* *V. SKURRYVAGE*.

SCURRIE-WHURRIE, *s.* A hurly-burly, *Clydes*. This is merely an inversion of *Hurry-Scurry*, *q. v.*

SCUSHLE, *s.* A scuffle, *Aberd.*; perhaps from *Fr. escoussé*, "shaken, jogged, swung;" *Cotgr.* *O.Fr. escoussé*, rebellion; *escouss-er*, agiter; *Lat. succuss-are*.

SCUSHLE, *s.* An old, thin, worn out shoe, *Aberd.*
TO SCUSHLE, *v. n.* To make a noise, by walking with shoes either too large, or having the heels down, *ibid.* *V. SCASHLE*, *v.*

TO SCUTCH, *v. a.*] *Define* sense

2. To *Scutch lint*, to dress flax, after it has been beaten with a mallet, by striking it with an instrument like a wooden sword, *S.* This operation is accurately described in the following extract:

"After it [that is, the flax] has been duly watered and dried, the sheaves are formed of the thickness of a man's leg, and beat with mallets on a smooth stone, to separate the seed from the rind. Then it is separated into handfuls such as a person can easily grasp; and with a wooden instrument, made in the form of a hedge-bill or large knife, in the right hand, and holding the lint in the left, over the end of a small perpendicular board set firmly in a sole, which is held

down by the foot, and about three feet high, the lint is *scutched* or whipped, with the wooden instrument, turning one end of the lint after another to the stroke, and turning the inside out, as appears necessary, until the rind be completely separated." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 151.

Add to etymon;—Ir. and Gael. *sguits-eam*, to beat, to dress flax.

SCUTCH, SKUTCH, *s.* 1. A wooden instrument, shaped like a coultter, used in dressing flax, hemp, &c. S.

2. One of the pieces of wood which in a lint-mill beats the core from the flax, or in a thrashing mill beats out the grain, S.

"It appeared to Mr. Mickel that the purpose of separating the grain from the straw might be accomplished—by *skutches*—beating out the grain, in place of pressing, or rubbing it out." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 77.

SCUTCHER, *s.* The same with SCUTCH, sense 1. Ang., Mearns.

SCUTIFER, *s.* A term equivalent to *squire*, L. B.—*Skutiferais* and *squieris* full courtlye
Ar assemblit and sett in a ryell sé.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem.

The language is evidently tautological.

To SCUTLE.] Add;

This appears properly a *n. v.* As necessarily including the idea of spilling part of the liquid which is poured from one vessel to another, it seems very nearly allied to Isl. *squett-a*, irrigare solutius, projicere liquorem. It has been supposed that this *v.* may be allied to *Skutilsveinar*, translated cup-bearers. "There were in the fore-castle, Eirek Skifa, Thorfin Sigvald, &c. *ok enn fleiri skutilsveinar*, and many of the cup-bearers." Haco's Expedition against Scotl. Transl. by Johnstone, pp. 36, 37.

Isl. *skutill-sveinn* is indeed rendered by Haldorson, *Pincerna regius, pocillator*; and in pl. by Verelius, *Pincernae, mensae servientes*, as synon. with Sw. *skienkeswänner*, *q. skink-swains*. It must be observed, however, that *skutill*, also *skutul*, does not by itself denote drink or any kind of liquor. Both in Isl. and Su.G. it signifies primarily a small table, *mensa parva*. Hence it has been transferred to a dish used at table, *lanx*; so that *skutill-svein* strictly signifies one who serves at a table. Ihre has remarked that the dishes of the ancients were so formed, that in each dish provisions were brought for two guests, who were thence denominated *diskamaetar*, *q. dish-mates* or dish-companions. It was, indeed, one of the laws of Gothland, that "all dishes should be sufficient to contain the food of two who should eat together." He adds, that the same custom prevailed among the Greeks; referring to Lucian. in *Lapith*.

SCUTTAL, *s.* A pool of filthy water, Buchan; synon. *Jaw-hole*.

She bom't him wi' the same lang spar,
He plumpit i' the *scuttal*,
Owre's lugs that night.

Tarrat's Poems, p. 69.

Su.G. *skudd-a* effundere. V. SCUTLE, *v.*

To SCUTTER, *v. n.* To work in an ignorant, awkward, and dirty way, Aberd.

To SCUTTER, *v. a.* To make or do any thing in this way, *ibid*.

To SCUTTER *up*, *v. a.* To bungle up, to botch, *ib.*
Su.G. *squaettr-a*, spargere, dissipare; from *squaettr-a*, liquida effundere.

SCUTTLINS, *s. pl.* The light wheat, which, in the process of fanning, is not carried away with the chaff, not being of sufficient weight to fall down with the heavy grain; and which is ground by itself, that it may be made into an inferior kind of flour; Fife.

SCUTTLIN-*FLOUR*, *s.* The flour made of the refuse of wheat, *ibid*.

From E. *scuttle*, "the wooden conduit or trough in a mill, thro' which the flower falls into the meal-tub;" Phillips. This seems most nearly allied to Su.G. *skudd-a* excutere, effundere; or Isl. *skull-a* jaculari.

To SEA-CARR, *v. a.* To imbank, Lanarks.

This seems to be a vestige of the Stratclyde possession of the country, C.B. *caer* signifying a wall or mound, and *caer-u* to encompass with a wall. *Car* or *caer* enters into the formation of many local names in Lanarks., as *Carluke*, *Carstairs*, *Carphim*, &c.: all marking the site of a fortification. It seems very doubtful, if the first syllable has any connexion with E. *sea*, mare; the word being confined, as far as I can learn, to an inland part of the country. *Sea-carr* may be a corr. of C.B. *ysgor*, a rampart, or bulwark.

SEA-CARR, *s.* An imbankment, *ibid*.

SEA-CAT, *s.* The Wolf-fish, Loth.

"A *Lupus*. Sea-wolf, or Wolf-fish; *Sea-Cat* of Scotland." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 2.

"*Anarichas lupus*, the sea-wolf; in Scotland called the *Sea-cat*." Agr. Surv. Forfars. App. p. 47.

SEA-COCK, *s.* Supposed to be the Foolish Guillemot, occasionally called the *Sea-Hen*, S. *Avis marina*. *Sea-Cock dicta*. Sibb. Prodr. P. II. p. 22.

SEA-COULTER, *s.* The Puffin, *Alca arctica*, or Coultter-neb. *Avis marina*, *Sea-Coultter dicta*. Sibb. Scot. p. 22.

SEA-FIKE, *s.* The name given to a marine plant, which, when rubbed on the skin, causes great itchiness, Loth.

It seems to have received this name, because it *fikes*, or causes disquietude to the skin. Isl. *fuk*, Sw. *fyk*, *alga marina*; Verel.

SEA-GROWTH, SUMMER-GROWTH, *s.* The names given by fishermen to various species of *Sertulariae*, *Fhustreae*, &c. which are attached to small stones, shells, &c., S.

SEA-MAW, *s.* A gull, S.

"*Semowe* byrd. *Aspergo*. *Alcio*. *Alcedo*." Prompt. Parv.

SEA-MOUSE, *s.* The *Aphrodita aculeata*, Linn., Lanarks.

This is exactly correspondent to one of its Lat. names, *Mus marinus*.

SEA-POACHER, *s.* The Pogge, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"Cottus Cataphractus. Pogge or Armed Bull-head;—*Sea-Poacher*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 9.
SEA-TROWE, *s.* A marine goblin, Shetl. V. Trow, *s.*

SEAL. *Cloath of seal.*

We had no garments in our land,
But what were spun by th' Goodwife's hand;
No Drap-de-Berry, *cloaths of seal*, &c.

Watson's Coll. i. 28. V. DRAP-DE-BERRY.

A learned friend observes that this must be cloth made of the hair of the seal, more commonly called seal-skin cloth, which is still worn.

SEALGH, *s.* "A seal; sea-calf;" Gl. Antiq. V. SELCHT.

SEAM, *s.* The work at which a woman sews.] *Add;*

Isl. *saum-r sartura*; *saum-a sarcire*; item *acu pin-gere*. G. Andr. p. 204. Hence E. *Sempstress*.

SEAND, *adj.*

—"They presentlie find, censour, and judge the samyn to be, and to haue bene, greate, *seand*, and reasonable causis for the weill of his maiestie and of his said realme of Scotland. As also decernis—for the saidis causis, quibilkis they haue knawin and tryit to be for the *seand* weill of his maiestie and realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 340.

Having met with this term frequently in the preceding Acts of Ja. VI., I had still passed it, from the idea that it must be the part. pr. of the *v. to see*, oddly used instead of *seen*. Not being satisfied, however, with this anomaly, it has occurred that it must be merely a variation of Fr. *seant*, fitting, seemingly, becoming, from *seoir* to sit. "The *seand* weill of his maiestie," is therefore equivalent to the Fr. phrase, used negatively, *Il n'est pas seant à un homme de sa dignité*. Dict. Trev.

The phrase "great, reasonable, profitable, and *sene* causis," as ibid. p. 355, occurs however: but I can scarcely think that *sene* and *seand* are used as synonymous.

SEANNACHIE, SENNACHIE, *s.* "Highland bard;" Gl. Antiquary. More properly a genealogist.

"On the application which they gave to study, and the proficiency which they made in science, it entirely depended, when, or whether, they should be raised to the station of *Sennachai*. These, according to tradition, and the etymology of the word, were the chronologers, and genealogists, and historians of the Celtic nation.—These were probably the *Expositores* of Laërtius, and the *Scmnones* and *Sennani* that we read of in some other authors who treat of the religious orders of the Celts." Smith's Hist. of the Druids, p. 6, 7. V. SHANNACH.

Gael. *seanachidh*, id., from *sean*, old, ancient; whence *seanachas* antiquities, history, narration. Shaw renders *seanachdh* "an antiquary."

SEANTACK, *s.* A fishing-line to which baited hooks are suspended by short lines; the one end of the great line being fastened to the bank of the river, and the other kept across the stream by a weight, Moray.

SEARCHERS, *s. pl.* The name given to certain civil officers formerly employed, in Glas-

gow, for apprehending idlers on the streets during the time of public worship on Sabbath.

"If we bide here, the *searchers* will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time." Rob Roy, ii. 132.

SEATER, SETER, *s.* A local designation, Shetl. V. the term *STER*.

SEAT-HOUSE, *s.* The manor on an estate, Loth.; synon. *The Place*.

SEATH, &c. *s.* The coal-fish.] *Add* to etymon; There can be no doubt that this is originally an Isl. word. For Haldorson defines *seid*, *fectura asellorum minuta*; *seydi*, *assellus tenerrimus*, sive *fectura asellorum*.

SEAWA, *s.* A discourse, a narrative, Aberd.

This ought surely to be written *Say-awa*, from *Say*, *v.*, and *away*.

'Twould be owre lang a *seawa*,
To tell a' said and done.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 85.

SECOND-SIGHT, *s.* A power, believed to be possessed by not a few in the Highlands and Islands of S., of foreseeing future events, especially of a disastrous kind, by means of a spectral exhibition, to their eyes, of the persons whom these events respect, accompanied with such emblems as denote their fate.

"I cannot speak of the *second sight* till fuller information be given. I am undoubtedly informed, that men and women in the Highlands can discern fatality approaching others by seeing them in waters, or with winding-sheets about them; and that others can lecture, in a sheep's shoulder bone, a death within the parish, seven or eight days before it come." Sinclair's Invisible World, p. 114.

—The man's a warlock, or possest

With some nae good or *second-sight* at least.

Gentle Shepherd, Act iii. Sc. 8.

Whether this power was communicated to the inhabitants of the Highlands and Islands of S. by the northern nations, who so long had possession of the latter, I shall not pretend to determine. But traces of the same wonderful faculty may be found among the Scandinavians. Isl. *ramskeygn* denotes one who is endowed with the power of seeing spirits: Qui tali visu præter naturam præditus est, ut spiritus et daemones videat, opaca etiam visu penetret; Verel. Ind. The designation is formed from *ramm-ur* viribus pollens, and *skygn* videns; *q.* powerful in vision.

SECT, *s.* 1. The attendance given by vassals in consequence of being called by their superiors.

—"Committand to him his hienes full power—Lieutennent and iustice courtis, &c. to sett, begin, affix, hald and continew, *Sectis* to mak be callit, absentis to amerciat, trespassouris to punische," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 171.

This is the same with *SOVT*, sense 2, *q. v.* L.B. *Secta Curiae*, seu *Secta ad Curiam*, est servitium, quo feudatarius ad frequentandam curiam domini sui tenetur; Du Cange.

2. Pursuit, *Sect of court*, legal prosecution; synon. *Soyt*.

"The kingis hienes—remittis—all *sect* of court for the acciounes & causis of thar being in the field

of Steruillin, Blakness, or vtheris placis agane his kienes." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207.

L.B. *sect-a*, jus persequendi aliquem in iudicio, de re aliqua, maxime de criminali; Du Cange.

To SECT, *v. n.*

Say weill himself will sometime auance,
But Do weill does nouthor *sect* nor prance.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 195.

Perhaps an *errat.* of some transcriber.

SECT, *s.* V. WYNE SECT.

SECTOURIS, *s. pl.*

Quhen he persauis na remeid,
Than greuously he gais to deid,
And grugeand geuis vp the gaist.
Sair I suspect God will accuse
His *sectouris*, and him self refuse
Than sa vnthankfullie deceist.

Poems of the 16th Century, p. 29.

Either a vulgar corruption of the legal term *executors*; or used as equivalent to it. For L.B. *Sectores* is thus defined; Apud Papiam, ex Glossis antiquis MSS. proprie dicuntur, qui bona proscriptorum et secant et dividunt. Idem: *Sector*, divisor, abscissor, cultor, usurpator; Du Cange.

In the passage quoted, the relations of the patient are represented as so eager to secure his property, that they neglect all concern about his soul.

* To SEE *about* one, to acquire an accurate acquaintance with surrounding circumstances, S.

"Monro—takes—his own men out of Drum, (whilk Marischal had caused man with his men, with whom the lady was not so well acquainted as before, whereupon she left Drum, and dwelt in Cromar, while she *saw about* her)." Spalding, i. 259. i. e. "till she was fully informed as to the state of matters."

To SEE *till* or *to*, *v. a.* 1. To care for, to attend to; often used to denote a proper provision of food, conjoined with *weel*, S.

"We havena far gait to gang at ony rate, and then she will be weel *seen till*, for the Lady o' Loretto is unco kind and civil till her guests." St. Johnston, i. 13.

"The beasts, Sir Gabriel, shall be *weel seen* to, till the rights o' the matter ha'e been sifted in due course of law." Rothelan, i. 238.

A.S. *to-se-on*, aspicere, intueri. It appears that this phrase was used by O.E. writers, although overlooked in Dictionaries. For Somner expl. the *v.* in the form of *to-gese-on*, "to have regard to or of, to see to." Teut. *toe-sien*, providere, consulere sibi, suis rebus, &c.

2. To observe, to survey, S.

That I hae at banes-brakin been,
My skin can sha' the marks;
I dinna tell you idle tales,
See to my bleedy sarks,

Ulysses' Answer to Ajax, p. 26.

To SEED, *v. n.* A mare or cow is said to *seed*, or to *be seedin'*, when the udder begins to swell and give indication of pregnancy; as, "She'll no be lang o' caavin now, for I see she's *seedin'*;" Teviotd.

This might be traced to Ir. and Gael. *siat-am* to

swell, *siat* a tumour. *Seal*, however, signifies "a cow with calf;" and *seidd*, "a full belly, a tympany." SEED-FUR, *s.* The furrow into which the *seed* is to be cast, S.

"In the spring give a steering-fur, as it is called; then the *seed-fur*; then sow barley or bear, with grass-seeds." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 83.

SEED-LAUEROCK, *s.* The wagtail, Upp. Clydes.

This seems to be the white water-wagtail; as it has a similar name in Sweden; *saedes-aerla*, or the *seed-wagtail*. In Denmark it is called *Havre-Saer*, apparently the *Oats-sower*. It must have been thus denominated, because "in spring and autumn," according to Pennant, "it is a constant attendant on the *plough*, for the sake of the worms thrown up by that instrument." Zool. ii. 275.

SEEDS, *s. pl.* The remains of the husk of oats after grinding. V. SEIDIS.

SEEING-GLASSE, *s.* A looking-glass, a mirror.

This word had been anciently used in S. For the title of a work by one of our reformers is, "William Keth his *seeing glasse*, sent to the nobles and gentlemen in England, &c. 32." Ames's Antiq. iii. 1793.

This word in its composition resembles Isl. *siona gler*, speculum, from *sion*, vision, sight, and *gler* glass; Haldorson. G. Andr. gives the same term in the form of *sionargler*, p. 207, under *si-a* videre. *Skugio* and *skugrion* are used in the same sense; q. that in which one *sees* one's *shadow*. Hence the name of that very singular work, written in the twelfth century by one of the Norwegian kings, *Kongs-Skugg-Sio*, i. e. Speculum Regale.

* To SEEK, *v. a.* To court, to be a suitor, to ask in marriage, S. I have not observed that the *v.* is used in this sense in E.

Syne in a little I maun gang again,
And whilk was worst of a', maun gang my lane,
Am bidden court and daut, and *seek* the lass;
O aunt! but I was at an unco pass!

Ross's Helenore, p. 37.

This, in sense, most nearly approaches to Su.G. *soek-a*, ambire, to court.

* SEEK and HOD, the designation for the game of *Hide and Seek*, Angus. It is merely an inversion of the E. name; *hod* being used S.B. for *hide*, also as the preterite and part. pa. SEENIL, *adj.* Rare, singular, Fife. V. SEYNDILL. SEENILLIE, *adj.* Singularly; as, *seenillie gash*, remarkably loquacious, *ibid.*

This signification would almost suggest that it had been originally the same with E. *signal*, *signally*, or Fr. *signalé*, notable.

To SEEP, *v. n.* To ooze, Gall. V. SIFE, *v.*

SEER, *s.* The designation given to one who is supposed to have what is called the *second-sight*, S.

"Ise tell you, lady," answered Cecil, lowering her voice, "we have a *seer* in Glen Eradine; and he was greatly troubled with me standing at Jemmy's left hand."—"One who has the *second sight*," N. Discipline, iii. 20.

SEERIE, *adj.* Weak, feeble, Fife.

This seems radically the same with *Sary, Sairy*, q. v.

To SEG, SEYG, v. n. 1. To fall down, S.] *Add*;
E. *swag*, "to sink down by its weight," (Johns.) seems to have a common origin; although perhaps more immediately allied to Sw. *swig-a*, loco cedere, Isl. *sneig-ia*, inclinare.

SEGGING, s. The act of falling down, or state of being sunk, S.

O.E. *Saggy'n* or *Satelyn*. Basso. "*Saggyng* or *satlyng*. Bassatura. Bassatio." Prompt. Parv.

To SEG, v. a. To set the teeth on edge by eating any thing acid, Loth., S.A., Lanarks.

As the use of the term in this sense seems to convey the idea that the teeth, when set on edge, seem as if sunk down in their sockets, it is probable that this is originally the same with SEG, v. n. to fall down.

SEG, SEGG, s. 1. The yellow Flower-de-luce, S.] *Add*;

My mother sent me to the *segs*,
There to gather teuchit eggs. *Old Song*.

The word *Seg* is used as the general name for all broad-leaved rushes, not being confined to the *Iris*.

It is also O.E. "*Segge* or *star*. Carix." Prompt. Parv. V. BULLSBAGS, BULL-SEG.

SEGGAN, s. The flower-de-luce, Ayrs.

The mountain daisie, an' the *seggan* blue,
The hawthorn flower, an' pinkies no a few;—
Sic youthfu' shepherds aft bestow'd on me.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 148.

SEGGY, adj. Abounding with sedges, S.

For mark nor meith ye wadna ken;
The greenswaird how, an' *seggy* den,
Are striked even-o'er.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 36.

By Egypt's *seggy* Nile, they say
The crocodile greets o'er his prey;
As he the heifer laith'd to kill,
An' scrupl'd guiltless bluid to spill.

Picken's Poems, i. 7.

SEGE, s. 1. A seat.] *Add*;

3. The birth in which a ship lies.

"And gif the ship be on ane hard *saige*, the master sould gar the shipman amend it incontinent, that the ship tak na skaith." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 622.

It was used in O.E. "*Sege* or *sete*. Sedes. Se-dile." Prompt. Parv.

To SEGE, v. a. To besiege.

—"Nocht expremand—gif thai war *segit* be him or his army, & resitit be the saidis personis," &c. Acts Mary 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 417.

Spenser uses *siege* in the same sense. But this use is now obsolete. Fr. *sieg-er* is sometimes used for *assieg-er*, but the language is viewed as corrupt. V. Dict. Trev.

SEGG, BULL-SEGG, s. An ox that has been gelded at his full age, S.] *Add*;

"And what made you, ye misleard loons,—come yon gate into the ha', roaring like *bull-segs*, to frighten the ledly, and her far frae strong." Monastery, i. 140.

"If it is several months before being gelded, it retains, ever after, the appearance of a bull, and is

in that part of Scotland, termed a *bull-sag*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 419.

This term is said to be from Lat. "that has been cut;" Gl. Surv. Moray. *Sec-are* must be the v. meant, and indeed *bos secatus* is used in this sense in the laws of the Visigoths. V. Du Cange in vo.

SEGSTER, s. A term which frequently occurs in the Records of the city of Aberdeen as signifying a sexton.

As E. *Sexton* is corr. from Fr. *Sacristain*, *Segster* is a similar corr. from L.B. *Segrestar-ius*, id., one of the various forms which this ecclesiastical term assumes, q. *Segrester*.

To SEY, v. a. To assay.] *Add*;

SEY-SHOT, s. An opportunity given, in play, of regaining all that one has lost, Fife.

To SEY, v. a. To strain any liquid, S.] *Add*;

This v. is mentioned by Palgrave. "I *sey* mylke, or clense, Je coulle du laict. This terme is to [too] moche northerne." B. iii. F. 561, a.

Lancash. "*Sye*, to put milk, &c. thro' a sieve." Gl. Bobbina.

The O.E. v. "*Syu-yn* or *clensyn* licoure, Colo," (Prompt. Parv.) must have had a common origin; although in form it varies more from the cognate terms in the other northern languages.

SEY, s. 1. That seam in a coat or gown, &c.] *Define*;
—The *sey* of a gown or shift is the opening through which the arm passes, S.

2. The *foresey*, &c., the *backsey*, S.] *Add*;

"He's a shabby body the laird o' Monkbarns," said Mrs. Heukbane, 'He'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August, as about a *backsey* o' beef.' Antiquary, i. 320

"The proper pieces of beef for roasting are the *fore-sey* and *surloin*." Receipts in Cookery, p. 86.

SEY, s. A sort of woollen cloth, &c.] *Add*;

—"To provyde tua boyes to be bound prentises for seven yeiris to learne all sortes of working cloth or *seyes*, spinning, weaving, waaking, litting, dressing," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 392.

"Wool was then, for the first time in Scotland, manufactured by machinery into *seys*, *serges*, *plaidens*, and other coarse cloths." Thom's Hist. Aberd. ii. 151.

Palgrave renders "*saye* clothe," by Fr. *serge*; B. iii. F. 60, b.

The learned Dr. Ledwich says that *sack* is an original Teutonic word, which "the Greeks and Romans changed into *sagum*, and the French into *sagia*, *saium*, and *saia*." Antiq. of Ireland, p. 261.

Fraunces renders "*Say* cloth" by Lat. "*Sagum*." Prompt. Parv.

SEY, s. A shallow tub. V. SAY.

To SEY, v. a. To see; the pron. of Ettr. For.

SEYAL, s. "A trial;" Gl. Picken, S. O.

SEIDIS, SEEDS, s. pl. 1. That part of the husk of oats which remains in meal; as, "That meal's fow o' *seeds*," it is not properly cleaned, S.

"The haill subiectis susteinis greit lose [loss] and skayth in paying alss deir for dust and *seidis* as gif the samyn wes guid meill." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Edit. 1814, p. 179. V. DUST.

2. *Sowen-seeds*, the dust of oat-meal, mixed with the remains of the husks, used for making flummary, after being so long steeped as to become somewhat sour, S.

SEIGNOREIS, *pl.* Supreme Courts; applied, apparently in derision, to the meetings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

—"His hienes hath restored in integrum the estate of bishops, and hath contramandet the *seignoreis* presbeteris,—in respect his hienes had livele experience, that they wer gret instrumentis of unquietnes and rebelloun be there populare disordo."

—"Wishing heartle your g. welfare, and to assist ws with your l. prayer, help and gudwill at her hienes hand in maynteininge of this goode work against the pretendit *seignoreis*, the end whereof tendis to evert monarcheis and destroy the sceptor of princes, and to confound the whole estate and iurisdiction of the kirk," &c. Abp. Adamson's Lett. to Abp. Whitgift, Life of Melville, ii. 521.

Fr. *seigneurie*, "an assembly of great lords;" Cotgr.

SEILE, SEYLE, SELK, *s.* Happiness, &c.] *Add*;

Seil o' your face, is a phrase still used in Aberd., expressive of a wish for happiness to, or a blessing on, the person to whom it is addressed.

Ye—think my muse nae that ill-fawrd,

Seil o' your face!

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

SEILFU', SEELFU', SEEFUL, *adj.* 1. Pleasant.]

Add;—2. Happy, foreboding good, Ang. Neist the first hippen to the green was flung, And thereat *seeful* words baith said and sung.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

This is the same word which elsewhere appears in the form of *seelfu'*. Whether it is sometimes pronounced *seeful*, or this be an *errata*, seems uncertain.

SEELFUNESS, *s.* Complacency, sweetness of disposition, happiness of temper, Ang.

An' tho' I say't, she's just as guded an aught,
As wyse an' fu' of *seelfuness* an' saught,
As onie she, that ever yeed on bean,
Gentle or semple, except I now will nane.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 106.

—She's just as guded a child,

Wise and kind hearted, cheerful, meek and mild, &c.
Edit. Third.

Bean here, *bane*, Third Edit. would at first view seem meant for bone. S. *bane*, S.B. *bein*. But perhaps it refers to *bend* or *benn leather*.

SEILY, SEELV, *adj.* Happy. *Seely Wights*.] *Add*;

This shews the sense in which we are to understand the phrase *silly*.

For oght the kirk culd him forbid,
He sped him sone, and gat the thrid;
Ane carling of the Quene of Phareis,
That ewill win geir to elphyne careis;
Through all Braid Abane scho hes bene,
On horebak on Hallow ewin;
And ay in seiking certayne nyghtis,
As scho sayis, with sur [our] *sillie mychtis*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 320, 321.

Braid-Abane is for *Braidalbin*. *Sillie* does not here signify, as might seem at first view, weak, puny, from their small size; but is the same as *Seely*.

Sely is the form of the word in O.E. "*Sely* or happy. Felix. Fortunatus." Prompt. Parv. SEILIS, *interj.* Expressive of admiration.

—All the suynis awnaris

Said, *Seilis* how the fulis fairis!

Cotkelbie Son, F. i. v. 202.

A.S. *sillice*, mirabiliter, from *sillic* mirabilis.

In a MS. copy it is, "*Said ferlis*." If this be the true reading, it must signify, "*said forthwith*," or "*suddenly*," from A.S. *ferlice*, subito.

SEIM, *s.* "Resemblance, likeness, appearance;" Gl. Sibb.

Germ. *ziem-en*; Isl. *saem-a*, decere, convenire.

SEYME, *s.* The work at which a woman sews, S.

—"Ane change—from threid, *seyme*, and neidil, to danse at the feidil; from blushing to heir of marriage, to laughing to heir of loue." Nicol Burne, F. 189, a. b. V. SEAM.

SEINYE, SENYE, *s.* A synod, a consistory.] *Add*;

This in O.E. is written *Seene*, also *Ceene*. "*Seene* of clerkes. Synodus." Prompt. Parv.

SEJOINED, *part. adj.* Disjoined, separate.

"The Lords found a sum lent out by a wife clad with a husband, (though the obligation ran to repay it herself,) belongs to the husband, to his heirs and executors, unless she could say that she had a provision separate and *sejoined* by paction from her husband, (like a *peculium*), not belonging to him." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 130. Lat. *sejung-ere*, id.

To SEIP, *v. n.* To ooze, to leak. V. SIRE.

SEIRIE, *adj.* Of distant, reserved, or cynical manners; suggesting the idea of some degree of *hauteur*; Moray.

This might seem allied to Teut. *seer*, *seerigh*, dolens, moestus; exulceratus; A.S. *sacri*, tristis, dolens; as if the original idea had been that of pain caused by a sore or wound. But with more propriety it may be traced to some Goth. terms expressive of local distance; as Su.G. *saer*, a particle denoting separation, asunder; Isl. *sier*, seorsim, (Verel.); At fara *sier*, seorsim profisisci. Verelius also gives this particle in the form of *ser*. Hence *serleg-r* singularis; item, morosus, Haldorson. I am disposed to think, that the radical word is *sier*, the dative of the pronoun *sibi*; as referring to what a man does by himself. Hence *serleg-r* is by Runolph Jonas written *sierleg-ur*, and rendered, sui sensus, singularis; and *siergod-ur*, philautos, q. "good with himself," or in his own eye. V. Dictionariol. Isl. p. 122. The latter term is expl. by Verelius, *sibi bonus*, (and written by Haldorson *sergod-r*) arrogans, fastuosus (Dan.) *hovmodig*, i. e. high-minded. Ray conjectures that A.Bor. *seer*, several, divers, "is but a contraction of *sever*." But here we see its genuine origin. I may also refer to Dan. *saer*, singular, special, odd, &c. whence *saer-deles*, id.

SEYRICHT, *s.* The name of a book mentioned in Aberd. Reg.—"Tua buikis, viz. ane almanack, & ane callit the *Seyricht*." A. 1551, V. 21.

Belg. *zeerecht*, marine laws.

To SEISSLE, *v. a.* (Gr. *u*) 1. To confuse, to put in disorder, Berwick's., Roxb.

2. To trifle, to spend time unnecessarily. It is used as a part. to signify one who is unactive or unhandy; as, a *seisslin* body, *ibid*.

SEISSLER, *s.* A trifle, *ibid.*

Teut. *siss-en* to cease; *sussel-en* titubare, cespitare; or rather from C.B. *sisial-a*, to gossip, *sisialtw* a gossip. Dan. *sysl-er*, and Isl. *sysl-a* convey an idea directly the reverse. For they signify, "to be busy."

SEYSTER, *s.* An incongruous mixture of edibles, Upp. Clydes.; *synon. Soss.*

To SEYSTER, *v. a.* To mix in an incongruous mode, *ibid.*

Teut. *sauss-en* condire. Or shall we view it as allied to Isl. *seydsla* coctio, from *seyd-a*, decoquere diutius? A.S. *seawesuccus*, liquor, is apparently from the cognate *v. seath-an* to boil, E. *to seethe*.

This district, however, having belonged to the kingdom of Strathclyde, the word may be deduced from C.B. *saig*, a mess, *seig-iaw*, to mess.

SEL, SELL, *pron. Self*, from which it is corrupted, S., A.Bor.; Ray.

SELCHT, SELCHIE, *s.* A seal.] *Add*;

2. Used to denote what is otherwise called a *shilf-corn*, Gall.

"*Sealch*,—a *shilicorn* or small *bunyon*;" Gall. Encyc. *Selkhorn*, Dumfr.

SELCOUTH, *adj.* Strange, uncommon.] *Add*;
Skinner mentions this word as occurring in P. Ploughman; but he has misquoted the place.

—Much people saved of *selkough* sores.

It appears also in Prompt. Parv. "*Selcouth* or *sel-dom* seyn. *Rarus*." Also, "*Selcouthness*, *Raritas*."

SELE, *s.* A yoke for binding cattle.] *Add*;

By means of this implement, the devil, and his myrmidons the witches, are believed to exercise a considerable portion of their power in doing injury to men by the destruction of their cattle. Although a *sele* is so formed as merely to inclose the neck of one ox or cow in the stall, it is asserted that two have often been found, of a morning, bound in one; which is reckoned more than any exertion of human strength could accomplish. But the spell is so limited, that the poor animals suffer no detriment before they are seen by human eyes. If the person who first sees them does not give or procure instant relief, they are inevitably suffocated. It is singular that this should be credited, not merely by the vulgar, but by persons of rank and education. A lady in Angus assured me, in the most solemn terms in which any assurance could be given, that she had herself seen it in her father's cow-house.

O.E. *sole*, I suspect, has been used in the same sense. "*Sole*, a bowe about a beastes necke;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 65, a. He gives no correspondent term in Fr. SELF, SELWYN. *The Self*, *The Selvin*, used as a demonstrative pronoun, like Lat. *ipse*.

"Distroy Fidenā with the flammeis of *theself*, sen yemay na way is meis the same be youre benevolence." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 356. *Suis flammis delete*, Lat.

Not that our tounge is in the *seluin* skant,
Bot for that I the fouth of langage want.

Doug. Virg. Pref. 5.

Thai persawyt, be his spekyng,

That he wes the *selwyn* Robert King.

Barbour, vii. 125, MS.

Ruddiman observes, *vo. Self*; "Tis remarkable, that our author [the Bishop of Dunkeld] and others

of that time constantly write *the self*, or *the selvin*, for *itself*."

I have remarked this idiom with the demonstrative only in a few instances in the A.S. language. *Of the selue mynstre*, Ex illo ipso monasterio, Chron. Sax. 38. 40. *On the selue der-fald*, In eo ipso ferarum saltu, *ibid.* 232. 32.

Selven is often used by Chaucer, and is merely the accusative singular of A.S. *self*, *seolf*, *syf*. *On hire selfne*; In se ipsam. *In thaere seolfan nihte*; In illa ipsa nocte, Bed. 2. 6. *The sylfne*; Te ipsum, Lev. 19. 18. *Hyne sylfne*, Se ipsum, Matt. 16. 24. *On tham sylfan leohle*, In illa ipsa luce, Bed. 596. 3.

The term appears in its more ancient form in Moes. G. *Silba*, ipse; in dative and abl. sing. *silbin*, in accus. *silban*. *Du mis silbin*, Ad me ipsum, Joh. 14. 3. *Bi mik silban*, Circa me ipsum, Joh. 8. 14.

SELFF-BLAK, *adj.* Denoting black as the natural colour of the wool; i. e. the *same* which the animal wore.

"That the housband men and laboreris of the ground wear no cloathing bot grayes, quhyt, blew, and *self blak* claithe maid in Scotland,—vnder the payne of fourtie pundis toties quoties." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 626.

SELY, *adj.* 1. Poor, wretched, S. *silly*.] *Add*;
2. Mean, paltry.

"He is speaking of this rewarde that he was to receiue at Christ's comming, and he speakes not of these earthlie stipends, howbeit there be much adoe and stryfe for them in the land, if they were neuer so *selie*." Rollock on 2 Thes.

SELKIRK BANNOCK, a sweet cake of flour, baked with currants, &c., S.A.

"Never had there been—such making of car-cakes and sweet scones, *Selkirk bannocks*, cookies, and petticoat-tails, &c." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 285.

SELKIT, SELKITH, *adv.* Seldom, Eskdale; evidently corr. from *Selcouth*, q. v.

SELL, *s.* A seat. "Repairing of the puir folk *sellis* in the kirk;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

Fr. *selle*, a stoole or seat; "any ill-favoured, ordinary or country stoole, of a cheaper sort then the joyned, or buffet-stoole;" Cotgr. For then they had no fixed seats in churches.

SELLABLE, *adj.* Vendible; *Sellabill*, Ab. Reg.

—"With power to the saids commissioners to sett downe the pryces of *sellable* teinds." Acts, Cha. I. V. 37.

SELLIE, *adj.* Attached to one's own interest, selfish, Clydes., Roxb.; either from *Sell*, *self*, or a corr. of A.S. *selfic*, sui amans. V. the *s*.

SELLIE, *s.* A diminutive from *Sell*, *self*. "*Sellie's ay sellie*, *self* is still for *self*;" Gall. Enc.

SELLOUR, *s.* A cellar.

"He bocht ane *sellour* fra me for xvi sh." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

Fraunces writes it "*Seler*. *Selarium*." Hence, "*Selerer*. *Selerarius*. *Promus*." Prompt. Parv.

SELWYN, *pron.* *The selwyn*, the same, the selfsame. V. SELF.

SEMBLAY, SEMLAY, &c. *s.* 3. An assembly.] *Add*;
Semly appears in this sense in O.E. "*Semly* or congregation. *Congregatio*. *Semlyng*, or *metyng* togyder. *Concursus*. *Congressio*." Prompt. Parv.

SEMBLE, *s.* The parapet of a bridge, Ettr. For.; probably from A.S. *scammel*, *scamnum*, a bench; Isl. *skemmill*, Dan. *skammel*, &c. id.

SEMBLING, *s.* Appearance.

Behald now to thir men of might,
That meekill hes, and wald haue mair;
And to thair *sembling* take gude sight,
How that they passe away sa bair.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 213.

Like Fr. *semblance* id., from *sembl-er* to seem, to make shew of.

SEME, *s.* Vein, in relation to metal; a peculiar use of E. *seam*.

"Thairfoir quhensoeur ony myne or *seme* of met-tail wes found be ony of the leigis of this realme, the same wes ather neglectit or be all moyanis possible obscurit." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 556.

SEMEIBLE, **SEMEABLE**, *adj.* 1. Like, similar.

"And all vtheris the kingis liegis assistaris to sic opunyeonis be punist in *semeible* wise." Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 295.

This, according to the *fac simile*, might perhaps be read *senable*.

2. It seems to signify becoming, proper; like E. *seemly*.

—"With power to the said reuerend father—to enter the tenentis of the saidis landis, ressaue thair gersumis and vtheris dewteis in als frie and *semeable* maner as the said reuerend father was in vss of befoir the said annexatioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 147.

That this is most probably the sense appears from the tenor of the act, which states that the possessors of bishoprics, &c. had been subjected to a considerable abridgment of their rights in consequence of the annexation made of ecclesiastical lands to the crown.

SEMPETERNUM, *s.* A species of woollen cloth.

—"Cottons, *sempeternums*, castilians," &c. Act. Cha. II. V. PERPETUANAE.

Lat. *sempitern-us*, everlasting. The clothiers even in that early period, had by way of *ruse*, invented names for their fabrics, which, if well-founded, must soon have ruined their trade.

SEMPILNES, *s.* Meanness, low condition in regard to rank.

"Plesit your Grace to call to remembrance the faithfull service, lawlie obedience, and grete offers proceeding of trew hart and mynd that my *sempilnes* hes maid—unto your Hienes.—Maist humlie beseking your hienes till accept thir my lawlie offiris, and trew service, and resseve my *sempilnes* in favour." Declaration of Friar And. Cairns, about A. 1528. Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl. ii. 483. V. SYMPILL.

SEN, **SEN-SYNE**.] *Add*;

Thus Constantyne—gave all the land,
That Papys *senc-syne* had in thare hand.

Wyntown, v. 10. 346.

SEND, *s.* 1. A mission.] *Insert*, as *scense*

2. A message, a despatch; also, in regard to the local situation of the sender, a *Send-down*, or *Send-up*, S.B.

3. Messengers sent for a bride, S.] *Add*;

"The harbingers of the bridegroom, (or, to use

Cecil's phrase, the *send*) a party of gay yoting men and women arrived." Discipline, iii. 24.

"A couple of envoys (Scot. *sends*) arrive from the bridegroom, who lead the bride to the temple of Hy-men; she having, on their arrival, presented each with a pair of gloves," &c. Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 412.

There is a striking resemblance between this custom and that of the ancient Romans. The bride, in her way to the house of the bridegroom, was attended by three boys, clothed in long white robes, guarded with purple, who were called *Praetextati*. It was requisite that their parents should be alive. They were therefore denominated *Pueri praetextati patri et matri*. One of these carried before the bride a torch of white thorn. The other two led her by the hands.

When the bride was put to bed, the friends of both parties used to snatch away the torch which had been borne by her *praetextatus*. If this torch happened to be inadvertently put under the bed, it was supposed to be a presage of the early death of one of the parties. Another reason for carrying off the torch is assigned by Servius. The torches, used on this occasion, being, as he says, of the cornel-tree, and burning long, they were accounted guardians of life to those who got hold of them. For they concluded that, by having these in their possession, they should live long. Rosin. Antiq. p. 429.

SENYE, *s.* Distinguishing dress worn in battle.] *Add*;

Quhar off suld thow thi *senye* schaw so he?

Thow thinkis nan her at suld thi falow be.

Wallace, x: 139. Ed. 1820.

Seny, O.E. "*Seny* or token. Signum." Prompt. Parv.

SENYE DAY, the day appointed for the meeting of a synod or assembly, Aberd. Reg. V. **SENYE**.

SENYEOURE, *s.* Lord, prince.

"He wes ressavit in lugeing with Accius Tullus, the gretest *senyeoure* that wes amang the Volschis in thay dayis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 161. Princeps, Lat. Ital. *signore*, Fr. *seigneur*, id.

SENYEORABILL, *adj.* Lordly, seigneurial.

Thair was seruit in that saill seigis semelie,

Mony *senyeorabill* syre on ilk syde seir.

Rauf Coilyear, C. iiij. a.

O.Fr. *seigneuriable*, seigneurial; Roquefort.

SENYIE-CHAMBER, *s.* The place in which the clergy assembled.

"Amongst the other buildings in the abbey and monasterie of St. Andrews, there was a chapter house where the convent met to consult about their affairs.—But where it stood none can tell. And after the reformation, I find they met in the *senyie-chamber*." Martin's Reliq. D. Andr. p. 40.

SEN'S, "Save us;" Gl. Shirr. V. SANE, v.

SENS, *s.* Incense.] *Add*;

This is also O.E. "*Sence* or incense. Incensum. Thus." Prompt. Parv.

SENSYMENT, &c. *s.* Sentiment, judgment.] *Add*;

"He wes acquite be oure lawis, and be the *sen-*

sament of Parliament." Instruction, Q. Mary; Keith's Hist. p. 394.

—"Thairfoir be censement of this present parliament, authoris and declairis the samin to have bene dewlie, weill, ordourlie, and justlie direct," &c. Ibid. App. p. 154.

SENTRICE, *s.* Perhaps, what has been latterly called the sentry-box.

"To uphaue the sentrice of the brig." Aberd. Reg. A. 1521, V. 11.

Sherwood expl. O.E. *sentrie* as equivalent to watch-tower, rendering it by Fr. *guerite*.

SEQUELS, *s. pl.* The designation of one species of duty exacted at a mill to which lands are astricted, S.

"The duties to which those lands are liable are, multures, *sequels*, and services.—The *sequels* are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the mul-turer; and they pass by the name of *knaveship*,—and of *bannock* and *lock*, or *gowpen*." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. t. 9. § 19.

Du Cange gives L.B. *sequela* as synon. with *Secta Moutae*, and *Secta ad Molendinum*. *Quieta clamavi-mus ecclesiae Rothomagi, —omnia molendina—cum omni sequela et molutura sua, sine aliquo retinemen-to eorum quae ad molendinum pertinent vel ad mol-turam.* Cart. Ricard. R. Angl. A. 1197. V. vo. *Secta*, 3.

SEQUESTRE, *s.*

"The Romans were not long before Christ, but drawne in as *sequestres* by the Jewes owne partialities;—and albeit the stronger, yet so farre suffered and maintained the liberty both of state and religion, as at Christ his birth Herod was a mighty king, and the state and religion for freedom from any forraine oppression, flourishing." Forbes on the Revela-tion, p. 234.

Fr. *sequestre* signifies "he into whose hands a thing is sequestred;" Cotgr. But I suspect that the term is here used in the primary sense of Lat. *se-quester*, a mediator, or umpire.

SEREACHAN-AITTIN, *s.*

"The *sereachan-aittin* is about the bigness of a large mall, but having a longer body, and a bluish colour; the bill is of a carnation colour. This bird *shricks* most hideously, and is observ'd to have a greater af-fection for its mate, than any fowl whatsoever." Martin's West. Isl. p. 73.

Perhaps the name should be read *screachan-aittin*, because of its *shrieking*.

SEREVARIS, *s. pl.* Sea-robbers or pirates.

"Pilyeit in the streime be menn of wair or *sere-varis*." Aberd. Reg. V. 15.

This corresponds with the language of Gawin Douglas;

Yone fals *se reuer* wyl leif in sturt.
and with that of Blind Harry;

Apon the *se yon rewar* lang has beyn.

V. REWAR, and REYFFAR.

SERF, *s.* The state of *sowens* or flummery, be-fore the fermentation commences, or when it has only gone so far as to admit of their being boiled into a thick consistency, and altogeth'er free of acidity, Moray. 365

Gael. *scarbh*, (pron. *serv*). sour, may have been originally used to denote *sowens* in a more advanced state, and afterwards been limited in its sense. *Sear-bhan* is given by Shaw as signifying oats.

SERK, *s.* A shirt, S. V. SARK.

SERKINET, *s.* A piece of dress. V. GIR-KIENET.

SERPE, *s.* Apparently, a sort of *fibula* made in a hooked form.

"Others might wear *serpes*, belts, broaches, and chains." Pink. Hist. Scotl. i. 124.

Fr. *serpe*, *sarpe*, a hook or small bill; *Falz*, Dict. Trev.

SERPLATHE, *s.* Eighty stones of wool.] *Add*;
This term elsewhere assumes nearly the same form with the word used in the E. law.

—"Robert Mur consentit—to comper before the prouost & balyeis of Edinb'gh—for the pley of the *serplare* of woll." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 11.

"*Sarplar* of wool, (*Serplera Lanae*, otherwise called a pocket) is half a sack. *Fleta*, lib. ii. c. 12." Jacob's Dict.

SERPLINS, *s. pl.* The soapy water in which clothes have been boiled, Lanarks. V. SAPPLES.

To SERVE, *v. a.* To deserve.] *Add*;

This term has been of general use. It is pre-served in several S. Proverbs. "He that does bid-ding, *serves* no dinging."—An apology, wher we are told that we are doing a thing wrong, intimating that we were bid to do so." Kelly, p. 149.

"They wite you, and they wite you no wrong, and they give you less wite than you *serve*," i. e. less blame than you merit." Ibid. p. 318, 319.

* SERVICE, *s.* 1. A term used at funerals in the country, to denote each act of going round the company with the offer of wine, or spirits, &c., S.

"All they want by repeating often; *Let us lift, boys*, is to have another *service* or round of bread, cheese, and whisky; so that when lifting time comes, some of those drunken and gormandizing mourners can scarcely *lift* themselves." Gall. Enc. vo. *Lift*.

This is probably a change of the meaning of the term formerly applied to the religious *service* per-formed on this occasion, or the *Office for the Dead*. As S. *Dregy* has been transferred from the funeral service to the computation after the interment, this term seems to have undergone a similar change. For old Fraunces gives the one as synon. with the other. "*Seruyce* or *dirygè*. Exequiae." Prompt. Parv. 2. Assistance given to masons and carpenters while building or repairing a house, S.A.

"*Service* is a provincial phrase for labourers, to dig away earth from the foundation of a house, pre-pare mortar, and assist in rearing scaffolds, carrying stones, joists, &c." Note, Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 28.

SERVITE, SERVYTE, SERVIT, SERVET, *s.* A table napkin, S.] *Add*;

"The air sall haue—twelf *servettis* and ane buird-claith of dornique, or than the best linning buird-claith." Balfour's Pract. p. 235.

SERVETING, *s.* Cloth for making table napkins.

"Linnin cloth called towelling and *serveting* of Holland making, the eln xxvi s. viii d." Rates, A. 1611.

SERVITOUR, s. 1. In old writings it often signifies clerk, secretary, or man of business.

2. The designation formerly given to a writer's apprentice.

"In a moment, the Baillie was in search of his apprentice (or *servitor*, as he was called sixty years since,) Jock Scriver; and, in not much greater space of time, Jock was on the back of the white poney." Waverley, iii. 272.

3. Besides this sense, it was used, like the obsolete E. word, for a servant or attendant, in a general sense, and also in the expression of duty or respect.

SERVITRICE, SERVITRIX, s. A female servant, a lady's maid.

—"Takand the burdeine vpon thame for vmq^l Maistres Margaret Wincester, *servetrice* to his Majesties said vmq^l darrest mother," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 124. *Servitrix*, Aberd. Reg.

O.Fr. *serviteresse*, *servante*, Roquefort; L.B. *servitrix*, famula.

SESING OX, SEISIN OX, SAISING OX, a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff, or to the bailie of a barony, when he gave infestment to an heir holding crown lands; now commuted into a payment of money, in proportion to the value of the property.

"That lettrez be writtin to the schiref to mak the ox be restorit agane to Elizabeth Geddas, that wes takin for the said pretendit *sesing*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 100.

Erskine speaks of this perquisite as due only to the sheriff. Inst. B. iii. t. 8. § 79. But it appears that it was also viewed as one of "the profitis & eschetis of a balyery."

"The lordis decretis—that Johne Lindissay of Colvintoun sall—restore to James lord Hammiltoun the soumez & gudis vnderwrittin of the profitis & eschetis of the balyery of Craufurde takin vp be the said Johne the tyme he visit the said office of balyery, & pertening to the said lord Hammiltoun; xij *sesing oxin*, iij ky, xij wedderis of a bludewyte," &c. Ibid. A. 1479, p. 38.

Saising ox, Acts Ja. VI. 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 40.

SESSION, SESSIOUN, s. The name given to the Consistory, or parochial *eldership* in Scotland, S.

It consists of the Minister, who constantly presides; of the Ruling Elders; and of Deacons, who have a right of judgment only in causes which respect the support of the poor, or the management of ecclesiastical temporalities. All ordinary causes, in which the congregation are interested, are tried and determined by the Session. In some cities there is one general session for the different parishes within the liberties.

"This ordour has been ever observed sen that tyme in the Kirk of Edinburgh,—that the auld *Sessioun* befor thair departure nominat 24 in electioun for Elders, of quhom 12 are to be chosen, and 32 for Deacones, of quhome 16 ar to be elected." Knox's Hist. p. 267. V. ELDER, ELDESHIP.

SESSIONER, s. A member of the Court of Session, a senator of the college of justice in S.

—"Most part of the whole consenting; and in

lyke maner the *sessioners* with the advise and approbation of the most part of that hous." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 401.

SESTUNA, interj. Expressive of admiration; equivalent to, "Would you have thought it?"

It is also often used after refusing to grant a request, Orkn.

It is evidently, *Seest thou now*.

To SET, v. a. [To give in lease, &c.] Add;

"Wee are so farre from denying to Antichrist a place, yea and an ordinarie calling in the church, that wee affirme constantlie, that so it must have beene. —But so wee grant him to be in it, as yet hee is none of it, more than a boile or apostume, in the body, is a member of the body, so wee grant him to have had rule, and ordinarie calling in the church, as had these husband-men, to whom indeid the vineyard was *set*, but they murthered the heire." Forbes's Defence, p. 12, 13.

SET, SETT, s. 1. A lease; synon. with *Tack*.

—"Decretis—that he sall haue na dale nor entrometing tharwith in tyme tocum, without he optene tak and *set* tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 14, col. Also p. 15, col. 1.

—"And to content & pay til him the malis of the samin sene [since] tyme of the *set* maid to the said Schir Johne." Ibid. A. 1476, p. 46.

"A lettre of *sett*," a missive granting a lease. Ibid. A. 1478, p. 67.

"He should not delapidate his benefice in any sort, nor make any *set* or disposition thereof, without the special advice or consent of his Majesty, and the general Assembly." Spotswood's Hist. p. 452.

2. A sign or billet fixed on a house, to shew that it is to be let, Aberd.

SETTER, SETTARE, s.] Insert, as sense

1. One who gives a lease of heritable property to another, S.

"It sall nocht turne the *settare* nor the *takare* to preiudice ony maner of way for the tynsale of the said landis," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 244.

N.B. The proof given under the word in Dict. to be transferred to this sense.

To SET, v. a. 1. To beset, to way-lay.] Add;

3. To *sett the gait*, to beset the road or highway.

"Because mony evill disposit persounis visapoune eruele malice & forthocht felony to lay wachis and *besett* gaitis quhair thai vnderstand mene are to ryde and pass,—geif ony persounis beis ourtane be ane assise of *setting the gait*, laying wachis, &c. the committaris—tharof sall be pvnist to the deid, albeit the persoune or persouns that thai laid waching fore eschapp thair scaith." Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 297, 298.

Su.G. *sitt-a*, Isl. *sit-ia*, in insidiis sedere; Lat. *insid-ere*, id.

SET, adj. Cast down, distressed, afflicted, Aberd.

The only v. to which this seems allied in signification is Teut. *sett-en*, sidere ad ima vasa; q. quite sunk.

SET, s. 1. Kind, manner, fashion, S.] Add;

2. Shape, figure, cast, make, Aberd.

3. The pattern of cloth. It is said to be of this or that *set*, especially where there are different

colours, according to the pattern followed in the weaving, S.

"To ascertain and discriminate those separate divisions of society, every clan wore a different *set*, as they stile it, of tartan." Grant's Superstitions of the Highlanders, ii. 207.

"Flora gave me a small bit of the silk tartan they wore upon them, which I send that you may see the *sett*, knowing you have a great taste in web making, and as I will need a new dress at the competition of pipers." Saxon and Gael, ii. 6.

"In dyeing and arranging the various colours of their tartans, they displayed no small art and taste, preserving at the same time the distinctive patterns or *sets*, as they were called, of the different clans, tribes, families, and districts. Besides those general divisions, industrious housewives had patterns, distinguished by the *set*, superior quality, and fineness of the cloth, or brightness and variety of the colours." Col. Stewart's Sketches, i. 79.

SET, SETT, *part. pa.* Wrought after a particular pattern, S.

"Ane new colored woman's plaid, most *sett* to boday red. Item, ane gray broken plaid, *sett* most to the green." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 114.

4. The socket in which a precious stone is set.

—"Upoun the samyne bonet tene [ten] *settis*, in every *set* four dyamontis, on the ta syd ane rubie and ane tabill dyamont with xxiii *settis* of perle in every *set* four perle," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 67.

—"Tene [ten] plain dyamonttis in *settis* of gold, xviii. *settis* of perle, & thrie in every *set*, and nyne *set* lang, and four in every *sett*." Ibid. p. 67, 68.

SET. *of a borough.*] *Add*;

This term seems especially to respect the mode of managing elections.

"The *sets* are essentially a description of the established forms of procedure at the annual elections, and a recognition of the parties entitled to participate therein."—"The records of the Convention are not extant prior to 1552; but, according to Wight,—the Convention in that year established a *set* or uniform mode of election to be observed in all the Boroughs of Scotland." Mr. Burnes's Addr. Conv. of Boroughs, Edin. Nov. 23, 1824. Dund. Advert. Nov. 25.

2. The fixed quantity of any article with which a family is, according to agreement, supplied at particular times; as, "a *set* of milk," "a *set* of butter," &c. S.

SET, *part. pa.* Seated at a table for a meal, or for comotation, S.B.

Myse' gaed creepin' up ahin,—
But they were *set*, e'er I got in,
An' drivin' roun' the bicker.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 121.

To SET, *v. a.* 1. To become one as to rank.] *Add*;

"It may be that many will be content to be exercised in an honest and liberall action, so that they may keep their hands clean: but when it commes to an handy work, and to put to their hands, and file their fingers, or to the bowing of the back, and of the head, that is ouer strait, it is ouer sore to a Gentle-man to doe that, it *setles* him not: he is a Lords sonne, should he fyle his hands with labour?"

But Paul sayes, Labour with thy owne handes, rather ere thou be idle in this lyfe, put to thy hand to a spade, or shouell and dig dykes." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 190.

In this sense, it would seem, the *v. to Sit* had been used in O E.

"*Syttyng*, becommynge, [Fr.] aduenant, asseant;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 64, a. "It is nat *syttynge* for you to do thus. Il ne vous est pas seant de faire ainsi."

"It *sytteth* nat for your estate to weare sofyne furrea. Il ne siet poynt," &c. Ibid. F. 362, a, b.

2. To become, applied to any piece of dress, S.] *Add*;
Fu' rich is thy heart in leal kindness, my lassie,
Tho' hamely thy claithing, yet aught *sets* my lassie;
Thou art a new pearl, in gowd I will case ye,
An' next to my heart, O! for ever I will place ye.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

To SET, *v. a.* To disgust, to excite nausea; as,
"The very sight of that soss *set* my stammack," S.

This must be an oblique use of the *v.* as signifying to fix or settle; q. it so settled my appetite that I could not partake of it.

To SET *up upon*, to lose one's relish for, to become nauseated with, S.B.

To SET *aff*, *v. a.* 1. To dismiss, to turn off, S.
Teut. *aff-sett-en*, abdicare, *af-setten van sijn ampt*, dimovere officio, Belg. *afgezet*, "turned out, deposed, dismissed from one's place," Sewel. The phrase is often used S. to denote the dismissal of a servant, or of any one in office.

2. To fob off, to shift off, S.

Was'tna your paction, ere I loot you gae,
That just yoursell I for my hire sud hae?
But thinkna, man, that I'll be *set aff* sae,
For I'll hae satisfaction ere I gae.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

To SET *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To take one's self off, S.

2. To loiter, to linger, to be dilatory, Aberd.; synon. *Put aff*.

* To SET *by*, *v. n.* To care, to regard.

—To their sembling take gude sight,
How that they passe away sa bair,
And *set* not *by* how that we fair,
That winnes all that they spend.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 213.

In E. it occurs in an active sense only.

To SET *by*, *v. a.* To give as a substitute, especially for something better, to make to suffice; as, "I'll *set* him *by* wi' a pair dinner the day, as I hae naething better to gie him," S.

To SET *out*, *v. a.* To eject, to put out forcibly; as, "I *set* him *out* of the house," S.

* To SET *up*, *v. a.* While this *v.* denotes honour or advancement, it is almost invariably used as expressive of contempt for a person, who either assumes some distinction, or receives some honour, viewed as unsuitable to his station or merit, S.; as, "Set you *up*, truly!"—"She maun hae a new gown; *set* her *up*!"

SETE, *s.* Legal prosecution.

"The said David allegiand at the said landis of Logycarroch belangit him be resone of *Sete* & forfalt be the said Andro.—The said David allegis that he

has lettres of tak of the said landis maid to him be lauchful process & forfaltourled aponethesaid Andro," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 41.

This term, as it is nearly synon., has a common origin, with *Soit, soyl*; L.B. *sect-a*, from *sequor*. It seems indeed to be the old law term only a little varied. *Secta*, jus persequendi aliquem in judicio de re aliqua, maxime de criminali; Du Cange. The word *secta* appears sometimes in the form of *set-a* and *sell-a*, although in another of its significations.

SETER, SEATER, *s.* A local designation, Shetl. V. the term *STER*.

SET-DOWN, *s.* An unexpected overwhelming reply; a rebuff, *S.*

SET-ON, *part adj.* A term applied to what is singed or slightly burned in the pot or pan; as, to broth when they bear the marks of the *Bishop's foot*; also *settin-on*, Teviotd.

SETTE GEAR, "money placed at interest," Nithsd.

We'll sell a' our corn, Carlin,
We'll sell a' our bear,
An' we'll send to our ain Lord
A' our sette gear.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 138.

It is expl. as in the definition, in a Note by the editor. In Hogg's Ed. it is *Settle-gear*.

SETTERTOUN, *s.* A term occurring in an Act of Ja. VI. respecting Orkney and Zetland. —"Foir copland, settertoun, anstercoip," &c. A. 1612. V. ROICH.

SETTING, SETTEN, *s.* A weight in Orkney, &c.] *Add*;

"*Setten*, the same with a *Leish pound*.—Six *setten* makes a Meel." MS. Explic. of Norish Words.

Although *Setting* is synon. with *Lispund*; the former term, I am informed, is most commonly used in Orkney, and the latter in Shetland.

SETTING-DOG, *s.* A spaniel, *S.*; *setter*, *E.* * To SETTLE a minister, *v. a.* To fix him in a particular charge, *S.*; synon. to *Place*.

"In some cases the Presbytery having refused to induct or settle, as they call it, the person presented by the patron, it has been found necessary to appeal to the General Assembly." Boswell's Life of Johnson, ii. 244.

In the same sense a congregation is said to get a settlement, when the Pastor is introduced to the discharge of the pastoral office among them, *S.*

SETTLE, *s.* A kind of seat. V. LANG-SETTLE.

SETTLE-GEAR, *s.*

—We'll send to Lord Nithsdale

A' our sette gear. *Jacobite Relics*, ii. 36.

A.S. *sell, setel*, sedes, sella. V. SETTEGEAR.

SETTLIN, *s.* Often such a beating as brings one into a state of submission, *S.*

"To get a settlin, to be frighted into quietness;" Gl. Shirrefs.

SETTLINS, *s. pl.* The dregs of beer, *S.*

"Them that seldom brew, are pleas'd wi' settlins;"

S. Prov. *Settling* is used in this sense in *E.*

SETTRELS, *s. pl.* The name given to the young sprouts that shoot forth in spring from

the coleworts planted in the beginning of winter, Stirlings.

A diminutive from *E. set*, a plant or shoot laid in the ground.

SET-STANE, *s.* A hone, or stone with a smooth snrface; denominated from its being used for setting, or giving an edge to, a razor or other sharp instrument, *S.*; often simply *Set*, Roxb.

He—stole his scalping whittle's set-stane.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 166.

SEUCH, SEUCH, *s.* 1. A furrow, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A fosse connected with a rampart, a ditch surrounding a fortification.

"Perceaving that that labor did butt small profite, he cawsit shute at the toun wall the 17.—Bot the grounds within were so weill fortified with ramperes and deepe seuches, that they durst not mak assault." Hist. James the Sext, p. 155.

To SEUCH, *v. a.* 1. To cut, to divide.] *Add*;

2. To plant by laying in a furrow. Thus the phrase, *sheughing kail*, occurs in an old Jacobite song. V. SHEUCH, *v.*

SEVEN SENSES, a phrase used to denote one's wits; as, "Ye've fley'd me out o' my seven senses," You have frightened me out of all the wits I ever possessed, *S.*

I find nothing analogous to this mode of expression. The French, who are usually charged with a propensity to rhodomontade, are, in this instance, more moderate than we ourselves are. For they content themselves with five. *J'y mettray tous mes cinq sens*, "I will employ my best endeavours in the matter;" Cotgr.

Could it be meant to denote all our mental powers, as alluding to a number in all ages viewed as expressive of perfection; especially as, during the prevalence of Popery, so many things, connected with religion, were expressed by this number, as the seven sacraments, the seven deadly sins, the seven canonical hours, &c.?

SEUERALE, *adj.* Applied to landed property as possessed distinctly from that of others, or contrasted with a common.

—"Charging to tak an inquisicioun—quhethir the said land—has bene broukit & joysit be the saide Johnne of Carmichell & his forbearis in tymes bigane, outhir in ering & sawing, or in pasture, as propirte & seuerale til him;—or gife the samyn landis war commoun pasture bathe to the said Johnne & James, & bathe thair gudis commonly pasturit." Act. Audit. A. 1473, p. 27.

SEUERALE, *s.* In seuerale, in distinct possession.

"The actioun—anent the etin & distroying of certane corne—vppone the landis of Wistounne pertenning to him in seuerale & propirte," &c. Ibid. p. 26, 27.

This phrase occurs in the same sense in O.E.

More profit is quieter found

Where pastures in several be.

Tusser's Husbandry.

L.B. *seweral-is*. Et praedictas 40 acras terras praedictas sewerales. Monast. Anglican. T. ii. p. 509.

Separalis is used in the same sense. In *separati*, Fleta lib. 2. c. 54. § 15.

SEWIS, *s. pl.* Places where herons breed. V. HERON SEW.

SEWSTER, *s.* A sempstress, S.

O.E. "*Sewstar* or *Sonstar*. Sutrix." Prompt. Parv. SEXTERNE, *s.* A measure anciently used in S.

"The ald boll first maid be king Dauid contenit a *sexterne*, the *sexterne* contenit xij gallonis of the ald met," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1425, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 12, c. 22.

L.B. *sextar-ius*, *sextar-ium*, mensura liquidorum et aridorum; Du Cange. This measure varied greatly, as used in different countries.

SHA, SHAW, *interj.* The term of incitement used to a dog when called to give chase to any other animal, Gall.

"*Sha*, what is said to a dog, when ordered to hunt; *Sha awa*, run you dog!" Gall. Encycl.

It has been conjectured that this has originated from Fr. *chat*, the cat; as if the naming of puss were a warrant for the dog to give chase.

Teut. *schow-en* fugere, defugere; C.B. *ysgog-i* to stir, to move; or perhaps rather from anc. Goth. *skaa* insectari. V. Ihre, vo. *Skaada*, videre.

To SHAB, *v. a.* "To smuggle, to send any thing away privately;" Gall. Encycl.

They *shab'd* pair Tamous aff to hell,

Wi' nimble feet. *Ibid.* p. 347.

As smuggling conveys the idea of acting under a covert, this term is probably allied to O. Teut. *schabbe*, *schobbe*, operculum, tegmen. Germ. *schaub* palla, stola muliebris (which Wachter derives from Gr. *σάβη* tego); Belg. *schabbetje*, "an old threadbare cloke, or cote," Sewel; Su.G. *skoefwe*, tegmen. SHABLE, SHABBLE, *s.* 1. A crooked sword.]

Add;

"Garnock having, at a committee of Council, railed at General Dalziel, calling him a Muscovia beast, who used to roast men, the General in a passion struck him with the pomel of his *shable* on the face, till the blood sprung." Fountainhall, i. 159.

Sir Thomas Urquhart gives the term in its proper form.

"Yet at their pleasure was he compleatly armed cap-a-pe, and mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdome, and a good slashing *sable* by his side." Rabelais, B. I. p. 186. In the original, *bracquemart*. In the Errata, however, prefixed to vol. ii. he refers to this as a mistake." P. 186, for *sable* r. *shable*.

This is an O.E. word. Skinner gives *sable* as signifying, ensis Sarmaticus, without mentioning *sabre*. Phillips gives both, as equally signifying "a kind of simetar, hanger, or broad sword."

Add, as sense

3. Any little person or thing, Strathmore.

To SHACH, *v. a.* To distort, &c.] Add;

Norv. *skak* askew, whence *skiaekke*, having a distorted mouth, *skiaekkin* distorted. The root seems to be *skaa* distorted, the same with Isl. *ska*.

To SHACHLE, *v. a.* 1. To distort, S.] Add;

Perhaps the provincial E. v. *Shale* may be viewed as allied. "To *Shale* (proper to the feet) in with the

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heels, and out with the toes;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 336.

2. Metaph. transferred to a female that has been deserted by her lover. She is on this account compared to a pair of shoes that have been thrown aside, as being so put out of shape as to be unfit to be worn any longer, S.

"Colonel Douglas Ashton—heard the Marquis of A——say,—that his kinsman had made a better arrangement for himself,—and that Bucklaw was welcome to the wearing of Ravenswood's *shaughled shoes*." Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 9, 10.

SHACHLE, *s.* Any instrument worn out.] Add;

2. *Shachle*, "a weak animal, all *shachled* or *shaken*;" Gall. Enc.

3. A feeble, diminutive, half-distorted person, Dumfr. In the part. the vowel o is used, *ibid.* V. SHACHLED.

SHACKLE-BANE, *s.* 1. The wrist, S.] Add;

2. Used, perhaps ludicrously, to denote the pastern of a horse.

"An the quick sands get a grip au yor nagg's *shakle bene*.—heel womble doun the bourn; and whar au [are?] ye then?" Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

SHAG, *s.* 1. The refuse of barley.] Add;

"Mr. Robert Meiklejohn, brewer, Alloa, sowed a quantity of *shag*, from English barley, crop 1820, being the skimmings of his malt cisterns." Edin. Cal. Mercury, 9th Dec. 1822.

2. The term is sometimes applied to the refuse of oats, Strathmore.

"Oats have about ten times the quantity of *shag* they had last year." Caled. Merc. Nov. 13, 1823.

SHAIRN, *s.* The dung of cattle. V. SHARN. To SHAK a foot, to dance, S.

—Sweeter far than ony tongue can tell,

Was that first night I *shook a foot* wi' Nell.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 97.

* To SHAKE, *v. a.* One is said to be *sair shaken*, when much emaciated by disease or long confinement, S.

SHAKE, *s.* Emaciation, as described above; as, a *sair shake*, S.

SHAKE-DOWN, *s.* A temporary bed, &c.] Add;

"The same blanket which serves them for a mantle by day, is made a part of their bedding at night, which is generally spread upon the floor: this I think they call a *Shakedown*." Burt's Letters, i. 107.

SHAKE-RAG-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling a tatterdemalion, South of S.

"He was a *shake-rag-like* fellow," he said, "and he dared to say he had gypsy blood in his veins." Guy Mannerling, ii. 77.

SHALE, *s.* A name given to allum ore, S.

SHALL, *s.* The scale suspended from a balance for weighing, Aberd.

Teut. *schaele van de waeghe*, lanx; Belg. *schaal*, id.

SHALL, *s.* A shell, Aberd. Isl. and Su.G. *skal*, testa.

SHALLOCH, *adj.* Insert, as definition;—Plentiful, abundant, Mearns.

3 A

SHALLOCHY, *adj.* Shallow. "*Shallochy Land*, land of a shallow nature ;" Gall. Enc.

SHALT, *s.* A horse of the smallest size ; *Shaltie*, dimin., Aberd. ; the same with SHELTYE. When near the town, he made a halt, And lighted there, and left the *shalt*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 29.

To SHAMBLE, *v. a.* To distort, to writhe ; as, "He *shambled* his mou' at me," S.B. ; synon. *Shevel*, *Showl*. Apparently from a common origin with the E. *adj.* *Shambling*, "moving awkwardly and irregularly ;" but what this is seems very doubtful.

SHAMBO, SHAMBO-LEATHER, *s.* The leather called *shamoy*, S.

—No windy flourished flying feathers,
No sweet permusted *shambo leathers*.

Watson's Coll. i. 28.

* SHAME, *s.* Often used in profane language as a substitute for the devil's name, as, *Shame care*, S.B. ; or in imprecation, as, *Shame on ye*, *Shame fa' ye*, i. e. befall you, S. ; synon. with *Foul*, *Sorrow*, *Mischief*, &c.

When I think on this world's pelf,
And how little I hae o't to myself ;
I sigh when I look on my threadbare coat,
And *shame fa' the gear* and the *bagrie o't*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 19. Elsewhere *bladry*.

It is a singular coincidence, that Su.G. *Tage mig skammen*, should have a similar application ; *Diabolus me auferat*. Ihre, however, perhaps not very naturally, views *skamm*, in this acceptation, as contracted from Isl. *skiaeman* maleficus, q. *scaithman*. I would prefer considering it as a metaph. use of *skamm* pudor ; or as meant to point out the father of our *shame*.

SHAMLOCH, *s.* A cow that has not calved for two years ; W. Loth. Gael. *simlach*, id.

SHAMMEL-SHANKIT, *adj.* Having crooked legs, Teviotd. V. SHAMBLE, *v.*

SHAN, *adj.* 1. Pitiful, silly.] *Add* ;

2. *Shan* would seem to be used in Ayr. as signifying backward, averse.

An' tho' we stownlins eat, yet man
At theft an' robbing is na *shan*.
In ither kintries far awa
He thinks't nae harm to rob awa.

The Twa Rats, Picken's Poems, i. 67.

Add to etymon ;

This term may, however, be allied to C.B. *ysgan*, Armor. *sgan*, light, inconsiderable ; inconstant, wavering, vain, &c. ; Lhuyd.

SHAND, *adj.* The same with *Shan*, but apparently used in a stronger sense, as signifying worthless, South of S.

"I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', mistress," said Jabos, as he passed through the little lobby beside the bar ; "but this is a gude half-crown ony way." Guy Mannering, ii. 187. "Base coin. Cant word." Gl. Antiquary.

To SHANE, *v. a.* To heal, to cure ; properly used to denote the supposed effect of superstitious observances, Galloway.

It occurs in the account given of the magical

rites used for recovering a cow that is considered as *elf-shot*.

"A burning peat is laid down on the threshold of the byre door ;—if she walks quietly over the peat, she remains uncured ; but if she first smell, then lets a spang over it with a billy [the act of bellowing], she is then *shaned*, cured." Gall. Enc. p. 210.

It is also mentioned under the word *Sinn*, to wash. "Probably this and *shane*, that which breaks witchcraft, are one ; red-hot irons are sometimes thrown into a churn, so that it may *get*, or that the cream therein may become butter ; this is termed *shaning*." P. 427.

This is immediately a corr. of S. *Sane*, *v.* That *Synd*, or as here written *Sinn*, is a corr. of the same word, there seems to be little reason to doubt.

SHANG, *s.* A sort of luncheon ; "*shang o' breed and cheese*, a piece,—a bite between meals ;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *skan* signifies crusta, cortex.

SHANGAN, SHANGIN, SHANGIE, *s.* A stick cleft at one end for putting the tail of a dog in, &c.] *Add* ;

And Gibbie skelp'd before the fae,
Like Colly wi' a *shangin*.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 20.

It is pronounced *shangie*, Roxb. A letter is sometimes fastened by this means to the tail of a dog, who carries it to the place appointed, faster than it would go by post. *Add to etymon* ;

Gael. *saimnigh-am*, to couple, to yoke.

SHANGIE, *s.* 1. A shackle that runs on the stake, &c.] *Add* ;

2. The chain by which dogs are coupled, Fife. Hence, it has been supposed, the term *Collie-shangie*, q. "a quarrel between two dogs which are bound with the same chain, which must be the more violent as they cannot get away from each other."

It must be observed, that, in Fife the term is used in a general sense as denoting a chain. Perhaps *shangie* is merely a liquid modification of Fr. *chaîne*, a chain.

SHANGINESS, *s.* The state of being slender, meagreness, S.

* SHANK, *s.* The handle ; as, "the *shank o' a spune*," S.

SHANK, *s.* Apparently meant of the *shank* of a hill, Ayr.

"I heard a queer unearthly greet coming down the *shank*, and wizing ay nearer and nearer to the byre door." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 201.

SHANK of a coal mine.] *Add* ;

Nine score o' fathoms *shanks* down lead,
To let the hammerin' core in.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 265.

To SHANK, *v. n.* To sink a coal-pit ; as, "to *shank* for coals," Clydes.

—"Three new coal-heughs were *shanked* in the Douray moor, and ever since there has been a great plenty of that necessary article." Annals of the Parish, p. 64.

To SHANK *off*, *v. n.* To depart quickly, S. V. under SCHANK, *s.*

SHANKUM, s. A person, or beast, that has long small legs; Orkn. V. SCHANK.

SHANNACH, s. A bone-fire; properly one lighted on Hallow-eve.] *Add*;

Similar rites were observed in Ireland. O'Halloran asserts that *Samhain* was the name given to the moon.

"This planet was undoubtedly worshipped by the name of *Samhain*; and as the feast of Bel, or the sun, was proclaimed by fires and other public rejoicings on May eve, so was that of *Samhain*, or the moon, the eve of November." Hist. i. 113.

"It was the custom on the eves of *Samhain* and Bel, or of November and May, for the priests to light up holy fires through the kingdom; all culinary fires whatever to be then extinguished, nor to be rekindled but by some of these new ones.—In that portion of the imperial domain taken from Munster, he [Tuathal] erected a magnificent temple called *Flachta*, sacred to the fire of *Samhain*, and to the *Samnothei*, or priests of the moon. Here, on every eve of November, were the fires of *Samhain* lighted up, with great pomp and ceremony, the monarch, the Druids, and the chiefs of the kingdom attending.—It was deemed an act of the highest impiety to kindle the winter fires from any other: and for this favour the head of every house paid a scrubal, or threepence, tax, to the Arch-Druid of *Samhain*. In like manner, every May eve was the fire of *Bel* lighted up, in the temple of *Uisneach*." Ibid. p. 221.

This writer fancies, that the worshippers of the moon "were called by both Greeks and Latins *Samnothei*, probably from the Irish *Samhain-Dia*; as being votaries of the goddess *Samhain*." Ibid. p. 114. Ir. *samh* is the sun; also, the summer.

SHANNAGH, s. A word used in this form, "It is ill *shannagh* in you to do" this or that; i. e. It is ill your part, or it is ungrateful in you to do so.

Perhaps from Ir. Gael. *sean*, prosperity, happiness; q. "it cannot conduce to your happiness;" or allied to *seannach* crafty, cunning, as equivalent to the phrase, "It is ill policy." Isl. *skan-a* signifies emendari, meliorari; q. "It will not make the matter better." Su.G. *skoer* is rendered judicium.

SHAP, s. A shop, Ettr. For. Teut. *schap* promptuarium. V. CHAP.

SHAPINGS, s. pl. The small bits of cloth that are cut off with the scissors in *shaping* any piece of dress, S.

SHARD, s. A little despicable creature; used as a term of reproach. This term is often applied contemptuously to a child; generally to one that is puny or deformed, Aberd.; q. "a mere fragment."

Either a figurative use of E. *shard*, A.S. *sceard*, a fragment; or allied to Isl. *skard-a*, minuere; Su.G. *skard*, fractura; Isl. *skard*, laesio; whence *lidisskarti*, laesio membri; Verel.

To SHARE, v. a. To pour off the lighter parts of a liquid from the heavier, Lanarks., Ettr. For.; the same with *Schire*, v.

To SHARE, v. n. Applied to liquids, when they separate in a vessel into two or more parts, ib.

SHARINS, s. pl. The useless or less valuable part of liquids, whether poured off or remaining in a vessel, ibid.

SHARG, s. A contemptuous term conveying the idea of the object being tiny, and at the same time mischievous, Kinross., Perth.

Ir. Gael. *searg*, dry, withered; *searg-am*, to wither, pine away, consume; (hence Ir. *searg*, "a worthless man or beast;" O'Reilly); *searganach*, dried up, withered. This etymon is to be preferred to that given under *SHARGAR*, a dimin. from *SHARG*.

SHARGIE, adj. Thin, shrivelled, Ayrs.

To SHARG, v. a. To tease; applied to language, Shetl.

SHARG, s. Petulant unnecessary expostulation, ib. Su.G. *skrock*, Dan. *skrauk*, fictio, commentum.

SHARN, SHEARN, SHAIRN, s. The dung of oxen or cows, S.] *Add*;

Fuff play'd the priming—heels ower ither,
They fell in *shairn*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 51.

SHARNIE, s. A designation given to the person to whom the charge of the cows is committed in winter; from being employed in carrying off the dung, Roxb.

SHARNEY-FAC'D, adj. Having the *face* befouled with cow-dung.

And there will be Juden Maclourie—

With flea-lugged *sharney-fac'd* Laurie, &c.

Blythsome Bridal, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 25.

SHARPING-STANE, s. A whetstone, S.

SHARROW, adj. 1. Bitter, in relation to the taste; also used in a general sense, Caithn.

2. Keen; as, a *sharrow craver*, one who acts the part of a dun, ibid.

This, it is probable, is originally the same with *Sharrachie* (V. Dict.) But, on second thoughts, I am inclined to view both words as radically different from *Shellachie*, although synonymes. *Sharrow* and *Sharrachie* may be allied to Su.G. *skare*, nix frigore densata, snow so hardened by frost as to bear the footsteps of men and beasts; Isl. *skari*, id. This properly signifies the crust of any thing; and has been viewed as a term allied to Lat. *scara*, the crust of a wound, Su.G. *skaerra*, a wound, a fracture in the skin. But, whatever be the origin of the Su.G. and Isl. terms, although strictly denoting the effect of severe weather, they might naturally be transferred to that state of the atmosphere whence this originates. Ir. and Gael. *searbh* signifies bitter, sharp, severe.

To SHAUCHLE, v. n. To walk with a shuffling or shambling gait, S. V. SHACH.

SHAUCHLIN', part. pr.

"What! roars Macdonald—'yon poor *shaughlin'* in-kneed bit scray of a thing!" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

SHAVE, SHEEVE, s. A slice, S.] *Add*;

Thick, nevel't scones, beer-meal, or *pease*,

To brither down a *shave o' cheese*,

I'd rather hae—than a' their—*teas*

That grow abroad.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 63.

O.E. "Shyue of brede or other lyke. Lesca. Scinda." Prompt. Parv.

SHAVELIN, *s.* A carpenter's tool, Aberd. V. CHAVELING.

*SHAVER, *s.* A humorous fellow, a wag.] *Add*;
There's him at Agincourt wha shone,
Few better were or braver;
And yet wi' funny, queer Sir John,
He was an unco *shaver*

For monie a day. *Burns*, iii. 97.

A low word, borrowed, as would seem, from cant language. "A cunning *shaver*, a subtle fellow, one who trims close; an acute cheat." *Grose's Class. Dict.* SHAVIE. 1. A trick or prank.

To Play one a *Shavie*, to play one a trick. It is used sometimes in a good, sometimes in a bad sense, Aberd., Perth., Fife.

And so to fortune I must leave ye,
I wish she play not you a *shavie*.

Mcstons' Poems, p. 129.

The kintra ca'd him dainty Davie,
For mony a prank an' mirthfu' *shavie*.

Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1822.

2. To disappoint one, *ibid.*

To Work one a *Shavie*, *id.*

I have omitted to mark the place where I found the following proof.

—Sic wickedness her armies in,
Sic blackguards in her navy,
An' kirk an' state are sisters twin,
To work the land a *shavie*,
I dread some day.

The origin is probably Dan. *skiaev*, Isl. *'skeif-r*, oblique, awry, (E. *askew*); q. to set one off the proper or direct course. V. SKAVIE.

SHAVITER, *s.* A term expressive of contempt; as, a *puir drunken shaviter*, Berwick's.

SHAVITER-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a blackguard, *Ettr.* For.

SHAUL, SHAWL, *adj.* Shallow, S.
His luggies o' right ancient date,—
He reck'dna meikle on their trim,
Saebiens they warn a *shaul* or slim.

Picken's Poems, ii. 80.

"*Shawl* water maks mickle din," *Prov.* V. SCHALD.

SHAUM, *s.* The leg or limb, Buchan.

An end like this wad be mair pleasin,
And to my wither't *shaums* mair easin,
Than tytin on frae e'en to morn,
A stranger to baith hay an' corn.

The Cadgers' Mares, Tarra's Poems, p. 53.

—Had wylie Lowrie cleekit aff a lam',
Or craggy heugh had thrawn a queack's *shaum*.

Ibid. p. 117.

Most probably by a slight change from Fr. *jambe*, the leg or shank; Ital. *gamba*, *id.* Ihre expl. Su.G. *skalm*, as denoting one leg or limb of any thing that is forked; *Proprie notare videtur orus alterum rei cujusvis bifurcae.*

SHAUP, *s.* 1. The hull, the husk.] *Add*;

3. Used to denote weak corn, Dumfr.

SHAUPIE, SHAWPIE, *adj.* Lank, not well filled up; applied to the appearance; q. resembling an empty husk, Loth., Perth., S.O.

"She's a weel fared hissey, maistly as trig's yoursel, madam, when ye was a lass; but your grown

portly, an' she, poor thing's a wee *shawpy*, as we say." *The Smugglers*, i. 229.

SHAUPIT, *part. pa.* Furnished with pods; as, *weel-shaupit pease*, S.O.

SHAW, *s.* Show, appearance.

It is used as an argument against the importation of "Ingles claith and vtheris Ingles wairis and mair-cheandice maid of woll," that "the same claith" has "onlie for the maist parte ane outwarde *shaw*, want-and the substance and strength quihilk oftymes it appeiris to haue." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 119. V. SCHAW, *v.*

SHAW, *s.* A wood, Fife.

This, which is used as a country word in E., is there limited, according to Phillips, to "a wood that encompasses a close." With us the sense is more general. V. SCHAW.

SHAW, *s.* A piece of ground which becomes suddenly flat at the bottom of a hill or steep bank, Teviotd. Thus *Birken-shaw*, a piece of ground, of the description given above, covered with short scroggy birches; *Brecken-shaw*, a *shaw* covered with ferns.

It might seem allied to Isl. *skag-a* prominere, *skagi* promontorium; as denoting a piece of ground that juts out.

SHAW, *interj.* A term of incitement addressed to a dog, Galloway. V. SHA.

SHAWL, *adj.* Shallow. V. SHAUL, and SCHALD.

SHEAD of corn. V. SHED.

SHEAL, SHEILLING, &c. *s.* 1. A hut or residence, &c.] *Add*;

Ten miles frae onie town this *shealing* lies,
An' to see here sic twa is gryte surprise.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 71.

The term had also been used for the huts erected by fishermen on the banks of rivers. Hence we read of "bygging of the *schelis* on the watter syd," *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16.

"Biging of ane *scheill* vpon the watter syd of Doyne [the river Don]." *Ibid.* Cent. 16.

The fishermen also complain of the "*skayth* thai sustene throw want of the fysche, becaus" the person referred to "had cassin done the *scheill*." *Ibid.*

Sometimes it seems to be used as equivalent to cottage.

—"Quhat *skayth* scho sustenis throu want of hir *scheill*, that scho ma oupset the same on thaim that stoppis hir to big it." *Ibid.* V. 16.

Among the Swiss, *shalet*, pronounced q. *shalt*, is the term used to denote the temporary huts erected by shepherds in the Alpine regions.

I find that there are terms in L.B. nearly resembling *Sheal* and *Shealing*. These are *Scalia* and *Scalinga*. The first belongs to the kingdom of Arragon. De *Scaliis* factis in heremo, sive in monte, si quis signaverit locum, & arando prosecutus fuerit, valeat sibi quantum araverit, &c. *Fori Aragon. Lib.* 3. ap. Du Cange.

Scalinga occurs in the *Monast. Anglie. Tom.* ii. 130. Et communem pasturam totius morae, cum liberis hominibus meis, et unam *Scalingam* thymasalem in competenti loco ultra Hertingburn. *Ibid.*

The sense, however, is evidently different. For

both these terms regard ground, and such as, although in (heremo) a désert place, may be ploughed. *Scalinga* would seem to denote some land used for pasture in winter, preferable to the common moors. It is not improbable, however, that in both instances the terms had been thus obliquely applied in consequence of *shealings* being places to which men resorted in summer for pasture. *Scalia* is perhaps a term transmitted from the Goths in Spain.

To SHEAL, *v. a.* To take the husks off seeds.] Add;

"I shale peason.—I wyll shale peasen whyle thou shalest the beanes." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 348, a.

To Sheal Peas is, I am informed, a phrase common in the midland counties of E.

To SHEAR, SCHEIR, *v. a.* 1. To cut down corn.] Add;

"Weir standand betwixt this realme and Ingland, and the cornis of the bordouris beand *schorne* and stoukit, and the awneris thair of dar not leid nor put the samin in the barn yaird, for fear of the burning thair of be the enemeis, gif the samin perish and rot for the maist part upon the feildis, the tenentis awneris sould not be compellit to pay teind for the samin." A. 1563. Balfour's Pract. p. 146.

O.E. id. "*Sheren* or repyn. Meto.—*Scheryng* or repyng of corne. Messura. Messio." Prompt. Parv. SHEAR, *s.* The act of *shearing* or reaping, S.

And ay they tell that "a green shear
Is an ill shake."

The Har'st Rig, st. 6.

The meaning is, that if grain be reaped before it be properly ripened, the loss is greater than that generally sustained by its being shaken.

The master douna langer bear,

To see sae high and rough a shear. *Ibid.* st. 72.

A.S. *sceare*, tonsura.

SHEARER, *s.* 2. In a general sense, a reaper, S.

"The reaper or *scherer* cutteth it doun, the cart or sled drawn by hors or some other beast, draweth it to the barne, or to the barnyard." *Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox*, Prol. ii. b.

"The profanatioun of the Sunday is greatlie occasioned in the tyme of harvest by the great confusions of pepill—for hyiring [hiring] of *scheiraris*." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 202.

SHEARIN, *s.* 1. The act of cutting down corn, S.

To-morrow we'll the *shearin'* try,

'Gain' breakfast-time, if it be dry.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 114.

2. By a common metonymy, harvest in general, S. To SHEAR, SHEER, *v. n.* To divide, to part, to take different directions, Perth.

"There is, on the south, a high ground from east to west, going over the top of Mount Turlam, the height whereof, or, in the language of old papers, the place where wind and water *sheers*, separates it from the parish of Muthill." Trans. Antiq. Soc. for Scotl. II. 66.

A.S. *scear-an*, *scir-an*, dividere; Teut. *schier-en*, Su.G. *skaer-a*, partiri.

SHEAR of a hill, the ridge or summit, where wind and water are said to *shear*, Aberd.

SHEAR-SMITH, *s.* A maker of *shears*. This is mentioned among the incorporated trades of Edinburgh.

—"Approves the haill rights—granted to—smiths, cutlers,—peutherers, *shear-smiths*," &c. Blue Blanket, p. 16.

It appears from their armorial bearings, that their principal work had been to make such shears as are used for sheep. "*Shear-smiths*. Gu. Wool-shears impaled Az." *Ibid.* p. 497. V. SHEERMEN.

To SHED, *v. a.* 1. To divide, to separate, S. V. SCHED.

2. Particularly used to denote the separation of lambs from their dams; a pastoral term, Loth., Roxb.

SHEDDIN', *s.* The act of separating lambs from the parent ewes, *ibid.*

—An useless gauffin tike,

That ne'er cude gie a decent turn

At *sheddin'*, fauldin', bought, nor burn.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 20.

SHED, *s.* A *Shed of land*.] Add;—*Sheed of land* is used in the same sense, Orkn.

A *Shed of corn*, a piece of ground on which corn grows, as distinguished from the adjacent land on either side, S.

"1670, May 30.—A great storm of thunder and lightning att night; it did scorch and spoile some *sheads* of corne at Lawderdail." Lamont's Diary, p. 274.

SHED, *s.* The interstice—in a loom, &c.] Add;

Su.G. *sked*, Isl. *skeid*, pecten textorius, per quem stamen transit, quique fila discernit, must undoubtedly be viewed as a cognate term; as well as, in the general sense of the S. term, *skede* intervallum.

2. Used, in a general sense, for an interstice of any kind, Mearns.

Thus, *shed-teeth*, and *shed of the teeth*, denote the interstices between the teeth.

SHED of the hair. V. SCHED, SCHEDE, *s.*

SHEDDER SALMON, a female salmon; the male being denominated a *kipper*, South of S., Annandale.

"In such a river, the close-time might end sooner; but the termination of close-time is not the object, and is indeed very immaterial, if *shedder salmon*, kipper, and foul fish, are not to be taken at any time." Fisherman's Lett. to the Proprietors and Occupiers of Salmon Fisheries in Solway, p. 7.

SHEELING, *s.* The same with *Shilling*.

"The *Sheeling* is the thin substance containing the meal, and which, by the last operation of grinding, is separated into two parts, viz. *Meal*, and *Meal-Seeds*." Abstract. Proof respecting the Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 1.

SHEELIN-HILL, *s.* The eminence near a mill where the kernels of the grain were separated, by the wind, from the husks, S.

"By every corn-mill, a knoll-top, on which the kernels were winnowed from the husks, was designed the *sheeling-hill*." Agr. Surv. Peeb.

SHEEN OF THE EE, the pupil of the eye.] Add; *Iaidorus* gives *augin schun* as signifying the pupil

of the eye. Ihre conjectures that Su.G. *oegnasten*, id. was originally *oegnasken*, quasi *lucidum oculi*. In A.S. it is *seon-eagan*; but this rather corresponds with our *sicht of the ee*.

SHEEP-HEAD SWORD, the vulgar designation for a basket-hilted sword, S.

The great lieutenant's warlike suit,—
Was two large pistols, monstrous boots,
A *sheep-head sword*, gray plaid.

Lintoun Green, p. 12.

SHEEP-NET, *s.* An inclosure composed of nets hung upon stakes, for the purpose of confining sheep, Renfr.

"Mr. John Smith from Roxburghshire, farmer at Millbank, in Erskine parish, has fed annually about 300 or 400 Highland sheep on his turnip fields, by using *sheep-nets* for folding." Agr. Surv. Renfr. p. 147.

SHEEP-ROT, *s.* Butterwort.] *Add*

This is named *Sheep-root*, Roxb., also *Clowns*. It is said to receive the former name, because, when turned up by the plough, the *sheep* greedily feed on it.

As in the South of S. it is called *Steeep-grass*, and *Yearning-grass*, it is probably thus denominated from its being occasionally used in the same manner as it is by the Laplanders and the inhabitants of the northern parts of Sweden, who substitute it for rennet. V. Lightfoot, i. 76, 77. Linn. Flor. Suec. No. 25. The latter says, that by the English and others it is reckoned noxious to sheep.

SHEEP'S-CHEESE, *s.* The root of Dog-grass, *Triticum repens*, Linn.; Loth., Roxb.

SHEEP-SHANK, *s.* "To think one's self *nae sheep-shank*, to be conceited;" Gl. Shirr., S. I doubt na, frien', ye'll think ye're *nae sheep-shank*, Ance ye were streekit o'er frae bank to bank.

Burns, iii. 54.

Most probably in reference to the lankness of the leg-bone of a sheep, as indicative of feebleness.

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* A certain allowance to ploughmen, Berwicks.

"They [the hinds] receive a certain stipulated quantity of grain, instead of wages, according to bargain, from 13 to 15 bolls, of six bushels each, and a yearly allowance in money, according to agreement, from 30s. to 40s. each, in name of *sheep-siller*, being a commutation of an ancient permission of keeping a few sheep on the farm." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 414.

SHEEP-SILLER, *s.* Common Mica, whether found in granite, or in micaceous shistus rocks; q. the *silver of sheep*.

"The light was a sort of twilight or gloaming;—and he knew not whence it came, if it was not from the walls and roof, which were rough and arched like a grotto, and composed of a clear and transparent rock, incrustated with *sheep-silver* and spar, and various bright stones." Northern Antiq. p. 400, 401.

SHEEP'S SOWRUCK, *Triticum repens*. V. SOWROCK.

SHEEP-TAID, *s.* A tick or sheep-louse, Clydes. synon. *Ked*, *Kid*.

To **SHEER**, *v. n.* To divide, to part. V. SHEAR, *v.*

SHEER-FEATHER, *s.* A thin piece of iron

attached to the plough-share, for the purpose of cutting out the furrow, Clydes., S.O.

SHEERMEN, *s. pl.* The designation of one of the corporations of Edinburgh.

"The craft of Bonnet-makers of old made a part of the company of Walkers or *Sheermen* in the city of Edinburgh; and they generally resided in Leith Wynd." Spottiswoode's MS. Law Dict. vo. *Bonnet*.

"The Bonnet-makers were incorporated—A. 1530—at which time they appear to have been united to the fraternity of Wakers and *Sheermen*." Maitl. Hist. Edin. p. 309.

A.S. *scear-an*, to shear. Old Fraunces gives "*Scharman* or *scherman*; Tonsor; Tonsarius." Prompt. Parv. This might have been used in the same sense with our *Sheerman*. For in Ort. Vocab. *Tonsor* is rendered "a clypper."

To **SHEET**, *v. a.* To shoot, Aberd.; *Sheet styth*, shot dead. V. STITH, STYTH.

To **SHEYL**, *SHYLE*, *v. a.* To distort the countenance, Ettr. For. *Sheyld*, *sheyli*, distorted; used in a general sense, Dumfr.

This is the same with *Shevel*, *v.* But it has been remarked that in the dialect of Dumfries-shire, there is a tendency to drop the letter *v* between two vowels, and to substitute the Scottish diphthong *ey*. The same thing appears in *Geyl*, a gable, &c. Fraunces gives O.E. *sheylyn* as a *v.*, and *schaylynge* or *scheylynge* as a *s.*, although without explanation, undoubtedly in the same sense.

SHELKY, *s.* The seal, a fish, Shetl. V. SELCHT.

To **SHELL** down, *v. a.* To expend, applied to money; as, "the gold is *shelled down*." V. ASH-KEYS.

Shelling out is used as equivalent; borrowed from the act of taking grain out of the husks.

SHELL-SICKNESS, A disease of sheep, Shetl.

"The water or *shell sickness*, is a disease peculiar to those sheep who [r. which] feed on the hilly pastures at a distance from the sea-shore. It is occasioned by a quantity of water, lodged between the skin and the rim of the belly, which, when allowed to remain without application, occasions a great degree of heat, forming a *crust* over the tallow. They then loath their food, become quite dispirited, and at last fall a sacrifice to the distemper. The best cure for this disease is salt water." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 47.

Shall we deduce the term from Isl. *skel*, Dan. *skæl*, *skiael*, crusta? Dr. Edmonstone's idea, I find, corresponds with this deduction.

"The *Shell sickness* has been improperly confounded with dropsy. It consists in a thickening and concreting of the omentum and larger intestines into small white lumps resembling *shells*, from which it receives its name. It is common to sheep that feed on wet mossy pastures." Zetl. ii. 223.

SHELM, *s.* The pieces of wood which form the upper frame of a cart, into which the *starts* or posts in the sides are morticed, Lanarks.

SHELEMENTS, *s. pl.* V. SHILMONTS.

SHEPHERD'S CLUB or **CLUBS**, the Broad-leaved Mullein, Lanarks.

"*Verbascum thapsus*, Broad-leaved Mullein, *Shepherd's club*, Scotis." Ure's Rutherglen, p. 248.

Torn branches form his spreading shrubs,
O'ertopt with stately *Shepherd's Clubs*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 181.

SHERARIM, *s.* A squabble, Mearns. This seems to be of the same family with *Shirraglie*.
SHERIFF GLOVES, a perquisite which, it appears, belongs to the sheriff of the county of Edinburgh at each of two Fairs.

"That they shall appoint—Hallow-Fair and Trinity-Fair, with the hail small customs, especially the sheriff fee, and *sheriff gloves*." Blue Blanket, p. 134.

Gloves formed a part of the price of investiture, which belonged not only to a lord, but to his representative. V. Du Cange, vo. *Chirothecae*, col. 577.

SHERRA-MOOR, *s.* A designation for the rebellion in Scotland, A. 1715, S. V. **SHIRRA-MUIR**.

SHETH, **SHETHE**, *s.* 1. The stick with which a mower whets his scythe, Annandale.

2. Applied to any object that is coarse and ugly; as, a coarse, ill-looking man is in derision termed "an ugly *sheth*," *ibid*.

Isl. *skid*, lamina lignea. Or shall we view it as the same with A.S. *sceath*, a sheath, on the supposition that the scabbard was often employed for giving an edge to the sword which it contained?

SHEUCH, *s.* A furrow, a ditch.] *Add*;

They turn'd me out,—

That I might clean up ilka *sheugh*,

Of a' the sharn and glaur.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 30.

A learned friend remarks, that trench is probably the original sense of the word.

To **SHEUCH**, **SHUGH**, *v. a.* To lay plants together, &c.] *Add*;

—An' whan we gade to bring him hame,

He was delving in his kail-yardie;

Sheughing kail an' laying leeks,

But the hose, and but the breeks, &c.

Jacobite Song, Rem. Nithsd. Song, p. 144.

To **SHEUCH** (*gutt.*), *v. a.* To distort, Mearns.

This is merely a provincial variety of *Shack*, *v.* *id*. In addition to the northern words there mentioned, it may be observed that C.B. *ysgo*, obliquity, *ysgo-i*, to go aslant, &c.; acknowledge a common origin.

SHWARD, *pret.* Assured.

"The Lord James his awne servand, whom he had placed therto bye for the nonce, direct from the capten of the same [castell], *sheward* the douagier had desiered the howse, and to perswede was first send the clerk of the register; to whom he answered, as he had receyvit the same by parliament, so woold he not deliver it withoute the same." Lett. J. Wood, Sadler's Papers, i. 619.

SHEWE, the *pret.* of *Shiave*, *Shaw*, to sow, Buch.

A' body *shewe* that had to saw,

For rigs was brow an' dry.

A.S. *seom*, seminavit. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 70.

To **SHY**, **SHY aff**, *v. n.* Applied to a horse, when it does not properly start, but moves to a side from an object at which it is alarmed, S.

Su.G. *sky*, Alem. *ski-en*, vitare, subterfugere; whence E. *shy*, *adj.*

To **SHIAUVE**, *v. a.* To sow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

SHIEMACH, *adj.* Malignant, reproachful; as, "a *shiemach* hearsay," an injurious report, Ayrs. Gael. *sgeamh-aim*, to reproach.

SHIEGLE, *v. n.* The same with *Shoggle*, to shake, to be in a joggling state, Gall.

Whan I grow auld, wi' blinkers hazy,

Wi' banes a' *shiegling* and crazy,

To thee I will wi' joy repair.

Gall. Encycl. p. 358.

SHIFT, *s.* A rotation of crops, Stirlings.

"In the carse grounds lying to the west of Stirling, a course, or *shift*, as it is here called, of six years, is practised." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 143.

SHILBANDS, *s. pl.* Cart-tops, Dumfr.; synon. with *Shilmonts*. *Laid-tree*, *id.* Ettr. For.

To **SHYLE**, *v. a.* To make wry faces. V. **SHEYL**.

To **SHYLE**, *v. n.* To look obliquely, Gall.

"*Shyling*, not looking directly at an object, but out at a side;" Gall. Enc. V. **SKELLIE**.

SHILFA, **SHILFAW**, *s.* The chaffinch.] *Add*;

Wi' the *shilfa*'s sang the green wud rang,

Wi' the laverock's the sky.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

It is said, that this bird has its name in S. "from its striking the notes called *sol-fa* in old music books, when chaunting it's pretty song."

SHILLACKS, **SHILLOCKS**, **SHEELOCKS**, *s. pl.*

The lighter part of oats; the light grain that is blown aside in winnowing, Aberd.

"Even in these Highland districts, the farmer gives his horses the lighter oats, provincially *shillocks*, and also a part of the chaff, and light grain of his bear." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 501.

Teut. *schille*, *schelle*, cortex, *schill-en*, decorticare; or from Isl. Su.G. *skil-ia*, separate.

SHILLIN' SEEDS, **SHEALING SEEDS**, *s. pl.* In definition, instead of—and for making *sowens*, or flummery—*read*, and for drying the grain in the kiln, S.] *Add*;

"About one half of the dust, and a small part of the *sheeling-seeds*, are given to the miller." Proof, Mill of Inverarity, p. 1. V. **DUST**.

SHILL, *adj.* Shrill, S.

The S. and E. words seem to claim different origins; *Shill* being most nearly allied to Su.G. *skall-a* vociferari, *skaell-a*, Isl. *skell-a* tinnire; and *Shrill* to Su.G. *skraell-a* fragorem edere (Seren.); sonum streperum edere; Ihre, vo. *Skraelle*.

SHILLY-SHALLY, *adj.* Weak, delicate, Ettr.

For.; evidently transferred from the signification in E. to a dubious and frequently varying state of health.

SHILMONTS, *s. pl.*] *Substitute*;

SHILMONTS, **SHELMENTS**, *s. pl.* 1. The frame or rail, generally extending over the wheels, which is laid on a *corn-cart*, for carrying a load of corn or hay, S.B.; *Shelments*, Loth.

2. The longitudinal bars of the sides of a *muck-bodied* or close cart; whether these serve to connect and compact *rungs*, according to the more ancient construction, or *slots*, which are now more generally used in the low country, Loth. The respected friend, to whom I am indebted for

the more accurate definition of this term, subjoins the following etymon;

"The origin is probably Fr. *echelle*. *Echelles*, the diminutive, is employed to designate a similar frame, on a smaller scale; and is thus defined in the Dictionary of the Academy:

Sorte de petite *echelle*, que l'on attache à côté du bât d'un cheval, pour porter, pour y accrocher des gerbes, des bottes de foin, de paille, &c.

"The resemblance of *shelments* to a ladder favours this etymon; and the old Fr. word *echellement* was perhaps used by the French peasantry in this sense."

Eschellement, escalade; Roquefort. V. SHILVINS. SHILPED, *adj.* Timid, Gall. "A *shilped* wretch,—a heart stript of manliness;" Gall. Enc. SHILPETNESS, *s.* Faintness, tremor, *ibid.*

"I kend na now what to think; I had never been at a battle; a kind of *shilpetness* cam owre me." Gall. Encycl.

SHILPIE, *s.* "A person trembling always;" *ibid.*

I give these words distinctly from *Shilpie*, *Shilpit*, *adj.*, because although they might be viewed as the same, only used with considerable obliquity, I hesitate because of their apparent affinity to Isl. *skelf-a* terrere, consternere; *skialf-a* tremere; *skelfing* trepidatio. In like manner one sense of *Shilpit* in Roxb. is "cold and comfortless, ungenial;" Gl. Ant. SHILPIE, SHILPIT, *adj.* 1. Insipid.] *Add*;

"He pronounced the claret *shilpit*, and demanded brandy with great vociferation." Waverley, i. 151.

"Here, handmaiden—bring me a gill of sherry." —'Sherry's but *shilpit* drink, and a gill's a sma' measure for twa gentlemen to crack ower at their first acquaintance." Redgauntlet, iii. 210.

2. Of a sickly white colour.] *Add*;

"The Laird, as he peered at her over his spectacles, pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing, though weel aneugh considering the neer-do-weels that were aught her," Marriage, ii. 13.

There Care nae *shilpit* face can shaw;

He's boltit out amang the snaw.

Picken's Poems, i. 70.

SHIMNER, *s.* One of the cross bars in a kiln, for supporting the *ribs* on which the grain is laid for being dried; Loth. *Simmers*, q. v.

"As some servants, belonging to Mr. M'Kenzie, of Kincaig, were engaged in drying a quantity of oats on the kiln, the mid *shimner* gave way, when three of them were precipitated into the killogy, and one of them—was unfortunately burnt to death." Edin. Evn. Courant, 21st Dec. 1809.

SHIN of a hill, the prominent or ridgy part of the declivity, with a hollow on each side; one of the many allusions, in local designation, to the form of the human body, S.

"Adjoining to the thatched farm-house was one of these old square towers, or peel houses, whose picturesque ruins were then seen ornamenting the course of the river, as they had been placed alternately along the north and south bank, generally from three to six hundred yards from it—sometimes on the *shin*, and sometimes in the hollow, of a hill." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1817, p. 64.

SHYND, SOIND, *s.* A court of law, Shetl. Hence,

SHYND or SOIND BILL, a deed executed in a court, *ibid.*

"The earliest written documents that are to be found on lands in Zetland, are those established by what is called a *Shynd* or *Soind Bill*; *Shynd* implying a court, and *Bill* a general name for any deed or writing done in court." Edmonston's Zetl. i. 129, 130. V. also Hibbert's Shetl. Isl. p. 302.

Shynd nearly resembles Isl. *skyn* judicium. But the latter, as far as I can discover, merely denotes the act of the understanding, without being ever transferred to the determination of a court.

I see no northern term to which this can be traced, except Dan. *sogn*, Norw. Isl. and Su.G. *sokn*, which signify a parish. But it must be observed, that this is only one sense of the term; and it seems most probable that it is merely a secondary one. After the introduction of Christianity, this designation would naturally enough be given to the ecclesiastical authority within each parish, and to the district itself. But we are certain that it was not confined to this: For Verelius thus explains the term; *Sokn a sekia*, in LL. *passim est actio vel conventio judicialis. Halla a sokn sine*, actionem suam persequi. *Sokn*, est etiam exactio rei judicatae vel mulctae. *Socknare*, et *Konungs soknare*, Quaesitores et executores litium Regii. They are distinguished from *Biskops soknare*, Executores Episcopi, *Biskops executions karlar*.

It seems highly probable that this was used in times of heathenism. For *sokn* occurs in the Sæmundine Edda, in the Song of Odin's Raven, as signifying, coetus, congregatio.

Among the Icelanders *yfirsokn* denotes the supreme authority,—jus summum.

There seems no good reason to doubt that the Scandinavian term is originally the same with A.S. *socn*, *socne*, curia domini.

SHINGLE, *s.* Gravel.

"Having rested some time on the sea-shore, he rose and walked along the toilsome *shingle*," &c. R. Gilhaize, i. 63.

An improper orthography for *Chingle*, q. v.

SHINNERS, *s. pl.* The refuse of a smith's stithy, Dumfr. *Danders* synon. Corr. from E. *Cinders*.

SHINNY, *s.* The game otherwise called *Shinty*, Aberd., S.A.

SHINNY-CLUB, *s.* The bat used for striking with in this game, Roxb.

SHINNOCK, *s.* The same with *Shinty*, a game, Loth.

SHINTY, *s.* 1.] *Dele*—An inferior species of golf, &c.; and *Substitute*;—A game in which bats, somewhat resembling a golf-club, are used. To these words;—In London this game is called *Hackie*, *Add*;—or perhaps more properly *Hockey*.

It has been said, that *Shinty* and *Hockey* differ in this respect, that in the latter two goals are erected, each being formed by a piece of stick, with both ends stuck in the ground. The players divide into two parties; to each of these the care of one of the goals belongs. The game consists in endeavouring to drive the ball (which is made either of wood or of

cork, as an old bung cut round for the purpose, which is called the *hockey*) through the goal of the opposite party. V. Book of Sports, 1810, p. 11-13.

But in *Shinty*, there are also two goals, called *hails*; the object of each party being to drive the ball beyond their own *hail*: but there is no hole through which it must be driven.

3. The ball, or knot of wood is called *Shintie*, Selkirks., *Shinnie* Sutherl. Thus they speak of the *club* and *shinnie*.

In the counties bordering on the Highlands, and in Galloway, this game is called *Shinny*.

"Hugh shared by reflection the triumph of Norman:—For it was himself first put a *shinny* into the boy's hand." Clan-Albin, i. 120.

SHIOLAG, *s.* Wild mustard, Caithn.

"The tenants do not wish to sow bear until the 15th of May, because, say they, if we sow it earlier, the crop is choaked with *shiolog* (wild mustard) and other weeds." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 93. V. SKELLOCH.

SHIRE, SHYRE, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of strait, or *S. scrimp*; as, *shire measure*, that sort of measurement which allows not a hair-breadth beyond what mere justice demands, Teviotdale.

V. SCHIRE.

2. Thin, S.B. "Thin cloth we call *shire*;" Gl. Shirr. *q.* pellucid.

SHIRIE, SHYRIE, *adj.* Thin, watery; applied to liquids; as, *shyrie kail*, Fife. The same with *Schire*, *q.* *v.*

SHIREY, *adj.* "Proud, conceited;" Gl. Picken, S.O. Teut. *schier-en*, ornare; Su.G. *skyr-a*, lucidum reddere.

To SHIRP away, *v. n.* To shrink, to shrivel.

"It is sadly demonstrable to this day, that even professors sat-up, *shirped away*, and cryed into a shadow, as to all fervour of zeal for the cause, under the malign influence of that seal-quenching Indulgence." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 146.

SHIRPET, *part. adj.* Thin and tapering towards a point, *q.* *sharped*, i. e. sharpened, Ayrs.

"His face, which was wont to be the colour of a peony rose, was of a yellow hue,—and his nose was *shirpet* and sharp, and of an unnatural purple." Ann. of the Par. p. 370.

SHIRRAGH, *adj.* Having an acrid taste, Renfr.

It derives Su.G. *skarp* sharp, from *skær-a* or *skarfv-a*, to cut. If his conjecture be well-founded, this term may have had the same origin. It seems originally the same with *Sharraghie*, piercing.

SHIRRAGLIE, *s.* A contention, a squabble, Loth.

Su.G. *skurigla*, increpare, to make a noise, to chide. Germ. *schurigl-en*, molestia afficere, to trouble, to disturb. Moes.G. *agla*, tribulatio. Ihre, without a sufficient reason, prefers Ital. *scoreggia*, a lash. Wachter derives it from Germ. *schur* vexatio, and A.S. *egl-an* vexare, cruciare.

SHIRRA-MUIR, SHERRA-MOOR, *s.* 1. A designation used to denote the rebellion against government in the year 1715, from the name of the *moor* between Stirling and Dunblane, where the decisive battle was fought, S.

Ae hairst afore the *Sherra-moor*,
I mind't as weel's yestreen,
I was a gilpey then, I'm sure
I was na past fyfteen.

Burns, *Halloween*, iii. 132.

2. Transferred to a violent contest of any kind, S. "To hear him in this language [braid Scotch] telling of one of his *Shirramuirs*, how laughable it is!" Gall. Enc. p. 419.

It is pron. *Shirra-meer*, Aberd.

3. A severe drubbing with the tongue, *ibid.*

Aul' Luckie sittin near the lowe,

A *Shirra-meer* she gae him

Right derf that night.

Tarras's *Poems*, p. 69.

SHIRROCHY (*gutt.*), *adj.* Sour; having a haughty but penetrating look, Ayrs. V.

SHARROW. This seems synon. with *Shirragh*.

SHIRROW, *s.* A species of field mouse, the *shrew*, Roxb. V. SKROW.

SHIT-FACED, *adj.* Having a very small face, as a child, Clydes.; *q.* *chit-faced*?

To SHITHER, *v. n.* To shiver, Fife; merely a provincial variety of *Chitter*, *q. v.*, or a corr. of E. *Shudder*.

—That Lord wha hears the widow's wall,

The lispin' infant's cry,

The hungry, *shitherin'* orphan's tale,

That kens na where to lie.

MS. *Poem*.

SHITTEN, SHITTEN-LIKE, *adj.* Terms used as expressive of the greatest contempt imaginable, and applied to what is either very insignificant in appearance, or mean and despicable, S.

This exactly corresponds with Dan. *skiden*, dirty, foul, sluttish, &c. *En skiden sag*, a foul, base, ungenerous action; Isl. *sküinn*, sordidus.

SHITTLE, *s.* "Any thing good for nothing;"

Gall. Enc.; formed perhaps, as expressive of the greatest contempt, from Teut. *schitte* stercus.

SCHMYLICK, *s.* A gun or fowling-piece, Shetl.

SHOAD, ON-SHOAD, *s.* A portion of land; the same with *Shed*.

"An accompt of the Cotter rents; Cotter acres, and of the Outfield *Shoads* of land of Inverdovat,"

&c. 1679. Paper in Process, Berry v. Stewart and Dalgleish, A. 1810. The place referred to is in Fife.

A.S. *scead-an*, separare; in pret. *sceod*.

To SHOCHLE (*gutt.*), *v. a.* and *n.* The same with *Shachel*. This term is often conjoined with another nearly synon. when applied to an object that is very much distorted; as, "She's baith *shochled* and *sheyld*," Dumfr.

SHOCHLES, *s. pl.* Legs; used contemptuously, Aberd.; perhaps originally applied to limbs that were distorted. V. SHACHLE.

SHOCHLIN', *part. adj.* Waddling, wriggling, Aberd.

An' gutty carlies *shochlin'* rin.

D. Anderson's *Poems*, p. 17. V. SHACH.

SHODDIE, *s.* 1. A little shoe, such as that worn by a child, Dumfr., S.B.

This diminutive retains the most ancient form of the Goth. word. Moes.G. *skaud*, calceus, whence *skaudatasp* a shoe-latchet. Ihre observes that the

ancient Goths used *sko* and *skod* indiscriminately for a covering, tegmen, vagina, (vo. *Sko*); as *sky-a* and *skydd-a* were properly one word, both signifying to cover, to protect; whence *shoe* and *shod*, denoting what covers the foot.

2. The iron point of a pike-staff, or the pivot of a top, Fife.

SHODE-SHOOL, *s.* A wooden shovel, *shod* with iron, S.B.

—A grape into a grupe to grub,
A *shode-shool* of a holin club.

Country Wedding; Watson's Coll. iii. 47.

SHOEING THE AULD MARE, a dangerous sport among children, Gall.

"A beam of wood is slung between two ropes; a person gets on—this, and contrives to steady himself, until he goes through a number of antics; if he can do this, he *shoes the auld mare*; if he cannot do it, he generally tumbles to the ground, and gets hurt with the fall." Gall. Encycl.

To **SHOE THE MOSS**, to replace the uppermost and grassy turfs, after peats have been cast, South of S.

"The surface turfs are carefully laid aside, and after the peats are taken out, these turfs are brought back one by one, and placed upon the part that was made bare. This operation is called *shoeing the moss*, and the grass is scarcely ever stopt from growing." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 448. V. also Gall. Enc. p. 426.

SHOELIN, *part. adj.* Distorted, Renfr.

—Mirran, wi' her *shoelin'* cloots,

Ran yellowchan' and greeting.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 202. V. **SHOWL**, *v.* **SHOES**, *s. pl.* Define:—The fragments of the stalks of flax, separated by the mill, or by hand-dressing. *Shows* is perhaps a preferable orthography.

Arthur Young writes *shoves*; whence it would seem that the term is used in E. as a provincial term, for I do not find it in any Dictionary.

"As fast as it [flax] dries, they beat it on stones with a beetle, then they scutch it to separate the heart or the *shoves* from the rest." Tour in Irel. i. 134.

To **SHOG**, *v. a.* To jog, to shake. V. **SCHOG**.
To **SHOG**, *v. n.* To shake from corpulence.

SHOG-BOG, *s.* A deep mossy puddle, often that through which a spring takes its course, covered with a coating of closely matted grass; sufficiently strong to carry a light person, who, by giving a *shog*, produces a continued undulating motion, Fife.

SHOGGIE-SHOU, *s.* A game. V. **SHUGGIE-SHUE**.

SHOGGLE, **SHUGGLE**, *s.* 1. A large piece of ice floating down a river, after the ice is broken up.
2. A clot of blood, Roxb.

Isl. *skeogull* prominentia. Or, shall we view our term as originally the same with A.S. *gicel*, *is-gicel*, whence E. *icicle*? V. **ISECHOKILL**.

To **SHOGLE**, *v. a.* To jog. V. **SCHOGGLE**.

SHOGLE, *s.* A jog, S.B.

SHOLMIT, *adj.* Having a white face; applied to an ox or cow, Shetl.

I see nothing nearer this than Isl. *skiomi*, splendor, and *skioni* equus maculis albis; Haldorsen.

SHOLT, *s.* A small horse, Orkn. also *Shalt*; the same with **SHELTIE**, q. v.

SHONY, *s.* The name formerly given to a marine deity worshipped in the Western Isles.

"The inhabitants of this island [Lewis] had an ancient custom to sacrifice to a sea-god, called *Shony*, at Hallowtide, in the manner following. The inhabitants round the island came to the church of St. Mulvay, having each man his provision along with him; every family furnish'd a peck of malt, and this was brew'd into ale. One of their number was pick'd out to wade into the sea up to the middle, and carrying a cup of ale in his hand, standing still in that posture, cry'd out with a loud voice, saying, *I give you this cup of ale, hoping that you'll be so kind as to send us plenty of sea-ware for enriching our ground the ensuing year*: and so threw the cup of ale into the sea. This was performed in the night time. At his return to land, they all went to the church, where there was a candle burning upon the altar; and then standing silent for a little time, one of them gave a signal, at which the candle was put out, and immediately all of them went to the fields, where they fell a drinking their ale, and spent the remainder of the night in dancing and singing, &c. The next morning they all returned home, being well satisfied that they had punctually observed this solemn anniversary, which they believ'd to be a powerful means to procure a plentiful crop." Martin's West. Isl. p. 28, 29.

Isl. *siön* signifies phenomenon, spectaculum; Gl. Edd. But as *Shannach*, q. v., is corr. from the Ir. and Gael. name of Hallowmas, at which season this idolatrous act was performed in honour of the Hebridian deity, it is probable that *Shony* is itself a corr. of *Shannach*, or rather of *Samhuin* or *Samh'in*, in genit. *Samhna*; and that after the conquest of the western islands by the Norwegians, the inhabitants blended the Scandinavian worship of *Nekker*, the Neptune of the north, with the Celtic rites of Druidism, but retained the name familiar with their ancestors.

To **SHOO**, *v. a.* To produce a swinging motion, Ayrs.

"We'll—do nothing frae dawn to dark but *shoo* ane anither on a swing between the twa trees on the green." The Entail, i. 228. V. **SHUE**, *v.*

SHOOD, *s.* The distant noise of animals passing; Shetl.

Teut. *schudd-en* quaterere; vibrare, tremere; Su.G. *skutt-a* excutere, cursitare; Isl. *skiot-r* celer.

SHOOGLE, *s.* A jog, ashog, Ayrs. V. **SCHOGGLE**.

—"Gie that sleepy bodie, Dirdumwhamle, a *shoogle* out of his dreams." The Entail, iii. 68.

SHOOI, *s.* A name given to the Arctic Gull, Shetl.

"Larus Parasiticus, (Linn. Syst.) Scoutiallin, *Shooi*, Arctic Gull." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 281.

This name seems to be borrowed from another species, the Larus Cataractes, which is called *Skua* by Brunnick, and in the Feroe Isles *Skue*. V. Penn. Zool. p. 417. V. **SKOOR**.

SHOOL, *s.* A shovel, S.

Whar ance thou stood, clown chieles are diggin',
Wi' pick an' shool.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 180. V. SCHULE.

To SHOOL, *v. a.* To shovel, S.

This *v.* is used with different prepositions; as,
aff, frae, on, out.

1. To SHOOL *aff*, to shovel off, S.

—"Frae this window we can aw see Benenck wi' his white night-cap on; and he wad hae little to do that wad try to shool it *aff*." *Marriage*, ii. 30.

2. To SHOOL *frae*, to remove from, by the act of shovelling, S.

When *frae* Benenck they shool the sna',
O'er Glenfern the leaves will fa'.

Marriage, *ibid.*

3. To SHOOL *on*, metaph. to cover, as in a grave, S.

"These twenty years past, our Covenants have gotten deadly wounds, and been laid in the grave by the demented, infatuate, black bargain of Union, Toleration, and Patronages; and the swearing Ministers have heartily and willingly, without either Boots, Thumbikins or Fire-matches, or any hazard to the neck by the bloody rope, *shooled on* the grave-moulds." Walker's Remark. *Passages*, p. 104.

4. To SHOOL *out*, to throw out with violence, S.

"Look you, you base old person, if you do put another jest upon me, I will cleave your skull-piece with this shovels."—Hout, tout, Maister Dusterdivel, I hae nae lived sae lang in the world neither to be *shoold out* o't that gate." *Antiquary*, ii. 259, 260.

SHOONE, *s. pl.* Shoes, S. *shune*, (Gr. *v.*).

"Ilk soldier to have bands and *shoone*." Spalding, ii. 150. V. SCHONE.

SHOOP, *pret.* of the *v.* to Shape, S.B.

At last he shoop himsell again to stand,
Wi' help o' a rough kent in till his hand.

Ross's Helenore, p. 44.

A.S. *sceop*. *Sceop* nihte naman; Fecit nocti nomen; Caedm. V. SCHAFE.

To SHOOT, *v. a.* To make a selection in purchasing cattle or sheep, S.A. and O.

"Drovers, in purchasing these, will sometimes take the good and leave the bad; this is called *shoot-ing*;" Gall. Enc. V. SHOTT, *s.*

To SHOOT, *v. a.* To push, push out, S.; as,
"I'll shoot him o'er the brae." "Shoot out your tongue." Pron. q. *shute*, like Fr. *u*. Hence,

OUTSHOT, *s.* A projecting building, S.

The origin is found in Sw. *skjut-a ut*, projicere. V. OUTSHOT.

To SHOOT *by*, *v. a.* To delay. V. SCHUTE.

To SHOOT AMANG THE DOWS. V. Dow, *s.* a dove.

* To SHOOT, SHUTE, *v. n.* To run into seed, S. The *v.*, as used in E. simply signifies to germinate.

"Time of sowing.—From the middle to the end of June; when more early, the turnips are apt to shoot before winter." Agr. Surv. Mid. Loth. p. 110.

To SHORE, *v. a.* 1. To threaten.] *Add*;

3. This verb is sometimes used in a neuter and impersonal form, as denoting the appearance of rain being about to fall; as, *It's shorin*, Dumfr.

4. To shore a dog to or till, to hound a dog on cattle or sheep, Dumfr.

5. To shore off or aff, to recall a dog from pursuing cattle or sheep, *ibid.* To stench, synon.

SHORT, *adj.* Laconic and acrimonious, S.] *Add*;
It is used by Beaumont and Fletcher.

'I want your absence:

Keep on your way, I care not for your company.'

"How? how? You are very short: do you know me, Eros?

And what I have been to you?"

The False One, p. 1189.

SHORT-TEMPERED, *adj.* Hasty, irritable, S.

SHORTLIE, *adv.* Tartly.

"Gif he (Jonah) had vnderstood that the mind of God was not to cast off a sinner, he had not taken it so *schortlie*. But being ignorant of this, he falleth in this fuming & fretting against God." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. D. 6, b.

To KEEP SHORT BY THE HEAD, to restrict as to expenditure, to give narrow allowance as to money, S.; a metaphor borrowed from the short rein or halter given to an unruly animal.

"If he canna pay the lawing himsel, as I ken he's *keepit unco short by the head*, I'll find a way to shame it out o' his uncle. *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 69.

SHORT-BREAD, *s.* A thick cake, baked of fine flour and butter, to which carraways and orange-peel are frequently added, S. It seems to have received its name from its being very friable.

"At length the question was carried; and some tolerable sherry, and a piece of very substantial *short-bread* were produced." *Marriage*, i. 32.

"Some persons—hold themselves entitled, after two or three times receiving a piece of *short-bread*, and a glass of elder-flower wine, to ask the lady who has given them such refreshment, in marriage." M. Lyndsay, p. 288.

SHORTCOMING, *s.* Defect, deficiency; used in a moral sense, as, *shortcoming in duty*, S.

"It would argue a just sensibleness—of our unworthy *shortcomings*, in not having more strenuously endeavoured to have prevented this course of defection,—if for this we were mourning, and taking shame to ourselves." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 222.

"Resolved, that the last Thursday of August should be observed by all our societies a day of fasting and mourning for our sad *shortcoming* in answering our profession under the cross, appearing by many lamentable evidences." Society Contendings, p. 343.

This term has been almost universally used by our ancestors, and is still very common in relation to religion. It is evidently formed from the beautiful and truly philosophical description given of sin by the Apostle Paul, Rom. iii. 23. "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." In Isl. *skort-r* signifies defectus.

SHORT-GOWN, *s.* 1. A gown without skirts, reaching only to the middle, worn by female cottagers and servants, commonly through the day; sometimes with long, and sometimes with short sleeves, S. Synon. *Curtoush*.

"Four eln of lenyng claith price iiij s., twa *short gowns* price ij merkis, a new bonnate," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

"Three or four village girls, returning from the well or brook with pitchers and pails upon their heads, formed more pleasing objects, and with their thin *short-gowns* and single petticoats, bare arms, legs, and feet, uncovered heads and braided hair, somewhat resembled Italian forms of landscape." Waverley, i. 101.

When I was young, I thought me bonny
Wi' snooded hair and cockernony,
A *short gown*, jerkenet, cottoush,
An' plaiding coat—

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 102. V. CURTOUSH.

2. Synon. with E. *bed-gown*, as worn by females of a higher rank, S.

"Item ane *short gown* of sad cramasy velvott," &c. Inventories. V. SYCHTIS.

SHORTS, *s. pl.* 1. The refuse of flax separated by the fine hackle, Aberd. The coarse hackle removes the *hards*.

2. The refuse of hay, straw, &c., Teviotdale.

Isl. *skort-r* defectus, Isl. and Su.G. *skort-a* de-esse, deficere; A.S. *sceort*, brevis. The adj., as occurring in Su.G. and Teut., in the form of *kort*, has the appearance of greater antiquity; especially as obviously the same with Lat. *curtus*.

SHORTSYN, SHORT SYNE, *adv.* Lately, not long ago, S.B.; opposed to *Lang syne*.

—*Shortsyn* unto our glen,

Seeking a hership came yon unko' men;
An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell,
But guided them right cankardly and snell.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 62. V. SYNE.

SHOT, *s.* 1. The act of moving in any game, S.] *Add*;

SHOT-ABOUT, *s.* An alternate operation; as, "Let's tak *shot-about*," Aberd.

SHOT, SHOTT, *s.* Used to denote musketry.

"The streattis of Coppin Heavin, throw which his royal highnes sould pas, wer sett with certane ensignes and burgeris both of *skott* and pick." Pittcottie's Cron. p. 611; i. e. burgers armed some with muskets and others with pikes.

SHOT, *s.* *Shot of ground*, a field, &c.] *Add*;

"The Infield is divided into three *shots* or parts, much about eighteen acres in all." Scot of Rossie, Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 32.

SHOT. *To come shot*, to come speed.] *Add*;

Sae up she starts, an' glowr'd a' round about,—
An', wi' what pith she had, began to gang,
For fear that she sud be o'erta'en or lang.
But little *shot* she came, an' yet the sweat
Was draping frae her at an unco rate.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 53.

"*To come shot*, to come speed, to advance;" Gl. Shir.

SHOT, *s.* The sternmost part of a boat, Shetl.

"As the fish are taken off the hook they are gutted, headed, and laid in a part of the boat allotted for them, called the *shot*, being that division next the storm-sheets." Agr. Surv. Shetland, p. 87.

Norv. *skott*, *skutt*, expl. in Dan., *den bagest deel af baaden*, "the hindermost division of a boat;" Hal-

lager; apparently a secondary use of Isl. *skott* cauda, q. "the tail of the boat."

SHOT, *s.* 2. The act of drawing a net, &c.] *Add*;

3. The draught of fishes made by a net, S.
"Herring Fishery. The boats in the Frith had an excellent *shot* on Monday, some of them coming in with about ten cranes each, or about 10,000 herrings." Caled. Merc. Jan. 22, 1825.

Sw. *skottnaet*, casting-net; Wideg.

SHOT, *s.* The designation given to a half-grown swine, Loth. V. SHOTT.

SHOT *on* seems a provinciality belonging to the South of S., equivalent to E. *Shot of*.

O gin I were fairly *shot on* her, &c.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 88.

Either synon. with *shot-* or *scot-free*; or as alluding to an arrow that is let off from a bow.

SHOT-HEUCH (gutt.), *s.* An acclivity, especially on the brink of a river of which the sward or surface has fallen down, in consequence of its being undermined by the course of the stream, or loosened by the water from above, S. In this sense the *heuch* is said to *shoot*. Synon. *Scar*, *Scaur*.

Su.G. *skiut-a*, neutraliter usurpatum notat id, quod cum impetu prorumpit, quod loco motum est, et prominat. *Biargit skulti*, montis vertex prominuit. Isl. *skute*, Rupes prominens; Ihre. Prominens aliquid, et nutans sive terrae sive rupis; G. Andr. p. 216.

SHOTS, *s. pl.* The boxes of a mill-wheel, which contain the water by which it is moved, S.B.

SHOT-STAR, *s.* The name given to that meteoric substance often seen to *shoot* through the atmosphere, or appearing in a gelatinous form on the ground, S. *Shot-stern*, Ettr. For.

Sw. *stjern-skott*, id. Teut. *sterren-schot*, lampas aeris, fax igneus quae in aere nascitur.

The frequent appearance of *shot-stars* is viewed, by the peasantry in Teviotdale, as foretoking lightning, thunder, and tempestuous weather.

SHOTT, SHOT, *s.* 1. A name given to an ill-grown ewe.] *Add*;

2. The designation given to the sheep or lambs which are rejected by a purchaser, when he buys with the right of selection; Perth.

Sw. *utskiut-a* signifies to reject; whence *utskott*, what is rejected, refuse, q. *shot out*, S. In Teut. the term is used, as in S., without the preposition; *schot*, ejection, id quod ejicitur; Kilian.

3. The term is also applied to swine. The male and female are generally called *shots* when about three months old, Teviotd.

SHOT-WINDOW, *s.* A projected window, S.

"Go to the *shot-window* instantly, and see how many there are of them." The Pirate, i. 98. V.

SCHOT, SCHOTE, *s.*

SHOULALD, *adj.* Not deep, shallow, Orkni.; merely a variety of S. SCHALD, q. v.

SHOVEL-GROAT, SHOOL-THE-BOARD, *s.* A game, S. V. SLIDE-THRIEF.

SHOUGHIE, *adj.* A term applied to a short bandy-legged person, Perth., Kinross. V. SHACH, v.

* SHOULDER. *To rub shoulders*, or *shouth-*

ers, with one, to come so near as to touch another in passing, S.

A thief is said to *rub shoulders with the gallows*, when he narrowly escapes being hanged, S.

A batchelor is often advised to *rub shoulders with a bridegroom*, that it may produce an inclination for matrimony. In the same manner, an unmarried female jocularly says to a bride, "I must *rub shoulders with you*, it may help me to a husband," S.

SHOULDER of a hill, the declination or slope of a hill on the right or left hand, as the *right*, or *left shoulder*, S.

"Jasper was coming—over the *shoulder* of the Hermon-Law, when—he espied something in the shape of a horrible serpent—stealing along the bent after him." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 66.

"Millar, to keep as clear as possible of the haunts of men, on his return, brought his drove over the *shoulder of Wallace's hill*." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1817, p. 64.

SHOUPILTIN, *s.* A Triton, Shetl.

"The new comers were—designed to represent the Tritons and Mermaids;—the former called by Zetlanders of that time *Shoupiltins*." The Pirate, ii. 41.

"Sir R. Sibbald says that the Shetlanders 'sometimes catch with their nets and hooks Tritons, they call them *Shoupiltins*.' This account does not agree with the superstition of the present day. There is only one *shoupiltin* or *shoupillee*, whose character is that of *Nickur*, the demoniacal Neptune of the North of Europe." Hibbert's Shetl. p. 566. V. also p. 526.

Shou, the first syllable, seems evidently corr. from Su.G., Isl. *sio mare*. *Piltin* may be from Norv. *pilt*, Isl. *pilt-r*, puer, or *pilung-r*, puellus; q. a sea boy, or a little man of the sea.

To SHOUT, *v. n.* To be in the act of parturition; pron. like E. *shoot*; Upp. Lanarks., Roxb.

SHOUTING, *s.* Labour in childbirth, Upp. Lanarks., Roxb., Dumfr.

"*Schouting*, (*Crying*), inlying, child-bearing;" Gl. Sibb.

Were ye at Becka's *shoutin'*, Sucky,
The tother night?—

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 82.

This, according to some, does not, like the S. term *Crying*, refer to the noise made in consequence of suffering; but seems to express the same idea with Su.G. *skiut-a* protrudere.

SHOUTHER, *s.* Shoulder. *To show the cauld shouter*, to appear cold and reserved. V. CAULD SHOUTHER.

To SHOWD, *v. n. and a.* To swing (on a rope,) S.B. Ir. and Gael. *siud-am*, to swing.

SHOWD, *s.* 1. A swing, or the act of swinging, S.B. 2. A swinging-rope, *ibid.* Ir. Gael. *siudadh*, *id.*

SHOWDING-TOW, *s.* The same rope, Moray.

SHOWD, *s.* A rocking or jogging motion; applied sometimes to the motion of a ship, much tossed by the waves, S.B.

SHOWERS, *s. pl.* 1. Throes, agonies, S.] *Add;* 2. Specifically, the pangs of child-birth.

"As the woman has a sharp dolour, which if it lasted, were vntolerable: if the Lord gaue not ley-

sure to draw their breath, betweene *showre* and *showre* (as they call it) it were vntolerable. So the paines of hell are exceeding sharp and vntolerable." Rollock on Thes. i. p. 238.

SHOWERICKIE, *s.* A gentle shower, Kinross; a double dimin. from the E. word.

To SHOWL, *v. a.* *To showl one's mouth.*] *Add;*

We may here refer to O.E. "*schayler*, that gothe a wrie with his fete, [Fr.] *boyteux*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 61, a. Also the *v.* "*I shayle* as a man or horse dothe that gothe croked with his legges! Je vas eschays. It is to late to beate him for it now, he shal *shayle* as longe as he lyueth." F. 348, a. V. SHEYL. **SHOWLIE**, *adj.* Deformed by being slender and crooked, Clydes.

SHOWS, *s. pl.* The refuse of hay, S.B. V. SHOES.

SHRIEGH, *s.* "Shriek;" Gl. Antiq., Roxb.

SHRIG, *s.* A term used in H. Blyd's Contract, a trifling chap book which contains a number of antiquated words.

"Sen' in silder for tows to the baillies o' Dundee, and shout them in beneath the foundation, an' cut trees to let it o'er the *shrig*, we'll carry it up in a forenoon, an' make it twa couples higher, and strike through a *through-art*, an' it were but to see a seek [sick?] beast." P. 4.

To SHUCK, *v. a.* To throw out of the hand, Orkn.

This is obviously the same with *Chuck*, S. to throw a thing smartly out of one's hand. Perhaps the origin is Dan. *skick-e*, to send, q. to emit from the hand To this source Ihre traces *skaeckta sagitta*.

SHUD, *s.* The coagulation of any liquid body, Ettr. For.

SHUD, *SHUDE*, *s.* *Shud of ice*, a large body of ice, Ettr. For. *Shudes of ice*, broken pieces of ice, especially in a floating state, Lanarks. Synon. *Buird*, *ibid.*

This is probably a pecnliar use of the preceding word. If not, it perhaps denotes "what is separated," from A.S. *sceod*, the pret. of *scead-an*, separate.

To SHUE, *v. a.* To scare or fright away.] *Add;* —generally applied to fowls, S.

Germ. *scheuch-en*, *id.* "*Shu*, a term to frighten away poultry;" Lancashire, T. Bobbins. Fr. *chou*, "a voice wherewith we drive away pulleine;" Cotgr. In Galloway, it is pronounced *tshue*, and often applied to dogs.

SHUE-GLED-WYLIE, a game in which the strongest acts as the *gled* or kite, and the next in strength as the mother of a brood of birds; for those under her protection, perhaps to the number of a dozen, keep all in a string behind her, each holding by the tail of another. The *gled* still tries to catch the last of them; while the mother cries *Shue, shue*, spreading out her arms to ward him off. If he catch all the *birds*, he gains the game, Fife. In Teviotdale, *Shoo-gled's-wylie*. V. SHUE, *v.*

SHUGBOG, *s.* A bog that shakes under one's feet, Loth.; evidently from S. *Shog*, to jog or shake. V. SCHOG.

To SHUGGIE, *v. n.* To move from one side

to another; generally applied to what is in a pendent state, Ettr. For. V. SCHOG, v.

SHUGGIE-SHUE, s. A swing.] *Add*;
This is mentioned as one of the sports of Gargantua.

"There he played—at swaggie, waggie, or shog-gieshou." Urquhart's Rabelais, p. 96.

Mactaggart, describing this game, as played in Galloway, says; "They recite this to the swings—
Shuggie Show, Druggie Draw,
Haud the grup, ye canna fa';
Haud the grup, or down ye come,
And danceth on your braid bum."

Gall. Encycl. p. 426.

To SHUGGLE, v. n. To shuffle in walking, Lanarks. V. SHOGGLE, under SCHOG, v.

SHUGGLE, s. A shog. V. SHOGGLE, s. SHUGHT, *part. pa.* Sunk, covered.] *Add*;

An ingenious and learned friend suggests that this must be the participle of the v. to *Sheuch, Shugh*, to earth up plants, q. v. Thus, the idea is, that the target of Ajax was so covered with seven folds of skin, that it might be said to be furrowed, or as it were entrenched in them.

SHULL, s. A shoal, Buchan.

Spottie, wi' his wonted fury,
Drew his spauls up for the chase;
An', in desperation's hurry,
Plumpit through a *shull* o' ice.

Tarras's Poems, p. 56.

SHULLIE, s. A small shoal, a diminutive from *Shull*, *ibid.*

—Skippin lightly on ilk *shullie*,
Wyte he hid na scar nir lame. *Ibid.*

To SHULOCK, v. a. To sweep the stakes in a game, Roxb.; most probably from S. *Shool, Schule*, to shovel.

SHULOCKER, s. One who sweeps the stakes, *ibid.*

SHUNDBILL, s. "The decreet past by the Foud;" MS. Explic. of Norish words.

The first part of the word is merely a variety, in pronunciation, of SHYND or SOIND BILL, q. v.

SHUNERS, s. *pl.* Cinders, Galloway.

The verra ploughmen had to yield,
Wi' hides as black as *shuners*.

Gall. Encycl. p. 268.

SHURE, *pret.* Did shear; applied to the cutting down of grain, &c. S.

In summer I mawed my meadows,
In harvest I *shure* my corn, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 224.

SHURF, s. A term expressive of great contempt for a puny insignificant person, a dwarf, Roxb.; *synon. Baggit.*

"When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come stampin in to court me i' the dark I wad hae cried,—
'Get away wi' ye, ye bowled-like *shurf*! whar are ye comin pechin an' fuffin to me?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 226.

A.S. *scorfs* scabies; *scarf*, fragmen; Su.G. *skraef-wa*, Isl. *skrae*, homo degener et nihili; Su.G. *skrof*, skeleton. Whether the term be allied to any of these, must be left as a matter of uncertainty.

SHURLIN, s. A sheep newly shorn, Teviotd.

SHURLIN-SKIN, s. The skin of a sheep of any age or sex, taken off before the wool has grown again after it has been shorn, *ibid.* V. SCHURLING.

SHUTTLE, SHOTTLE, s. 1. A small drawer, S.] *Add*;

3. *The shottle of a kist*, a kind of box in the upper part of a chest, extending across; used for keeping money; S. When the lid of this box is opened, it holds up that of the chest.

4. A hollow in the stock of a spinning-wheel, in which the first filled *pirn* or bobbin is kept, till the other be also ready for being reeled with it, S. *Add* to etymon;

A.S. *scitole* is rendered *obserans*, q. shutting up, from *scilt-an*, *obserare*.

But the proper etymon of this term is said to be Fr. *chatouille*, which has a similar signification. I have not, however, met with it. Ital. *scalola*, and L.B. *scatula* signify a box.

SHUTTLE o' Ice, "the Scotch Glacier."

"School-boys slide in rows down these *shuttles*, reminding travellers of the Alpine hunters, descending with their goats to the valley of Chaumonie;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Formed most probably from the v. to *Schule*, to dart forth, to move with velocity, Su.G. *skiut-a*.

SIB, SIBB, *adj.* Related by blood.] *Add*;

2. Bound by the ties of affection, in a state of friendly intimacy, Roxb.

3. Possessing similar qualities, like; used metaphor., S.

I'm but a ragget cout mysel',
Owre *sib* to you.

Epistle from a Taylor to Burns.

4. Similar in state or circumstances.

"You are o'er hot and o'er full, *sub* [*sib*] to few of the laird's tenants." S. Prov. Kelly, p. 363.

5. Having a right or title to; used in a legal sense.

"It is something to be *sub* [*r. sib*] to a good estate;" S. Prov. "because at the long run it may fall to us." Kelly, p. 197.

"Some argued—that creditors seemed to be much *sibber* to these annual-rents than the factors." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 503.

This use of the word is evidently borrowed from the propinquity, arising from natural relation, originating a priority of claim to affection, duty, &c. The creditor is viewed as having a *nearer* connexion with the debtor, than a mere factor on his estate.

6. *O'er sib*, too intimate; applied to unlawful connexion between two individuals of different sexes, *ibid.*

7. "To Mak *Sib*, to make free;" Gl. Shirr.

Although no further explanation is given, I suppose that it is a cant local phrase, Aberd.; denoting either the actual donation of the liberty of the city, or referring to some ludicrous mode of pretending to confer it, in many places called *brothering*, or "giving the freedom of the town." This has been often done, by laying the person thus initiated on the braid o' his back in the gutter.

A.S. *sib-lufa*, amor, benevolentia, amicitia. Ihre has observed that, in the Gothic languages, this term has primarily respected peace, amity. Thus the primary and more general sense of A.S. *sib*, *sibb*, is *pax*. Hence it has been transferred to adoption; and, by another step, to consanguinity. *Sibb-ian* occurs as a *v.*, pacificare, "to make peace or pacify;" Somner. In Moes.G., in which it appears in its most ancient form, *ga-sib-jon* signifies reconciliare; *un-sibja* improbus, *q.* a troubler of the public peace. Alem. *sibba* also signifies, *pax*; In *erdu si sibba*, "On earth let there be peace."

SIBBENS, *s.* A disease of the human body. V. SIVVENS.

SIC, SICK, SIK, *adj.* Such, S.] *Add*;

Sike is used by Ben Jonson, as a provincial term of the North country, in his *Sad Shepherd*.

And here he comes, new claiht, like a prince
Of swine'ards! *sike* he seems!

SICCAN, *adj.* Such kind of, S.

"And so, ae morning, *siccan* a fright as I got! Twa unlucky red-coats were up for black-fishing, or some *siccan* ploy—for the neb o' them's never out of mischief,—and they just got a glisk o' his honour as he gaed into the wood, and banged aff a gun at him." Waverley, iii. 238.

"I scared them wi' our wild tenantry, and the Mac-Ivors—till they durst na on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the door-stane after gloaming, for fear John Heather-blutter, or some *siccan* dare-the-deil should tak a baff at them." Ibid. p. 355. V. SICKIN.

SYCHT, *s.* 1. Sight, S.] *Add*;

3. A great quantity of objects *seen* at once; as "What a *sicht* of cows,—of sheep," &c., S.

SICHTER (gutt.), *s.* A great quantity of small objects *seen* at once; as, a *sichter* of birds,—of *motes*, &c., Upp. Lanarks.

This seems merely a derivative from SYCHT, *s.* 3, used in the same sense.

TO SICHT, SIGHT, *v. a.* To view narrowly.] *Add*;

"At this assembly Dr. Sibbald late minister of Aberdeen, his papers which were taken frae him were revised and *sighted*; some whereof smelled of Arminianism, as they thought, and whilk they kept." Spalding, i. 315.

SICHTY, *adj.* Striking to the sight.

"The Romanis dressit furth this play in the maist solemne manner,—to mak it the mair *sichty* and glorious to the pepill." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 18. Claram spectatamque.

O.E. "*Sightly*. Visibilis. *Sightly* or staringe or glaringe. Rutilans." Prompt. Parv.

SYCHTIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane schort gown of sad cramasy velvott, lynit with quhyt taffateis, the *sychtis* with quhyt letuis." Invent. A. 1542, p. 100, 101. V. FOIRSYCHT.

SICKER, &c. *adj.* 1. Secure, firm.] *Add*;

Fraunces conjoins this term with *Safe*. "Safe and *syker*. Salvus." Prompt. Parv. *Syker* is also given as the translation of *Securus*; Ort. Vocab.

* TO SICKER, *v. a.* To make certain, to secure.

"Fix there, for its the main business; and *sicker* what you will, if the main chance be not *sickered*,

I'll not give a gray groat for you, and your religion both." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 40.

O.E. *Sikeryn* or make sure. *Assecuro*. *Securo*." Prompt. Parv.

Teut. *seker-en*, certum et securum reddere, Kiliian; Su.G. *foer-saekr-a*, to assure, to warrant.

SICKER, *adj.* Surely, certainly, Aberd.

Teut. *seker*, certè.

SICKERLY, *adv.* Give, as sense 1. Surely, S. A. Bor.

—"We ar *sikerly* enformit that a reverend fader in Christ Bischoep and the kirk of Aberden wes of ald tym and is in possession of the tende peny of all wardis, relevis," &c. Lett. Ja. II. Chart. Aberd. Fol. 62.

SICKERNES, *s.* Security.] *Add*;

It also occurs in Wiclif's Wicket.

"Now therefore pray we—that we may knowe which is the wil of God to serue him in *sicknesse* and holines, in dread of God that we may find by him the waie of blesse everlasting. So be it." P. 18.

Sicknesse is improperly expl. *truth*, on the margin. In the Gloss. to Wiclif's New Testament, it is rightly rendered "security." Here there is a reference to Luke i. 74.; *sicknesse* corresponding to "without fear" in our version.

SICKLIKE, *adj.* Of the same kind or description, S. SIC and SICKLIKE, a phrase very commonly used to express strict resemblance; but, if I mistake not, always in a bad sense, S.

If a person has been speaking unfavourably of one of a family, profession, &c., and if the question be asked, "What sort of fouk are the rest of them?" The answer will probably be; "They're just *sic* and *sicklike*; there's no ane o' them to mend anither."

This nearly resembles the A.S. idiom; *Swilce—swilce*; talis—qualis. *Swilcum* and *swilcum*, ex his et talibus. The only difference is that we add the particle noting resemblance to the last word.

SICK-LAITH, *adj.* Extremely unwilling to do any thing; as, "I'll be *sick-laith* to do't," Roxb.

In the West of S. *Sick-sorry* is used in the same sense; *q. lath* or *sorry* even to sickness.

SICKNESS, *s.* A term appropriated to a disease in sheep, the most fatal to which they are liable, otherwise called *Braxy*, S.

"*Sickness* or *Braxy*. Rev. Mr. Singers, Mr. J. Hog," &c. Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 362.

SICK-SAIR'D, *part. adj.* Satiated to loathing, *q. served* so as to be *sick* of any thing, Aberd., Ang.

At last, *sick-sair'd* o' cards an' drink,—

We judged it time to tak' a wink.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 16.

SICK-TIR'D, *adj.* Fatigued to nausea. This is more generally expressive of mental than of bodily feeling, S.

SIDS, SUDS, *s. pl.* The same with *Shillin-seeds*, *Sowen-sids*; Aberd.

SIDS, *s. pl.* The rind or integument of the kernels of gtain, detached from the kernel; Nairn, Moray.

"The rind in this detached form, is denominated

the *sides*, corruptly pronounced *sids*.—The price of a quantity of bran is equal to the price of half the same quantity of meal, such a considerable proportion of the meal adheres to the bran or *sids*." Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray, p. 184.

But *Sids* seems merely a corr. of *Seeds*.

SIDE, *adj.* 1. Long, hanging low.] *Add*;

Palsgrave explains *syde* by *longe*; B. iii. F. 95, a.

It is used in a very emphatical S. Prov., borrowed from the use of long garments—expressive of the folly of going to an extreme even in what is commendable; "It's gude to be *syde*, but no to be trailing." This evidently alludes to the primary sense of the term, as regarding vesture.

2. This term was also applied to other objects which hung low; as to hair, military habiliments, &c.

"He had nothing on his head, but *syde* red yellow hair behind, and on his haffits, which wan down to his shoulders; but his forehead was bald and bare." Pitscottie's Hist. p. 111.

"The armour wherewith they cover their bodies, —is an yron bonnet, and an habbergione, *syde* almost even to their heels." Descr. of the Kingdome of Scotlande.

3. *Side upon*, metaph. used as signifying, dealing hardly or severely with, distressful to, Aberd.; most probably from the idea of a garment, which is too long, being cumbersome and entangling to the wearer.

* **SIDE-DISH**, *s.* A cant term for a person who is invited to an entertainment, that he may play off his humour at the expense of one or more of the company, S.

"The principal amusement of the company consists in the wit of some practised punster, who has been invited chiefly with an eye to this sort of exhibition, from which circumstance he derives his own nick-name of a *side-dish*." Peter's Lett. iii. 241.

SIDE-FOR-SIDE, *adv.* Along-side, in the same line. *To gae side for side*, (*Sidie for sidie*, Dumfr.) to walk with another *pari passu*; synon. *Cheek-for-chow*. V. CHOL.

To **SIDE-LANGEL**, *v. a.* To tie the fore and hind foot of a horse together on one side, Ettr. For. V. LANGEL, *v.*

SYDESMAN, *s.* One who takes part with another, an abettor.

"Be it kend, &c. me, Thomas of Killpatrick, laird of Clouseburne, and *sydesmah* to ane honourable lord, John Lord Somervill, for all the dayes of my life; and obleidges and binds me to the said lord, be the faith of my body," &c. Memorie of the Somervills, i. 234.

Syde, as conjoined with *man*, is evidently used in the sense of Teut. *sijde* pars, factio.

SIDE STAP. When one takes a *step* towards an object that is farther down than he imagined, and in consequence has his limbs wrenched, it is in Clydes. called a *side stap*.

Not from E. *aside*, to a side; but from S. *Sids*, hanging low.

SIDY-FOR-SIDY, *adv.* On a footing with, in a line of equality; *Side for side*, Ayrs.

"Thus has our parish walked *sidy for sidy* with all the national improvements." Annals of the Parish, p. 339.

To **SIDLE**, *v. n.* To move in an oblique sort of way, like one who feels sheepish or abashed, S.

"The moment they were gone, and the door shut, our hero *sided* up to the little prim physician." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 11.

SYDLINGIS, **SIDELINS**, *adv.* 2. Obliquely.] *Add*;

It is also written *sidelin*, Galloway.

The foe advances, mutt'ring blood and death,
Their eyes flash fury; *sidelin* to the fight
They both come on; and, groaning in their might,
Make san' an' pebbles, frae the hollow earth
Fly whizzing in the air.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

SYES, *s. pl.* The herb called in E. *chives*, or *cives*, S. *Allium Schoenoprasum*, Linn.

Fr. *sive*, *cive*. O.E. "*Cyues*, herbe." Prompt. Parv.

* **SIEVE**, *s.* To milk one's cow in a sieve, to lose one's labour, to return *re infecta*, a proverbial phrase, S.

He ance thoct o' turnin', tho' sair it might grieve,
But that wad been milkin' his cow in a sieve.

Picken's Poems, ii. 135.

SIEVE and **SHEERS**, a mode of divination. V. RIDDLE.

SYFF, *s.* A sieve. In S. it is generally pron. q. *siv*.

Que quidem Cana de frumento, super fundum dictarum terrarum crescenti bene, et sufficienter cum cribro et tiretantro, vulgariter loquendo *syff* and *ridyl*, cribrasato, mundato, et debite depurato, prout et quemadmodum frumentum quod defertur communi foro vendendum, preparatur et mundatur Abbati et conventui predicta. Regist. Scon. p. 92. Macfarl. MS.

O.E. *sife*, A.S. *syfe*, Alem. *sef*, Belg. *sif*, id.

SIGH (gutt.), *s.* A seer, one who pretends to predict future events, Roxb.

It is said to occur in this sense in a MS. of the reign of James V. in the Advocate's Library.

It seems to be Celtic; Gael. Ir. *sighe*, a fairy or hobgoblin; *leannan sighe*, a familiar spirit; *sighe*, spiritual, belonging to spirits.

To **SIGHT**, *v. a.* To inspect accurately, to scrutinize, S.

To **SYILL**, *v. a.* To ceil. V. **SILE**, *v.*

SYKARIS. R. *synkaris*, i. e. his who sinks or cuts.

—"He gevand to the kingis grace fre of ilk punde of cunyeit money xx schillingis, except the war-danis fe, the sayaris fe, and the *sykaris* of the irlis fee," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 317. V. SAYAR.

SIKE, **SYIK**, **SYK**, *s.* After—A. Bor. *sick*, *sike*, a small stream or rill,—Insert;

Lancash. *sike*, a gutter.

2. A marshy bottom with a small stream in it.

This sense of *syke* is still retained, S.B.

The swankies lap thro' mire and *syke*.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 123.

SIXIE, *adj.* Full of rills, commonly dry in summer, Clydes.

SYKKIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps sacks.

"To deliuer ij sal^t treis [barrels for holding salmon] and ij *sykkis* within xv daie." *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16, p. 377.

SILDER, *s.* Silver, Ang., Perth. *Add*;

Our gudewife was maistly dien,—

Growlin' ay for want o' *silder*,

Kickin' baith the dogs an' childer.

Duff's Poems, p. 36.

TO SILE, **SYLE**, *v. a.* 1. To hide, to conceal.] *Add*;

3. To ceil, to cover with a ceiling. "To *syll* the kirk;"—*syllied*, ceiled; *Aberd. Reg.*

But most probably it is from Fr. *cil-er*, *cill-er*, (a term used in hawking,) to sow up the eyelids; O.E. *cele*. "I *cele* a hauke or a pigyon, or any other foule or byrde, whan I sowe vp their eyes for caryage or otherwyse;" *Jé cele*." *Palsgr. B. iii. F. 184, a.*

TO SILE, **SYLE**, *v. a.* To strain.] *Add*;

"The bonny winding and gentle Nith canna call a single fin its ain,—they *syle* its current through the herring nets 'tween Yule and Yule." *Blackw. Mag.* May 1820, p. 169.

SILE, **SYLE**, *s.* A large beam, one end of which is placed on the wall, and the other pinned or nailed to another beam, of the same description, resting on the opposite wall, for the purpose of supporting the roof. These are denominated a *pair o' siles*, *Ayrs.*, *Roxb.*

Two transverse beams go from the one *sile-blade* to the other, to prevent the *siles* from being pressed down by the superincumbent load, which would soon make the walls *skail*, that is, jut outwards. The lower beam is called a *jeest*, or *joist*; the one above that a *bawk*; and sometimes a third is added, called a *wee-bawk*. The operation of joining the beams together, which is a work of considerable nicety, is called *knittin' the siles*, *S.O.* *Cupples*, *synon.*

"The roof was formed of strong cupples termed *syles*, set up 8 or 10 feet distant from each other." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.* p. 114.

When ye the juice o' earth did tippie,

Ye didna ken but *syle* o' kippie,

Or stock to some auld wife's lint-ripple,

Might be your fate.

A. Scott's Poems 1805, p. 22.

SILE-BLADE, *s.* One of the upright beams of a *sile*, *S.O.*

Sile is obviously the same with A.S. *syl*, *syle*, *syll*, *basis*, *fulcimentum*, *postis*, *columna*, E. *sill*. The only sense in which the E. word is used, is as denoting "the timber or stone at the foot of a door," *Johns. Su.G.* *syll* denotes the foundation of any thing; Isl. *sill-ur*, *tigni procères*, *latus jungentes*; expl. in Dan. "the *bauks* or beams of a house, which lie along upon the walls;" *Haldorson*. Isl. *sula* signifies a pillar. *Seren.* views Moes.G. *sul-jan*, *fundare*, as the root. Lat. *sol-um* is undoubtedly a cognate term.

SYLERIN, *s.* The ceiling.

"Yow may sie, in the cathedrall church of Aberdein, the noblemen of Scotland ranked in order vp on the *sylerin* of the roof of the bodie of the church,

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wher the Earle of Southerland is placed befor Crawford." *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* p. 55.

This has some resemblance of Teut. *solderinghe*, Belg. *zoldering*, the ceiling.

* **SILL**, *s.* A beam lying on the ground-floor, Dumfr. Such beams are also called *Sleepers*, *S.*

Sill, as used in this sense, is retained in E. *ground-sel*. V. *SILE*.

SILLABE, *s.* A syllable, *S.] Add*;

A.S. *sillabe*, *syllaba*; C.B. *silleb*, id.

TO SYLLAB, *v. a.* To divide into syllables, *S.*

C.B. *silleb-u*, to syllabize, to form the elements of speech.

SILLAR SAWNIES, "periwinkles, common shells on shores;" *Gall. Encyc.*; apparently denominated from their *silvery* gloss.

SILLAR SHAKLE, the name of a plant, *Gall.*

The *sillar shakle* wags its pow

Upon the brae, my deary;

The zephyr, round the wunnelstrae,

Is whistling never weary.

Auld Sang, Gall. Encycl.

Viewed as the *Briza media*, or *Silvery cow-quakes*.

SILLER, *s.* 2. Money in general.] *Add*;

"He couldna take care o' the *siller* when he had gotten it neither, but flang it a' into yon idle queen's lap at Edinburgh—but light come light gane." *Waverley*, iii. 273.

I have met with the word in this form, as used by Beaumont and Fletcher; but whether merely *metri causa*, or as a provincial corruption, I cannot determine.

He that your writings, pack'd to every pillar,

Promis'd promotion to, and store of *siller*,

That very man I set before your Grace. P. 2820.

SILLER, *adj.* Of or belonging to money, *S.*

"This noble marquis—straitly commanded none of his ground, friends nor followers, men, tenants, and servants, that they should not answer nor obey men or arms, taxations or loans, *siller* excises, or any other impositions whatsoever." *Spald.* ii. 150.

SILLERIE, *adj.* Rich in money, *Lanarks.*

SILLERIENESS, *s.* Richness in regard to money, *ib.*

SILLERLESS, **SILVERLESS**, *adj.* Destitute of money. *S.*

"A *silverless* man goes fast through the market,"

S. Prov. "Because he does not stay to cheapen or buy." *Kelly*, p. 10.

"Ye maunna gang this wilfu' gate *sillerless*, come o't what like." *Heart M. Loth.* iii. 28.

SILLER-MARRIAGE, *s.* The same with *Penny-Brydal*, *Aberd.*

SILLY, *adj.* 1. Lean, meagre.] *Insert*, as sense

3. Expressive of constitutional or accidental debility of body, *S.*

"The master of Forbes's regiment was—discharged and disbanded by the committee of estates (not without the Earl Marischal's procuring in some measure), because they were but *silly* poor bodies, burdensome to the country, and not fit for soldiers." *Spalding*, i. 291. Here *add*;—A *silly* bairn, &c. *Lancash. seely*, "weak in body;" *T. Bobbins*.

5. In the same sense as E. *poor*, &c.] *Add*;

SIELY MAN, an expression of kindness and com-

passion, like E. *poor fellow*, Roxb. *Sairy Man*, synon. V. SARY.

6. Timid, spiritless, pusillanimous, S.

"Mariachal—commanded the baillies to take out of their town 20 soldiers,—with eight score pounds in money for their forty days of loan; whilk for plain fear they were forced to do, being poor *silly* bodies." Spalding, i. 241.

7. Fatuous.] *Add*;—Lanc. "*seely*, empty-headed."

"Davie's no sae *silly* as folks tak him for, Mr. Waverley; he wadna hae brought you here unless he had kend ye was a friend to his honour." Waverley, iii. 237.

"Davie's no just like other folk, puir fallow; but he's no sae *silly* as folk tak him for." Ibid. iii. 239.

8. Good, worthy; a sense peculiar to Liddesdale. SILLY WYCHTIS, a designation given to the Fairies.

V. *Seily*, under SEILE.

SILLY-WISE, *adj.* Debilitated in some degree, whether corporeally or mentally, S.

"He's just quite *silly-wise*,—he just lies there smotterin awa." Inheritance, ii. 319.

SILLIK, *s.* The fry of the coal-fish.] *Add*;

I am informed that in Gael. *shialac* has the same meaning. This, however, may be merely the Gael. pronunciation of a word radically Gothic.

SILLIK, *adj.* Such, similar, Aberd. Reg.; from *sua* and *like*.

SILLIST, *adj.* Expl. "laying aside work in the mean time," Perth.

Moes. G. *sill-an* notat tranquillum esse. *Sele*, in some parts of Sweden, denotes the still motion of water, when its force is broken by interposing rocks. V. *Sele*, Ihre.

SILLUB, *s.* A potion, a decoction of herbs.

—Whom fra sho hes resavit a buike

For ony herb scho likis to luik;

It will instruct hir how to tak it;

In sawia and *sillubs* how to mak it.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 321.

This seems originally the same with E. *sillabub*, concerning the origin of which a variety of conjectures are given by Skinner, but none of them satisfactory.

SYMER, SIMMER, *s.* Summer.] *Add*;

Simmer is still the vulgar pronunciation of some counties, S., especially in the west and south.

It's no its loud roar on the wintry win' swellin'.

It's no the cauld blast brings the tears i' my e'e;

For, O gin I saw but my bonny Scots callan'

The dark days o' winter war' *simmer* to me.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 167.

Ae *simmer's* morning, wi' the sun,

The Sev'n Trades there

Forgather'd— *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 9.

To SIMMER and WINTER, 1. To harp on the same string; or, to be very minute and prolix in narration, as referring to language, S.

"No to *summer and winter* mare about it, ye'll just make a clean surrender o' the debateable goods over and intil our custody, for fear o' complaints." Rothelam, i. 237.

2. To spend much time in forming a plan, to ponder, to ruminate, S.

"Let none think that these are new flights, or flowing from prejudice and passion; but these have

been my views and digested thoughts, that I have *summer'd and winter'd* these many years, according as they have come to pass." Walker's Peden, p. 22.

"We couldna think of a better way to fling the gear in his gate, though we *simmer'd* it and *winter'd* it e'er sae lang." Antiquary, iii. 323.

3. Permanently to adhere to.

"They—care not whether Joseph die in the stocks or not, or whether Zion sinke or swimme; because whatever they had of religion, it was never their mind both to *summer and winter* Jesus Christ." Rutherford's Sermon before H. of Commons, Jan. 1643, printed in London, 1644.

SIMMER-LIFT, *s.* The summer-sky, Ayrs.

An' if the *simmer-lift* hauds clear,

Gin July I'se be wi' you.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 87.

SIMMERSCALES, *s. pl.* The scales which rise on the top of beer, in *summer*, when it begins to grow sour, S.

To SIMMERSCALE, *v. n.* Applied to beer when it casts up these scales, S.

SIMILABLE, *adj.* Like, similar.

"That the said erle sall content & pay to the said abbot and convent the soume of fourty schillingis for a yeris profitis & cornes of the said croft, takin vp & intromettit with be the said erle, as wes in *similable* wise previt before the lordis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 305. Id. p. 361, col. 1.

SYMION-BRODIE, *s.* Expl. "a toy for children; a cross stick;" Gall. Encycl.

If the name has not been originally that of a tradesman who made such toys, the latter part of the word may be from *Brod*, a board. Teut. *simmen* signifies camous or crooked.

SIMMER, SYMMER, *s.* 1. The principal beam in the roof of a building, S. *Summer*, E.

2. One of the supports laid across a kiln, formerly made of wood, now pretty generally of cast metal, with notches in them for receiving the ribs, on which the grain is spread for being kiln-dried; a hair cloth, or fine covering of wire being interposed between the ribs and the grain, Loth.

"The whole rooffe and *symmers* of that said kill were consumed, and only about 3 bolls oatts saffe, which were likewise ill spoilt." Lamont's Diary, p. 179.

Trabs *summaria*, Skinner. V. SHIMNER.

SIMMONS, SYMMONS, *s. pl.* Ropes made of heath, &c.] *Add*;

"These [the *divots*] are secured on the houses with ropes made of heath, or straw (provincially *simmons*)." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 27.

SEMPILL, SEMPILL, &c. *adj.* *Add*;

6. Mere; *sempill avail*, the bare value, excluding the idea of any overplus.

—"That the haill iniureis and attemptatis committit of befoir, and speciallie sen the conclusioun of the first abstinence to the tyme thairof, suld be reparit to the *sempill avail*." Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 113.

It is also used to denote the exclusion of any thing in addition to that which is mentioned.

"And ordanis lettres of horning vpoun ane *simple* charge of ten dayes poynding and all vther executioun neidfull the ane bot preiudice of the vther." Acts Ja. VI. 1592. Ibid. p. 594.

Simple is still used in the sense of sole, Dumafr., and *simply* for solely.

To *SIMULAT*, *v. a.* To dissemble, to hide under false pretences; Lat. *simul-are*.

"He—ay sensyne hes *simulat*, hid, concealit the samyn in maist treasounable and secrete maner." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 305.

SIMULATE, *part. adj.* 1. Pretended, fictitious, although having the appearance of legal authority; Lat. *simulat-us*.

"The said James maid & constitute the forsaidis Maister Jhone Chesholme, &c. his pretendit, fenyeit, & *simulate* assignais;—& causit the forsaidis pretendit assignais to renunce the said pretendit, fenyeit & *simulate* assignatioun, & resing [resign] the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 354.

"—Ordanis that the saidis fraudfull and *simulat* dispositionis of escheatis—sall nocht serue to nurische and sustene the saidis tratouris and rebellis in thair contempt and rebelloun." Ibid. A. 1592, p. 575.

2. Dissembling, not sincere.
"But the moderator desired his grace to forbear to dissolve the assembly, in *simulate* manner, and withal to hear their answers to his protestation, whereof it appears they were well enough acquainted." Spalding, i. 90. This *adj.* is used by old Bale.

SIMULATLIK, *adv.* Under false pretences, hypocritically.
"Persons convict of standand rebellis for treason—commounlie hes the fruitioun of thair guidis;—and that vnder pretenas and cullour of fraudfull dispositionis or assignatiounis maid by thame selfis, or giftis of thair escheatis *simulatlie* purchest," &c. Acts 1592, ubi sup.

"They desire the duke and his brother the earl of Lanerk,—to swear and subscribe the covenant, whilk they both *simulately* refused." Spalding, ii. 122.

SIN, *s.* The sun, S.

—The *Sin* frae Thetis' lap,
Out owre the knows is blinkan.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 49.

SINNY, *adj.* Of, or belonging to the sun, S.

Life's just a wee bit *sinny* beek
That bright, an' brighter waxes, &c.

Ibid. p. 88.

SINWART, *adv.* Towards the sun, Ayra.

Near me was plac't a skepp o' bees,—

Wadg't in atween twa willow trees,

An' airtan to the *sinwart*. Ibid. p. 125.

SINACLE, *s.* "A grain, a small quantity;" Shirr. Gl., S.B.] *Add*;

It had occurred to me that the sense here given could not well apply to the phrase "a *sinacle* of life;" and that it must signify a vestige. This, indeed, appears to be the primary meaning of the term; as it is undoubtedly from Fr. *sinacle*, a sign, mark, or character, and this again from Lat. *signaculum*, a seal, or the mark of a seal. "Never a *sinacle* of life" must therefore properly mean, "not a sign" or "vestige of life."

* *SINCERE*, *adj.* Grave, apparently serious, Berwicks.

To *SYND*, *SIND*, *SEIN*, *v. a.* 1. To wash slightly, S.] *Add*;

O busk yir locks trigly, an' kilt up your coaties,
An' dry up that tearie, and *synd* yir face clean.

Tarras's Poems, p. 124.

2. Metaph. transferred to the swallowing of liquids, S.] *Add*;

Hail, nappy fraithin! on a day
Whan Phœbus glints sae brisk in May,
Or June, whan cockin o' the hay,
Ye *synd* the wizzen. Ibid. p. 136.

"Ye maun gang ower and meet the carle ministers yonder the morn, for they will want to do your job, and *synd* it down with usquebaugh doubtless—they seldom mak dry wark in this kintra." Heart M. Loth. iv. 153.

—That ye may ne'er be scant o' brass,
To *synd* the spark that's i' yer hause, &c.
To a Blacksmith, Turnbull's Poet. Ess. p. 190.

—My graybeard stout—
For *syning* down, it's unco rare,
The bitter wagang o' ilk care.

Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 101.

In the same sense one is said to *Synd* one's Mouth, S.

"Surely there is nae noble lord that will presume to say, that I, wha hae complied wi' a' compliances, tane all manner of tests, abjured all that was to be abjured, and sworn a' that was to be sworn, for these thirty years bypast—shouldna hae something now and then to *synde* my mouth wi' after sic drouthy wark." Bride of Lammermoor, i. 136.

3. To *SYND*, or *SYNDE* up *Cloise*, to wash them up, or to rinse them in cold water, in order to take out the soap, previously to their being hung up, or spread out for being dried, S.

"Ye'll—only hae to carry the tae end o' the handbarrow to the water, wait till I *sinde* up the sarks, an' help me hame wi' them again." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 161.

SYND, *SYNE*, *s.* A slight ablution, S.] *Add*;

I never fash to view my face
Reflected in a keeking-glass,
But Sunday morns, when time I find
To gie my face and hands a *synd*,
I see my face reflected in
The water, kything wan and thin.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

SYNDINGS, *s. pl.* Slope; properly what has been employed in giving a slight washing to dishes, S.

"Maybe ye think we have the fashion of the table-dot,—where a' the bits of vinegar cruets are put awa' into an awmry, as they tell me, and ilk ane wi' the bit dribbles of *syndings* in it, and a paper about the neck o't, to shew which of the customers is aught it." St. Ronan, i. 44.

SYNDE, *adv.* Afterwards; used for *Syne*.

The spirit said, Think on the rich man,
Quhilk all tyme in his lustis ran;
Body and saull he loissit than,
And *synde* was buryit into hell,
As Jesus Christ het said him sell.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 26, 26.

This orthography corresponds with Teut. *sind*.
V. SYNE.

SYNETEEN, *adj.* Seventeen, S.B.

* To SING. *Neither sing nor say*, a proverbial phrase, signifying that the person to whom it is applied is quite unfit for the business which he has undertaken.

Ramsay employs it to express total disqualification for making love, from bluntness and sheepishness.

He faulds his owrlay down his breast with care,
And few gangs trigger to the kirk or fair:

For a' that, he can *neither sing nor say*,

Except, *How d'ye?*—or, *There's a bonny day*.

Gentle Shepherd, Act I. sc. 2.

It must be of considerable antiquity, as it is used by the Abbot of Corsraguell; and, from the mode of its application may be supposed to have had an ecclesiastical origin, as denoting that one was quite unfit for any office in the church, whether as a *chorister*, or as a *preacher*.

"And quhen they have gottin the benefice, gyf they have ane brother, or ane sone, ye [yea] suppose he can *noddle sing nor say*, norisheit in vice all his dayis, fra hand he sall be montit on ane mule, with ane syde gown and ane round bonett, and then it is questioun quhether he or his mule knawis best to do his office. Perchance Balaames asse knew mair nor thay baith." Comp. Tractine, Keith's Hist. App. p. 202.

I find this view of the origin of the phrase confirmed by a passage in a coeval poetical work, which sets the matter still in a clearer light, as referring to the *Ave Marias* and other services of the church of Rome.

Sum maumlit *Aucis*, sum raknit creid[i]s,

Sum makes goddis of their beidis

Quhiik wot not what they *sing nor say*:

Alace, this is an wrangous way.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 163.

To SING DUMB, *v. n.* To become totally silent, S. She's now in her sweet bloom, has blood and charms Of too much value for a shepherd's arms: None know'st but me;—and if the morn were come, I'll tell them tales will gar them all *sing dumb*.

Ramsay's Gent. Shepherd, A. II. sc. 4.

Young primpin Jean, wi' cuttie speen,

*Sings dum' to bake the bannocks.**

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

* "She that undertakes the baking of them must remain *speechless* till they are finished." N. *ibid*.

This is an idiom which I have not remarked in any other language. Could it originate from the dumb mummary in the consecration of the mass, when the priest either changes his chant into mere muttering, or becomes entirely silent? Du Cange has observed that L.B. *canere* is used—*de tacita consecratione missae*.

As the Swedes use the phrase, *tigande maessa*, in the sense of *missa tacita*, vel *quae submissa voce recitabatur*, Loccenius has observed, that "according to the statutes of the ancient church, it was accounted a profanation to pronounce the words of consecration with an audible voice." Not. ad Leg. Westrogoth. c. 13.

It is by no means unlikely that this absurd mode of worship might give occasion to the phraseology, especially after the dawn of the Reformation. For this dumb shew was a special subject of ridicule with our ancestors. Hence, speaking of the breaden God, they thus address his votaries:

Why are ye sa vnnaturall

To take him in your teeth and sla him?

Tripartit and deuided him

At your *dumb dress*:

But God knawes how ye gydit him,

Mumling your Messe.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 198.

To SING, *v. a.* To singe, S.] *Add*;

Under this word we may notice a singular ordinance of the town-council of Aberdeen, evidently intended as a purification from the Pest.

"The bailieis licent hir to retorne to hir housis in the towne, quhar sche duellit-afor on this conditioun following, that is to say, sche causand *sing* the said housis with ane turf of hedder, and thaireftir keipand hir cloiss thairintill for viij dais thaireftir." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1543-5, V. 18.

SINGIN-E'EN, *s.* The last night of the year, Fife.] *Add* to definition;—This is the name by which children in Angus most generally characterize what is elsewhere called *Hogmanay*.

* SINGLE, *adj.* A single letter, a small, not a capital, letter. The single catechis, the Assembly's Shorter Catechism; either as distinguished from one that contains the scripture-proofs extended, or from the Larger Catechism, S.B.

SINGLE-HORSE-TREE, *s.* A *swingle-tree* or stretcher of a plough by which one horse draws, Roxb.; *Ac-horse-tree* synon., Clydes.

"The plough is drawn by a strong stretcher commonly called a two-horse-tree, with an iron staple in the middle, and a hook to go into one of the holes of the bridle, and with two iron ends, in each of which there is a hole to receive a smaller hook coming from the middle of two lesser stretchers, or *single-horse-trees*, to whose extremities the ropes were formerly tied, and now the chains are fastened, which reach from both sides of the collars of two horses placed abreast." *Agr. Surv. Roxb.* p. 50, 51.

SINGLE-STICK, *s.* Cudgelling, South and West of S.

—"Why don't you take good cudgels and settle it?"—We tried that three times already—that's twice on the land and ance at Lockerbye fair.—But I dinna ken—we're baith gay good at *single-stick*, and it could na weel be judged." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 275.

SINILE, *adv.* Seldom, S.O. V. SEINDILL.

He faught, but *sinile* met wi' scars,

For they were only wordy wars.

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 200.

SYNING-GLASS, *s.* A looking-glass or mirror, Roxb.

Su.G. *syn* inspectio, *syn-a* inspicere; Isl. *syn-ax* videre; Dan. *syn-cr*, id., *sync* a view, a sight.

SINK, *s.* A place where the superabundant moisture stagnates in the ground, *Aberd.*

"This kind of grain is found to answer very well when there is only a quantity of superabundant moisture, provincially a *sink*, without any fountain of running water." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 425.

Su.G. *sank* paludosus, from *saenk-a* mergere.

SINK, *s.* The pit of a mine, S.

"In those ages, when scanty yielding mines could afford a profit, it would appear that gold was searched for in the rivulets of Megget, and that silver was obtained from mines near the village of Linton, where remaining vestiges of old *sinks*, or pits, still retain the name of Silverholes." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 22.

To SINK, *v. a.* To cut the die used for striking money. Hence,

SINKER, *s.* The person employed in cutting dies.

"His Maestie ordanis—the generall Mr. cunyeour, *sinkar*, &c. to proceed in workeing and *sinking* of the irlis, and making, forgeing, prenting, and outputting of the said money." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, IV. 48, 49.

SINNIE-FYNNIE, *s.* The Black Guillemot, Colymbus Grylle, Linn., Mearns.

As this bird "may be seen fishing—even in the very worst weather in winter," (V. Barry's Orkn. p. 305.) *Sinnie* may be from Gael. *sian* storm. *Fisiche* signifies jet.

SINNON, *s.* A sinew, Lanarks. V. SENON.

SYOUR, *s.* Apparently a scion, a tender shoot.

"The designation of the person performer, is by two titles. 1. That lion of the tribe of Juda. 2. That root or *syour* of Dauid.—Hee is the root or *syour* of Dauid, by Juda and Dauid to shew the true Messias promised of their seed." Forbes on Revel. p. 23.

To SIPE, SEIP, *v. n.* To ooze, &c.] *Add*;

2. To let out any liquid, not to hold in; used of a leaky vessel, S.

"A sinner is like a *seiping* dish, a dish that runneth out," &c. Memoirs of Magopico.

"She wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, but that canna hinder the bluid *seiping* through." Heart M. Loth. ii. 116.

To SIPE, SYPE, *v. a.* To distil, to shed, S.B.

But Tammy Norie thought nae sin

To come o'er him wi' a snype,

Levell'd his nose flat wi' his chin,

And gart his swall'd een *sype*

Sawt tears that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

SEIPAGE, *s.* Leakage, S.B.

SEIPIN, *part. adj.* Very wet, dropping wet, S.

SIPE, SYPE, *s.* 1. A slight spring of water, Perth.

2. The moisture which comes from any wet substance.

"Gif thair be any persounis that settis furth under the yeird the *sype* of thair bark cobill, the draff of their lit, malt cobill, or lime-pot, or any *sype* of kitching, to the King's water or well, throw the quhill the King's lieges may oft-times tak skaith, the perrel not being knawin to thame in dew time." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract. p. 588.

3. A dreg of any liquid remaining, Dumfr.

Teut. *sype* cloaca. V. SIPE, *v.*

SYPLE, *s.* "A saucy, big-bellied person;" Gall. Enc.

Belg. *sypl-en* signifies to drop; Teut. *sijfel-en*,

to whistle; Isl. *swéift-a*, to be wheeled about. But as the definition includes ideas so little connected, it is scarcely possible to form any probable conjecture as to the origin. C.B. *syplawl* might seem to correspond with the latter idea, as it signifies "tending to heap together," from *syplaw* acervare.

SIPLIN, SIPLYNE, *s.* A young tree; as a *birk-siplin*, a young birch, Selkirks.; corr. from E. *sapling*.

Doug. uses this word; but it would seem as synon. with bark.

—Skars this sentence prentis in his mynde,
His douchter for to clois wythin the rynde,
And stalwart *sipplyne* or bark of cork tree.

Virg. 383. 37.

To SIPPLE, *v. n.* To sip, S.; nearly synon. with E. *tipple*, and S. *sirple*.

"The bodie got sic a trick of *sippling* and tippling wi' the baillies and deacons when they met (which was amaisit ilka night) concerning the common gude o' that burgh, that he couldna weel sleep without it." Antiquary, i. 201, 202.

Apparently a dimin. from the E. *v.* to Sip.

To SIRDOUN, *v. n.* To emit a plaintive cry or wail, as some birds do, Renfrews.

SIRDOUN, *s.* A cry of this kind, ibid.

Perhaps from Fr. *sourdine*, a kind of hoarse or low-sounding trumpet.

SIRKEN, *adj.* Tender of one's flesh, S.] *Add*;
2. Tender of one's credit; as, "Ye needna be sae *sirken* to pay juist now;" or, "Ye're ay very *sirken*," Clydes.

Gael. *seirgne* sickly; or perhaps rather *seirc* affection, *seircin* a darling, one who is beloved. *Seirc* must be radically the same with C.B. *syrc*, desire, affection, love, *syrc-a* to fill with desire. *Sirken* might thus be originally applied to one filled with self-love.

SIRS, *interj.* 1. A common mode of address to a number of persons, although of both sexes; often pron. *q.* *Sirce*, S.

2. *O sirs!* an exclamation expressive of pain, or astonishment, S.

SISE, SYSS, *s.* Doom, judgement.] *Add*;

Mortone, sayis he, the lawis hes slaine him,

And Gowrie hes gottin a condigne *syse*,

Conforming to his interpryse.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 325.

SYSE-, SYSS-ROLE, *s.* A duty exacted at some harbours.

"Tolles, customes, *syse bolles*, port harberie, office of water bailliarie," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 94.

Perhaps from Teut. *assijse*, vectigal; *q.* *assise-boll*, or "boll paid as duty." L.B. *sis-a*, Hisp. *sis-a*, tributum.

SYISSTRIE, *s.* Apparently the measure used for the boll, *tree* S. signifying a barrel.

—"To apply to the use of the said brucht with the syiss boll and *syistrie*." Acts Cha. I. ut sup. p. 627.

To SIST one's self, *v. a.* 2. To—take a place, as at the bar of a court, &c.] *Add*;

"It fell to be argued, where a prisoner in the messenger's hands grants a bond of presentation, with a cautioner, to *sist himself* such a day, or else pay the debt; if it be sufficient to exoner the cautioner, to alledge that none for the creditor or messenger appeared at the diet prefixed, to accept or require the prisoner," &c. Fountainhall, i. 680.

"The Convention ordanit maissers to passe & charge the said erle of Carnwath to come & *sist* his persone presentlie with all diligence befor the convention, as he will be answerable." Acts Cha. I. Vol. VI. p. 5.

To *SIST*, v. n. To stop, not to go farther.

"Then were those who loved peace filled with hope that our troubles were ended; but that was soon ended by an accident which—imported that the covenanters meant not to *sist* there." Guthry's Mem. p. 60.

SISTER-BAIRN, s. A sister's child; used to denote the relation of a cousin. V. *BROTHER-BAIRN*.

"I said to the Chancellor, I was a gentleman that had blood relations to his relations, the Earl of Mar's mother and I being *sister-bairns*." Ja. Skeen's Interrog. Cloud of Witnesses, p. 95, Ed. 1720.

A.S. *sweoster-bearn*, sororis filius, nepos; Lye. "*Sweoster-bearna*, nepotes, sororini. Sisters children, nephewes or nieces;" Somner.

SISTER-PART, s. The portion of a daughter, Shetl.

"Although the udallers divided their land among all their children, yet the portions were not equal, the son got two merks and the daughter one; hence the *sister part*, a common proverb in Zetland to this day." Edmonstone's Zetl. i. 129.

* To *SIT*, v. a. To sit a charge or summons, not to regard it, to disobey it.

"There came orders frae the Green Table about this time to Aberdeen, charging them to transport their 12 pieces of ordnance to Montrose, for certain causes, whilk the town thought hardly off;—so they *sat* this charge, and nothing followed thereupon." Spalding's Troubles, i. 150; i. e. they did not *sit* to obey.

To *SIT*, v. n.] *Add*, as sense

4. To continue to inhabit the same house which one has possessed for some time before; as opposed to removing to another, S. Thus the question is asked, *Do you sit, or flit?*

A.S. *sitt-an*, habitare, manere.

5. To *SIT down*, to take hold of the lungs: Hence the phrase, *A sitten down cauld*, a cold or catarrh, which has fallen down, q. taken a seat upon the lungs, and cannot easily be removed, S. It is sometimes pron. *sutten down*.

"It was first a *sutten doon cauld*, and noo he's fa'n in till a sort o' a dwinin like, an' atweel I dinna think he'll e'er get the better o't." Inheritance, i. 38.

6. To *SIT to*, v. n. To adhere to the pot, S. *SITTEN on*, part. adj. Broth or soup, which has been boiled too long, especially when burnt in the pot, is said to be *sitten on*, Roxb. Also *set-on*, *settin-on*.

To *SIT ILL* to one's MEAT, to be ill fed.

"Nothing makes a man sooner old like, than *sit*

ting ill to his meat," S. Prov.; "*To sit ill to one's Meat* in Scotch, is to be ill kept." Kelly, p. 264, 265.

The allusion seems to be to one being so ill seated at table, that he cannot reach the food set before him. To *SIT on one's own coat tail*, to act in a way prejudicial to one's own interest, S.

Bot als gude he had *sittin* idle,
As there ower land to leid his brydle,
Considering what reward he gatt,
Still on his owne cott tail he sall.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 329.

To *SIT still*, v. n. To continue to reside in the same house, or on the same farm as before.

"Ane tenant beand warnit be his master at Whitsunday to flit—and thairefter thoillit—to *sit still* and remane to ane certane day, may lauchfullie be put forth," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 458.

To *SIT up*, v. a. To become careless in regard to a religious profession or duties, S.

"Even professors *sat up*, shirped away, and cryned into a shadow, as to all fervour for the cause." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 146. V. *UPATTEN*.

SITE, SYTE, s. 1. Sorrow, grief, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Anxious care, Dumfr.

3. Suffering, punishment.] *Add*;

Ross had used this term in his first Edit., though *stye* was afterwards substituted.

We'll a' be missing, I'll get a' the wyte,

And me my lane be maid to bear the *stye*. P. 50.

SITFAST, s. Creeping Crowfoot, Ranunculus Repens, Linn., Lanarks. V. *SITSICKER*.

This name is sometimes applied also to the Rest-harrow, Ononis arvensis.

SITFAST, s. A large stone fast in the earth, Berwicks.

"In many situations of this county improvable land is, or has lately been, much encumbered by such stones. These are sometimes large nodules or irregularly shaped masses, of whin, trap, basalt, or granite, either appearing above the surface or discovered by the plough, and are called *sifasts*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 380.

"Some are even of many hundred weights, and are called *sifasts*." Ibid. p. 35.

SITH, adv. Used in the same sense with *Sithens*, although, Dumfr.

SITHE, SYITH, s. 1. Satisfaction, gratification.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Atonement, compensation.

Ye Edomites idoll, with threesfall croune,
The crop and rute of pride and tyrannye;
Ye Ismalites, with scarlat hat and gowne,
Your bludie boist na syth can satisfie.

Psal. lxxxiii. Poems 16th Cent. p. 97.

This word had been used in O.E. though I have met with one example only.

"Makyn a *sythe*. Satisfacio." Prompt. Parv.

To *SYTHE*, v. a. To strain any liquid, Lanarks. *Sey*, *Sile*, synon.; from the same origin as *SEY*, q. v.

SITHENS. 2. Since, seeing.] *Add*;

"Now *sithens* our forefathers, which lived most iust, could not be made iust in the deedes of the lawe;—of necessitie we are compelled to seeke the iustice

of a christian man, without all lawe or workes of the lawe." H. Balnaues's Confession, p. 69.

SITHE-SNED, s. The shaft or long pole in which the blade of a *sithe* is fixed, Loth., Teviotd., Mearns.

"*Snedd, snelhe*, handle, as of a scythe;" Gl. Sibb. This is purely an A.S. word; *snaed*, falcis ansa, "the handle or staffe of a sythe;" Somner. From the signification of all the similar terms, one might rather suppose that it should have denoted the blade, as being that which *snids* or cuts. Isl. *snid* signifies obliquitas; whence, as would seem, *snidill*, falx putatoria.

SITHE-STRAIK, s. A piece of hard wood overlaid with tallow, mixed with flinty sand, used for sharpening a *sithe*, Teviotd.

Denominated from the act of stroking, A.S. *strac-an*.

SYTHOLL, s. An instrument of music. V. CITHOLIS.

SIT-HOUSE, s. A place of habitation, as distinguished from a house appropriated to some other purpose; as a barn, cow-house, &c.; Loth., Fife.

"What should be the form of a *sit-house*, barn, bire, stable, with corn and kitchen yards?" Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 437.

From A.S. *sitt-an* habitare, manere, and *hus domus*. In the same manner is formed A.S. *burh-sittende*, the inhabitant of a burgh; *land-sittende*, &c. *Sit-house* thus seems equivalent to *dwelling-house*.

SITSICKER, s. Upright Meadow Crowfoot. *Ranunculus acris*, Upp. Clydes., Mearns. This name is given to the *R. arvensis*, Stirlings. It is denominated from the difficulty of eradicating it.

"The *ranunculus arvensis*, crowfoot, or *sit-sicker*, as it is here called, is very common, very hurtful, and very difficult to extirpate." Ag. Surv. Stirl. p. 131.

SITTERINGIS, s. pl.

"A hingar of a belt of knoppis of *sitteringis*, containing sex in everie knop, and fiftene in nowmer, with fourtene knoppis of perll betuix everie knop containing foure perll, ane perll wanting of the haill." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 290.

This appears to denote stones of a citron, or pale-yellow colour, Fr. *citrin*, id. It is evident from the Dict. Trev. that this designation is still given in France to certain crystals, perhaps of that straw-colour which we call *Cairngorms*. *Citrin*, espèce de crystal qui est ainsi appelé à cause de sa couleur citrine. *Crystallus citrina*.

SITTIE-FITTIE, s. The seed-bird called Lady-bird, Ettr. For.

SITTREL, adj. Peevish, discontented, Perth.

SIV, s. The common pronunciation of the E. word *Sieve* in some parts of S.

O.E. *Syffe*. Cribrum. Cribellum." Prompt. Parv. **SYVER, SIVER, s.** 1. A covered drain, S.] *Add*; 2. It sometimes denotes a gutter, S.

"He frequently rode up and down the street as far as the Luckenbooths, and the Abbey's sanctuary river." R. Gilhaize, i. 183.

RUMBLING SYVER.] Add;

"*Rumblingsires*, small sewers filled with little stones;" Gall. Encycl.

SYVEWARM, s. R. *Syvevarin*.] *Insert*, after l. 14.;

"The 22 day his Lordship wrote to the *Souveraigne* of Kilkenny, that howsoever he had no purpose violently to reforme religion in this kingdome,—he could not permit, yea must seuerely punish in that towne and elsewhere, the seditious & mutinous setting vp of the publike exercise of Popish religion." Fynes Moryson's Itinerary, A. 1603, P. II. 285, 286.

"The 26 day his Lordship wrote to the *Souveraigne* of Wexford, &c. The 27 day his Lordship wrote to the *Souveraigne* of Clommell, &c." Ibid. p. 287.

The letter to the *Sovereign* of Wexford acquaints us with the effect which the juggling conduct of James VI. with respect to the Popish interest, before his accession to the throne of England, naturally enough had on the minds of the Papists in Ireland.

Lord Mountjoy the Lieutenant writes, that "whereas they excused their erecting of Popish rites, by the report they heard of his Majesties being a Roman Catholike, he could not but maruell at their simplicity, to be seduced by lying Priests to such an opinion, since it was apparant to the world, that his Majesty professed the true religion of the Gospell, and euer with carefull sincerity maintained it in his kingdome of Scotland." Ibid.

SYWEILL, adj. For *civil*; apparently used in the sense of reasonable.

"A *syweill* mendis;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To **SYZZIE, v. a.** "To shake. He never *syzzed* me, he never shook me;" Gall. Encycl.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *syst-a*, actito, factito; or to Teut. *suys-en* murmurare, Su.G. *sus-a*, id., the wind, whose action these terms respect, being often the cause of shaking. Or shall we view it as corr. from C.B. *ysgyd-w*, *ysgwyd-w*, to shake, *ysgyl-iaw*, to shake violently?

SKAAB, s. The bottom of the sea, Shetl.

SKABIT, part. pa.

"That Robert Mure of Rowalan sall content and pay—for the skaith sustenit be hir of a mere and a stag [mare and colt] *skabil*, quhilk echo gat again, xx s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 300.

I know not what this can signify, if it be not that they were returned *scabbed*.

SKACLES, s. pl. Expl. "people disguised," Shetl.

This would seem to be allied to Dan. *skalk* a cheat; whence the phrase, *at skiule skalken*, to hide or conceal; *skalkskuile* a disguise; Teut. *schalckaerd* homo callidus.

SKADDERIZ'D, SCADDERIZ'D, adj. Dry, withered; applied to a person, Inverness; *Wixzen'd* synon. Can this have any reference to what is shrunk by *scauding* or by *scouthering*, i. e. by the force of heat?

SKADDOW, s. Shadow, Ettr. For.

A.S. *scadu*, id. It seems probable that *c* in this and many other instances was sounded hard by the Anglo-Saxons.

To **SKAE, v. a.** To give a direction to, to take aim with, S.O.; synon. *Ettle*.

And we will *skae* them sure. *Old Song.*

I hesitate if we ought to view it as allied to *Su.G. skinfw-a, skiv-a*, trudere, propellere. It might seem to have more appearance of affinity to *Dan. sku-er*, to view, to look, to contemplate, to gaze. We learn from *Ihre*, vo. *Skauda*, that in the old Goth. *skaa* signified to see; whence the vulgar phrase, retained in the country, *gaa paa skaa efter en*, aliquem insecutari ut cum oculis attingat.

SKAFF, *s.* Fun, diversion, Roxb.

This seems merely an oblique sense of SKAFF, *s. q. v.* To SKAFF, SKAIFF, SCAFF, *v. a.* To collect by dishonourable means.] *Add*;

Amongis the Bischopis of the towne,

He played the beggar vp and downe;

—Ane *scaffing* warlot, wanting schame,

Thrie of their haikneis he tuik hame,

He beggit buikis, he beggit bowis;

Tacking in earnest, asking in mowes.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 337.

SKAFFRIE, SCAFFERIE, *s.* 1. Extortion.] *Add*;

3. It is used to denote the claim of such perquisites as may be viewed as illegal exaction.

When grain was sold, one of the parties, or his servants, had claimed a right to all the samples, and also to what adhered to the *sheets* in which it was carried.

"Na *skaifry* sic as sampill & scheit schakin to be tane tharof." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1563.*

SKAFFE, *s.* A small boat.

—"The burgh of Kinghorne—is—hellelé trublit, and hurt be the *skaffis*, skeldrykes," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1600. V. SKELDRYKE.*

Lat. scaph-a, Gr. σκάφη, Armor. scaff, Fr. esquif, Germ. scheff, E. skiff.

SKAFFELL, *s.* Scaffold.

—"Johnne Bynning, seruand to the said maister Archibald [Dowglas]—also repetit the notorietye of his confessiounne the tyme of his accusatiounne, and also wpounne the *skaffell* the tyme of his executiounne." *Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 196, 197.*

SKAYCHT, *s.* Damage; for *Skayth*.

"Requyrit hir to borrow in hir cow, & mend the *skaycht*." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.*

To SKAIGH, SKEGH, *v. a.* 1. To obtain any thing by craft or wiles, Clydes.

2. To obtain by any means, *ibid.*

3. To steal, to filch. This is the only sense in which it is used in *Ettr. For.*, where it is viewed as a slang word.

Ir. Gael. sgagham, signifies to sort, to digest; and *scaich*, to finish, or bring to an end.

SKAIGHER, *s.* One who obtains any thing by artful means; nearly the same with *E. thief*; Clydes.

SKAIL, SKALE, *s.* A thin shallow vessel, resembling a saucer, made of tin or wood, for skimming the cream off milk, *Teviotd.*; synon. *Reamin'-dish.* V. SKEIL, and SKUL, *s.*

To SKAIL, SKAILL, SKALE, *v. a.* 5. To spill, to shed.] *Add*;

In *Aberdeens.* this term is used of dry substances only, *spill* being always applied to liquids.

6. Applied to birds, to scatter with their bills.

Some o'er the furrow'd field hap hastily,—

An' crowding on the fresh-turn'd hillock, *skail*
Wi' eager nebs, the dusky frozen turf.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 143.

This is mentioned as an established prognostic of an approaching storm. *Insert, as sense*

8. To leave the place formerly occupied. In this sense it is applied to vessels.

Mony a boat *skail'd* the ferry,

Mony a boat, mony a ship.—

The Dreg-Song, Herd's Coll. ii. 163.

8. To *Skail House*, &c.] *Add*;

It is also used with the relative pronoun.

—"Rebellious and disobedient persounis, inhabitantis of Liddisdail,—daylie murtheris and alayis the trew legeis in the defence of thair awn gudis, in sic sort, that divers gude and profitabill landis are laid waist, and mony honest hounaldaris constrained to *skail thair housis*." *Proclam. 28 May 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 395, 6. Insert, as sense*

11. To *Skail a Sege*, to raise a siege, by obliging the besieging army to disperse, or to remove from the place.

"Edward, the new king, hearing of his intent and provisoun, caused ane armie cum and seidge the castle. The said Captane Bruce—send to the counsall of Scotland desiring them to releive him, or elis to *skail the seidge*." *Pitcottie's Cron. p. 168.*

To Glasg^r past, with mony trapit steid,

Thair *skailt* the sege, releuit the castell sotie.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 289.

12. To *Skail a Proclamation*, to recall it, to discharge from its obligation; an old forensic phrase. It occurs with respect to the King's summons to attend the army:

—"Quhilk proclamatioun has the strength of an inhibitioun, to discharge all jugeis criminal to proceed aganis ony persoun that aucht to keip the proclamation, the samin standand undischargit or *skailit*." *Balfour's Pract. p. 345.*

It is here used as if the negative *un* in *undischargit* applied also to *skailit*.

13. To *Skail a Gun*, to empty it of its contents, S. To SKAIL, SKALE, *v. n.*] *Add, as sense*

3. To depart from a place formerly occupied. Thus it is applied to the sailing of vessels, S.

4. To jut outwards; applied to a wall, S.O. V. SILE, SYLE, p. 385.

SKAILER, *s.* A scatterer, a disperser, Clydes.

SKAILIN, SCAILIN, SCALING, *s.* A dispersion.] *Add*;

"The Earl Marischal having sure intelligence of the *scailing* of the baron's army,—began hastily to convene forces through Angus and Mearns, and comes to Tollo-hill—with about 800 horse and foot." *Spalding's Troubles, i. 155.*

SKAIL-WATER, *s.* The water that is let off by a sluice before it reaches the mill, as being in too great quantity for the proper motion of the mill, Roxb. V. SKAIL, *v.*

SKAIL-WIND, *s.* A dispersion.] *Add*;

—"You shall all be scattered every man to his awn, and shall leave me alone yet, for as sick as you are."

You are sure enough now, but beware of the next blast that is to blow, it will make a *skealwind* among you." Sermon by Mich. Bruce, 4to, 1709, p. 13.

SKAILMENT, SCALEMENT, s. The act of dispersing, or of driving away, Ettr. For.

SKAILLIE-BURD, SKEILIE-BROD, s. A writing slate, S.

SKAYMLIS, s. A bench. V. SKAMYLL.

SKAIR, s. 1. One of the parts of a fishing-rod.] *Add;*

2. The sliced end of each part, to which that of another part is fastened, S.A.

Isl. *skar-a*, asseres reciproce adaptare.

SKAIRTH, SCAIRCH, adj. Scarce.

"Diuerse and sindrie persones—hes visit all the saidis indirect meanis in slaying of the saidis wyld foule and bestiall, quhairby this cuntrey—is becum altogidder *scairth* of sic wairis." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 236. *Scairch*, ibid. p. 180, may have originated from reading *t* as *c*; or perhaps the word was then pronounced as if terminated by *ch* hard.

SKAIRTHIE, s. Scarcity.

"Ane of the greitest occasionis of the *skairthie* of the saidis partridgis and murefoull, is be ressoun of the greit slauchtis of thair poultis and young anis, quhen as for youth nather ar thair abill to gif pastyme, and for quantitie can nawyis be ane greit refreschment." Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 181. *Scarsitie*, in the parallel Act, ibid. p. 236.

SKAIR FURISDAY. V. SKIRISFURISDAY.

SKAIRGIFNOCK, SKEIRIEGIFNOT, SKIRGIFIN, s. A girl just entering into the state of puberty, a half-grown female; corresponding with *Hobble-de-hoy*, as applied to a male, Ayrs.

The form of this word indicates a Gothic traduction. It may perhaps be resolved q. Isl. *skira-gefin*, purgare donatus, or datus, as referring to the time of life.

SKAIR-SKON, s. A kind of thin cake, made of milk, meal or flour, eggs beaten up, and sugar, baked and eaten on *Fasten's-reen* or Shrove-Tuesday, Aberd., Mearns. V. SOOTY-SKON.

SKAITH, s. Hurt, damage, S.] *Add;*

It is often conjoined with the word *Scorn*; as denoting blame, or reproach, S.

"One does the *scalthe*, and another gets the *scorn*;" S. Prov.; "Spoken when one is blam'd for another man's mistake." Kelly, p. 272.

There is another Prov. still more emphatical, used when the same person both suffers the injury and bears the blame of it; "I get baith the *skait* and the *scorn*," S.

"Foul fa' the randy—to gie me baith the *skait* and the *scorn*." Saxon and Gael, i. 65. V. RANDY.

SKAITHIE, SKATHIE, s. 1. A fence or shelter occasionally made of those stakes called *stuckins* and ropes; also of bunches of straw tied with ropes, set on end and pinned to the wall, placed before the outer door, towards the quarter whence the wind comes, Roxb., Banffs.

2. This name is also given to a wall, made of stone and turf, and sometimes of boards, erected on the outside of a door to ward off the wind, ibid.

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Su.G. *skydde* protection, from *skydd-a* tueri. Teut. *schade* and *schaeduwe*, umbra, seem to claim a common origin with *skydde*.

SKAITHLESS, SCAITHLESS, adj. 1. Innocent, without culpability, S.

"It was a' true ye tell'd me about Westburnflat; but he's sent back Grace safe and *scaithless*; sae there's nae ill happened yet, but what may be suffered and sustained." Black Dwarf, p. 207.

2. Uninjured, without receiving hurt, S.

In this sense Chaucer uses *scathelesse*.

SKAITHLIE, adj. Injurious, hurtful, Ettr. For.; synon. with E. *Scatheful*.

Yet wad she clasp thy towzy pow:

Thy gresome grips were never *skait*hly.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 184.

The term is often used substantively, as a designation for a young person who is a complete romp. It is common to say of such a one, *That's Skait*hly.

A.S. *scaethig* is the correspondent term. But our word is from *skait* and *lie*, q. *similis noxae*; and is more immediately allied to Teut. *schaedelich*, *dam-nosus*, *noxius*.

SKAIVIE, adj. Harebrained, &c.] *Add;*

"He means *mad*," said the party alluded to.—"Ye have it—ye have it—that is, not clean *skivie*, but—Here he stopped," &c. *Redgauntlet*, ii. 144.

SKALD, s. A scold. V. SCOLD, SCALD.

A skeg, a scornar, a *skald*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 99.

SKALDOCKS, s. pl. Apparently the same with *SKELLOCHS*, q. v.

"Rapistrum arvorum, *skaldocks*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 18.

SKALE, SKAIL, s. "A skimming dish, or vessel of that form and size," Gl. Sibb.; generally *Reaming-skale*, Peebles. and Selkirks.

Gael. *scala* is expl. "a bowl or bason;" ibid.

SKALIS, s. pl.

Among articles purchased for the royal household, A. 1511, are—"Item xij magni cippi vocat. *Skalis* ad usum aule liberat. ciphariis iij s. vi d."

L.B. *ciphus* denotes a cup or goblet, the same with *scyphus*, a designation given to the consecrated vessel that contained "the wine which was offered in the sacrifice of the mass." Du Cange.

This is evidently the same with Isl. *skiola*, vas quo arida vel liquida metiri consueverunt. Verel. Ind.

SKALK, s. A bumper of whisky taken by the Hebridians, in the morning.

"They are not a drunken race, at least I never was present at much intemperance; but no man is so abstemious as to refuse the morning dram, which they call a *skalk*." Journey West. Isl. Johnson's Works, viii. 270, 271.

Gael. *sgailc*, id. But the term was probably left by the Norwegians, as corr. from Dan. Sw. *kalk*, a cup. V. CAWKER.

SKALL, SKELL, s. A term used to express that one has a right, in grinding, to the next turn of the mill, in preference to another who has come to the place after him, S.B.

This may be traced to the old Isl. auxiliary v.

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skal, by Haldorson rendered *Debeo*. This Ibre views as the present indicative of Su.G. *skol-a* debere, aliquid praestandum habere. He explains it as analogous to Gr. μέλλει.

SKALRAG, *adj.* Having a shabby appearance; given as synon. with *Disjaskit*, Selkirks.

It is most probably compounded of *skail* to scatter, and E. *rag*, as equivalent to *tatterdemalion*; q. "one who gives his rags to the wind." I prefer this to deriving the term from Isl. *skell-a*, (pret. *skall*) quati, and *rag-r* pavidus, q. to shake from fear.

SKALRAG, *s.* A tatterdemalion, *ibid.*

SKALV, *s.* The straw netting that contains fishing-lines, Shetl.

SKALVE, *s.* Snow in broad flakes, Shetl.

This seems perfectly synon. with E. *flake*. For Serenius gives Sw. *skal-a*, whence *skalve*, as signifying to flake. It also corresponds, in the general sense, with S. *Skelve*, q. v.

SKAMYLL, *s.* 1. A bench.] *Add*;

It occurs in the same sense in a plural form. "Ane *skaymlis* of tre at the fysche cors for laying of the fische thairupoun." Aberd. Reg. A. 1551, V. 21.

SKAMLAR, *SCAMBLER*, *s.*

"The les slauchter wes maid, becaus the maist parte of the knightis and men of armis—war passand like *skamlaris* throw the cuntre." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 405. *Lixae*, Lat. scullions, drudges.

Johnson gives *Scambler* as "Scottish," signifying "a bold intruder upon one's generosity at table."

"It is well ken'd your father's son was never a *scambler*." "One that goes about among his friends for meat, by the Irish called a Cosharer," N. Kelly, p. 274.

Serenius expl. *Scambler* by Sw. *skamhund*, *skam-gaest*, parasitus. Verelius renders Isl. *skamkund* impudens canis, equivalent to Sw. *skamloes hund*, q. "a shameless dog. But it is very questionable, if our term has any affinity to this. It may perhaps be traced to A.S. *scamol*, a bench, a stall on which butchers expose their meat; q. one who ranges about in quest of scraps.

SKANES, *s. pl.* Scurf of the head appearing among the hair; or, the exfoliation of the cuticle, Roxb.

C.B. *yssen*, id. morphew, dandriff; *yssen-u*, to generate scurf or dandriff. Isl. *skaeni* membrana, the outer skin or cuticle; *skaening-r*, crustula membranacea, also furfures, Haldorson. Teut. *skan*, crusta, cortex; Mod.Sax. *schin*, furfures capitis, furfuraceae squamulae capitis. *Scheene*, lamina, lamella, may be viewed as a cognate term.

SKANT, **SKANTH**, *s.* Scarcity.] *Add*;

Rudd., it has been seen, observes that in S. they say "scanth and want." It is used at least more commonly in a different form, by the interposition of the conjunction *nor*.

"Monro having gotten this strong strength thus beyond his expectation, with so little pains, whilk was neither for scant nor want given over, he returns back again to Strathboggie triumphantly, beginning where he left, to plunder horse and armour, and to fine every gentleman, yeoman, herd and herdsman that had any money, without respect." Spalding, i. 239, 240.

"The Laird in his lifetime maintained a rough and free hospitality; and, as his kindred and acquaintance expected, there was neither scant nor want at his burial." The Entail, i. 66.

It is obviously a pleonasm, signifying that there was abundance.

The term is still used in another proverbial phrase; "Skant o' cheeks maks a lang nose," S.

SKANTACK, *s.* A set line, with a number of baited hooks on it, used for catching fish by night, in a river, lake, or pond; Moray.

The last syllable is probably *tack*, as denoting the act of catching fishes. Whether the first has any relation to E. *skaine*, or S. *skeenye*, as signifying that they are caught by a cord or line, I shall not pretend to determine.

SKAPTYNE, *s.* The practice of extortion.

"The regrating of this burcht, and *skaptyne* of the purcommontis of the samyne, in selling of deir mottovne & lamis." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Skapt seems to have been used as a frequentative from *Skaff*, v., to collect by dishonourable means.

SKAR, **SCAR**, *adj.* 1. Timorous, easily affrighted or startled, S.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "skare or skair, wild, timid, shy;" Grose.

Add, as sense

3. Scrupulous in religious matters.

"Ye se thairfoir that ye ar mair *skar* nor vas S. Hierom, quha vald not separat him self from communion with the kirk of Rome, quhatsumeuer corruption of maneris he did persaeue in sum priuat personis." Nicol Burne, F. 132, a.

SKAR, **SKARE**, *s.* A fright.] *Add*;

But O the *skair* I got into the pool!

I thought my heart had couped frae its hool.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 43.

SKAR-GAIT, *adj.* Easily startled; applied to a horse that *skars* on the road or *gait*, Renfr.

SKARALE, *s.* Squirrel. Ital. *sciriuolo*, id.

"For a tymmer of *skarale*, ii. d.; For ane hundredth gragries and *skarale*, dicht and lade, viii. d.; For ilk otter skin, ane halfpeny." Balfour's Pract. p. 86, Tit. *Custumis*.

SKARES, *s. pl.* Rocks in the sea, S.

"They are either violently brought back into the sea, by the rage thereof, broken upon rocks, and driven upon *skares*, or else by the sworle of the seas, sunke in the waves thereof." Descr. of the Kingdome of Sotlande.

This is merely a variety of **SKAIRS**, q. v.

SKARMUSCHE, *s.* A skirmish.

"At last, they met togidder at ane *skarmusche*, in quhilk Remus alwayis wes slane." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 13. Fr. *escarmouche*, id. V. **SCRYM**, v.

SKARRACH, *s.* 1. A flying shower.] L. 2, after *weather*,—*Add*;—Ang., Fife.

To **KASHLE**, v. n. To quarrel, to squabble, to wrangle, Aberd. V. **SCASH**, id.

SKASHLE, *s.* A squabble, a wrangle, *ibid.*

SKATE, **SKAIT**, *s.* A paper-kite, sometimes called a *Dragon*, Teviotdale.

Perhaps something that is darted or shot forth; A.S. *secat*, jaculatus est, *scyí* jactus.

SKATE, *s.* A contemptuous designation, S.B.

Gin I had here the skypel *skate*,
 Sae weel's I shou'd him bang !
Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 125.
 Jog on your gate, ye bladderskate.
Maggy Lauder, Herd's Coll. ii. 72.

It seems uncertain whether this designation has originated from the name of the fish thus denominated; which, by reason of its ungraceful form, is generally held in little estimation.

SKATE, SKAITIE-PURSE, *s.* The ovarium of the skate, Mearns. *Crow-purse*, Orkn.

SKATE-RUMPLE, *s.* A meagre, awkward-looking person, *S.*; from the supposed resemblance to the hinder part of the fish that bears this name; synon. *Skrae*.

SKATE-SHEERS, *s. pl.* The name given by fishermen to a species of excrescences on the lower part of the body of the *skate*, Frith of Forth.

"The male has not only his pectoral fins studded with spines, but he possesses long sharp-edged appendages on the lower part of his body, with which he lays hold of the female; the fishers call these appendages *skate-sheers*, from their resemblance to the blades of a pair of scissors." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 27.

SKATHIE, *s.* A fence. *V. SKAITHIE*.

SKATIE-GOO, *s.* The Skua Gull, *Larus Caratactes*, Linn., Mearns.

I find no reason for this designation, nor any word that has the slightest analogy.

To SKATT, SCATT, *v. a.* Apparently, to tax.

"The tounne is hauely murmowrit be the landmen, that the wittall byaris of the merkatt *scattis* thame grytlie in taking of sampillis, scheyt schackingis, & sic oder ewill vrit custum," &c. *Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.*

Isl. Su.G. skatt-a tributum imponere, vel exigere.

SKAU, SKEW, *s.* A state of ruin, or destruction, *Aberd.*; from *Isl. skag-a* deflectere, or its root *ska*, a primitive particle denoting disjunction. *Skæ* signifies noxa, to which we may trace *S. skath*, *E. scath*.

To SKAUM, SCAME, *v. a.* To scorch, to singe, to burn slightly; applied rather to clothes, &c. than to persons, *S.*

"McDonald—wrote to the committee of Murray then sitting in Auldearn a charge, with a fiery cross of timber, whereof every point was *scamed* and burnt with fire, commanding all manner of men within that country to rise and follow the king's lieutenant the lord marquis of Montrose, under the pain of fire and sword." *Spalding, ii. 216.*

SKAUR-WRANG, *adj.* Quite wrong, totally out of the way, used in a moral sense, *Loth.*

If not from *Sker, Skar*, laevus; perhaps the original idea was, "wrong like a horse that starts out of the road;" *Isl. skiar* pavidus. *V. SKAR.*

SKAVIE, *s.* Expl. "a laughable trick," *Aberd. V. SHAVIE.*

To SKAVLE, *v. a.* To put out of shape, *Shetl.*; synon. with *S. Shevel*.

Immediately from *Dan. skiaev*, askew, or *Isl. skaa*-full disconveniens. The cognate terms in the northern languages are given under the *v. to Shach*.

SKAWBERT, *s.* A scabbard.

"Ane Frence rapar [rapier] with ane Scottis *skawbert* thairone, gardit with blak hiltis of the rowand faissoun, and the neif wewpitt with black virge thred." *Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.*

SKAWBURN, *s.* The same with *Skawbert*.

"Item—6 quarters of vellous, for covering of a sword.—Item, a pyrn of gold, for a *skawburn* to the samyn." *A. 1474. Borthwick's Brit. Antiq. p. 135.*

Merely a corruption. *G. Douglas* writes *scalbert*.

SKEAN, SKEIN, SKENE, *s.* A dirk, a short dagger; a knife which serves either for stabbing or carving, *S.*

"Skene of that Ilk in Aberdeenshire, carries gules, three dirks, or *skeins*, paleways in fesse *argent*,—supported of as many wolves' heads of the third." *Nisbet's Heraldry, i. 324.*

The ancient family, here referred to, is supposed to have taken its name from a circumstance connected with the use of this weapon. "The first of this family is said to have been of the family of Macdonald, who killed, with a *skein*, a wolf in presence of one of our kings, from whence he took his surname *Skene*, and called his lands in Aberdeenshire after his name. *John le Skeen* was one of the arbitrators at Berwick, between the Bruce and Baliol, as in *Prynne's History*." *Nisbet, ubi sup.*

Johnson has given this word, but as Irish and *Erse*, that is, Gaelic. In both these languages, *sgian* signifies a knife. He also mentions *A.S. sagene*, as synonymous. *Somner* writes it *saegene*, which he expl. "gladius, ensis; a sword, or *skeine*." He seems to have viewed these words as originally the same. *C.B. ysgien*, "a cutter,—a scymeter, a large knife;" *ysgi-am*, to cut away. *Isl. skein-a*, to wound.

SKENE-OCCLE, *s.* A concealed dirk, *Higl.*

"Her ain sell," said Callum, "could wait for her a wee bit frae the toun, and kittle his quarters wi' her *skene-occle*. 'Skene-occle? what's that?' Callum unbuttoned his coat, raised his left arm, and with an emphatic nod, pointed to the hilt of a small dirk, snugly deposited under it, in the lining of his jacket." *Waverley, ii. 105, 106.*

Occle is perhaps formed from *ceil-am* to conceal, *coighil*, *coigle*, secret; *q.* "a concealed dirk."

I have heard it derived, however, from *asguil* or *ach-lais*, the armpit, because it is concealed under the arm.

SKEBEL, *s.* A mean worthless fellow, *Roxb.*

"My very bluid began to rise at being chased by twa *skebels*." *Brownie of Bods. i. 42. V. SKYBALD.*

To SKECK, *v. a.* "To husband, to guide," *Shetl.*

Dan. skikt-er to rate, to order or dispose of a thing;

Su.G. Isl. skick-a ordinare, sese gerere.

SKEE, *s.* A small house. *V. SKEO.*

SKEEG, *s.* *He played skeeg*; a phrase used of one who suddenly becomes bankrupt, *Fife.*

I know not if allied to the *v. Skeeg*, to lash, *q.* "He failed like the *smack* of a whip;" or to *Su.G. skygg-a*, subterfugere.

SKEEG, *s.* The smallest portion of any thing.

No a skeeg to the fore, not a fragment remaining, *Ang., Fife.*

Isl. skicke, indumentum partiale; *skiki*, pars sequior laceræ vestis; *Dan. skik*, a shape.

To SKEEG, *v. a.* To lash, to flog.] *Add;*

Skeg, id., Aberd., Moray. V. SKEG.
 SKEEG, *s.* A stroke on the naked breech, Mearns
 SKEEL, *s.* A tub. V. SKEIL, SKEILL.
 SKEEL, *s.* 1. Acquaintance with, knowledge
 of, S.

"That will be what they ca' the fugie-warrants—
 I hae some *skeel* in them." Antiquary, iii. 213. V. SKILL.

2. Generally applied to the medical art. *To get
 skeel*, to consult a medical gentleman, Roxb.

SKEELY, *adj.* Intelligent, S.

"This auld man, Ochiltree, is very *skeely* and auld-
 farrant about mony things, as the diseases of cows
 and horse, and sic like." Antiquary, iii. 272.

"The Duke of Argyle—is—likewise *skeely* enow
 in bestial, whereof he has promised to gie me twa De-
 vonshire kye." Heart M. Loth, iv. 23. V. SKILLY.

SKEELIE-PEN, *s.* A slate pencil, Roxb.
 V. SKAILLIE.

SKEENGIE, SKEENYIE, *s.* Packthread.

This word is more generally pronounced in either
 of these ways, S. I have formerly given it with the
 orthography of *Skiny*, q. v.

SKEETACK, *s.* The cuttlefish, Shetl.

"*Sepia officinalis*, (Lin. Syst.) *Skeetack*, Cuttle-
 fish." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 319.

Perhaps from Isl. *skyt-a* jaculare, because of the
 dark substance which it ejects from its belly for ob-
 scuring the path of its pursuer.

SKEG, *s.*

—A *skeg*, a scornar, a scald,

A bald strod and a bald—

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 99.

Isl. *skaekia*, and Dan. *skioege*, signify meretrix; Isl.
skack-r, obliquus, pravus, *skeckia*, obliquitas, *skeck-ia*
 obliquare, pret. *skegdi*; A.S. *scac* piger, *scocca*, sa-
 tanas, diabolus. Whether *skeg* be allied to any of these
 terms, must be left to the learned reader to determine
 for himself.

To SKEG, *v. a.* 'To strike with the open hand,
 Aberd., Moray. *To Skeg*, "to flog with the
 palm of the hand;" Gl. Surv. Moray. In
 Mearns it is understood as referring to the
 breech as the recipient.

SKEG, *s.* A blow with the palm of the hand, *ibid.*

Merely a variety of SKEEG, q. v.

To SKÉGH, *v. n.* To ease nature, Lanarks.

Gael. *scag-aim* signifies to cleanse. But perhaps *skegh*
 is from Lat. *cacare*, or C.B. *cachu*, id., with *s* prefixed,
 according to the Gothic mode.

To SKÉGH, *v. a.* To filch. V. SKAIGH.

SKEYB-HORN'T (*ey* as Gr. *u*), *adj.* Having
 the horns at a considerable distance from each
 other, Clydes.

Teut. *scheef* obliquus, distortus; or rather, Isl.
skif-a, Su.G. *skifn-a*, discindere, dissecare.

SKEICH, SKEIGH, *adj.* 1. Timorous.] *Add*;

5. "Fierce-looking;" Gl. Surv. Ayr. p. 693.

SKEICHNESS, *s.* The act, or state, of being *skeich*;
 used in the different senses of the *adj.*, S.

SKEYF, *s.* A shrivelled dwarf, Upp. Clydes.

Here we must certainly refer to Teut. *scheef*, tor-
 tus, distortus, and to the cognate words mentioned
 under SKEVEL, v.

SKEIGH, *s.* A round moveable piece of wood,

perforated in the middle, put upon the spindle
 of the *muckle wheel*, used for spinning wool, to
 prevent the worsted from coming off the spiu-
 dle, Upp. Clydes.

Corr. perhaps from C.B. *ysgeth*, that pushes or re-
 pels, *ysgeth-a*, to push, to repulse. *Ysgau* denotes
 what is hollow; and *ysgeu-aw*, to hollow, to scoop.
 But it is more probably from *ysgw* guard, safeguard.
 SKEYLD, *s.* The surf, Shetl.

Isl. *skelt-r* ictus cum sonitu; or Dan. *skyll-e*,
 eluere?

SKEILKIN, *s.* Loud, wanton laughing, Shetl.

Isl. *skelkinn*, suggests an idea quite different, pa-
 vore percitus, from *skelk-a* terrere. It certainly re-
 sembles Ir. Gael. *sgol*, *sgolghaire*, loud laughter.

To SKEILL, *v. a.* To disperse; a northern va-
 riety of *Skail*. "On force man *skeill* his hous &
 familie, & lewe [leave] the toune." Aberd. Reg.

SKEYNDOAGER, *s.* A small peal of thunder,
 Shetl.; perhaps originally applied to a flash of
 lightning, the first syllable being apparently al-
 lied to Isl. Su.G. *skin-a* fulgere, splendere.

SKEIR, SKEER, *adj.* Harebrained, S.] *Add*;

It is rather against the etymon here given, that in
 Fife, instead of saying that one is *skeir* or *skeer*, the
 phrase is, *skyre-mad*, i. e. quite insane. *Skeir*, how-
 ever, in other counties, does not admit of so forcible
 a meaning. This may, however, be q. *sheer-mad*.

SKEIR, *adj.* This term had anciently signified
 pure, holy. It is retained, in a corrupted form,
 in *Scarce-Thursday*, the name given to the fair
 held at Melrose on the Thursday before Easter.

"This, in the time of popery, was their great fair,
 called *Skeir Thursday*, or *schier*, pure, holy." Milne's
 Descript. of Melrose, p. 44, Ed. 1782. V. SCHIRE,
adj., also SKIRISFURISDAY.

SKELB, SKELBE, *s.* A splinter of wood, S.] *Add*;

—"The queine being in Dumbair, thair came ane
 post to hir, showing hir that the king of France was
 evill hurt in the face with the *skelbe* of anespear, being
 justing in the tyme of his triumphant battellia." Pit-
 scottie's Cron. p. 546. V. SCOB.

SKELDOCKS, SKELDICKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard.

V. SKELLOCH, and SCALDRICKS.

SKELDRYKE, *s.* A sort of small passage-boat.

"The General Convention of Burrowes, under-
 standing that the burgh of Kinghorne and ferrie
 thair of being of gret antiquité, the space of thir six
 hundreth yeris or thairby, is now laillie hellelé tru-
 blit and hurt be the skaffis, *skeldrykes* and yolles
 of unfrie tounis, of Leith upon the north syde of the
 brig, and of Newhewin," &c. Act. Conv. Royal
 Bor. Jan. 13, 1600.

This might be viewed as allied to L.B. *scal-a*.

In Angliam adducitur (classis navium Normanni-
 carum),—submersis aut caesis hominibus omnibus,
 qui erant in navibus, solis illis exceptis, qui in *Sca-
 lis* vix salvi fuerant fugiendo. Chron. Trivet, ad an.
 1293.

But Du Cange views *scala* as merely a blunder
 for *scapha*, a shallop. It is more probable that
skeldryke is a corr. of *sculler*, a cockboat, (if we may
 suppose the E. word so old); if it was not rather
 a sailor's cant-word, used to express contempt for

so small a boat, as denoting its resemblance of the sea-bird in S. called a *Skeldrake*.

SKELDROCH (gutt.), *s.* Hoarfrost, Linlithgows. ; synon. *Crandroch*.

From the termination, apparently of Celt. origin ; perhaps *q.* thin frost, from C.B. *ysgyl* thin, and *rhem* frost, Gael. *reothadh*.

SKELLET, **SCelet**, *s.* Form, appearance.

"The Lords thought this decret had not so much as the visage and *scelet* of a decret ; and that it was given without Sir John Shaw's knowledge, &c. Therefore they turned the decret into a libel." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 678. *Fr.* *scelete*, a skeleton.

SKELF, *s.* 1. A shelf.] *Add* ;

2. Sometimes it denotes a wooden frame containing several shelves, *S.* ; synon. *Rack*.

"Above it [the *ambry*], lying against the slaunt of the roof, is the *skelf*, or frame, containing shelves, with cross bars in front, to prevent the utensils set upon its shelves from tumbling off from its overhanging position." Notes to Pennecuik's Tweedd. p. 83.

SKELLAT, *s.* 1. A small bell.] *Add* ;

O.*Fr.* *eschellette*, petite sonnette, crecelle. We learn from Roquefort, that it was used in monasteries for awaking the religious ; and also for making proclamations.

SKELLAT, *s.* Expl.—"an imaginary spirit," Buchan., Gl. Tarr.

Sae aff it fudder't owre the height,

As fleet's a *skellat*. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 9.

I am not acquainted with the character of this goblin. But if he be any thing like *Skelly-coat* of the South of S., perhaps from Dan. *skiaellet*, crustatus.

SKELLET, *adj.* 1. Used as synon. with *Yettilin*, i. e. as denoting cast metal, Dumfr.

2. Elsewhere it signifies what is made of white or tinned iron, *S.* ; as "a *skellet-pan*."

This must be viewed as originally the same with *E. skillet*, "a small kettle or boiler." *Fr.* *escuellete*.

SKELLY, *s.* The chub, a fish.] *Insert* in etymon, l. 3. after—p. 77 ;

Lye renders *secalga*, rubellio, rocea piscis.

To **SKELLIE**, **SCALIE**, *v. n.* To have a squint look, to squint, *S.*] *Add* ;

"John Balfour ; called Burley, aquiline nose, red-haired, five feet eight inches in height."—"It is he—it is the very man," said Bothwell, '*skellies* fearfully with one eye." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 87.

Sae proud was he o' his Maggie,

Though she did baith *scalie* and 'squint.

Herd's Coll. ii. 171.

This language is evidently tautological.

2. To perform any piece of work not in a straight line, but obliquely. One who does not write in a straight line, is said to *skellie*, or to be "a *skellying* blockhead." The same language is used of a ploughman who draws irregular or unequal furrows, Dumfr.

3. To throw, or shoot, aside from the mark, *ibid.* This is synon. with the phrase "a *gley'd* gunner," *S.*

SKELLIED, *adj.* Squinting.

There's gentle John, and Jock the slorp,
And *skellied* Jock, and bellied Jock, &c.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 40.

SKELLIE-FE'D, *adj.* Having the eyes placed a little obliquely, Clydes.

This claims the same origin with *Skellied* ; A.S. *sceol-eged*, *scyle-eged*, "strabo ; squint-eyed, goggle-eyed ;" Somner. Dan. *skiel-ocyed* ; Sw. *skelwagd*, *id.* *Skellied* may be viewed as the same compound abbreviated in the pronunciation ; whereas, strictly perhaps, *skellie-fe'd* is tautological ; *skellie* itself being apparently from the A.S. *adj.* *sceol-cag*, used in the same sense with *sceol-eged*.

SKELLIE, *s.* The hand-bell used by public criers, Lanarks. Hence,

SKELLIE-MAN, *s.* A bellman or public crier, *ibid.*

Isl. *skella*, Su.G. *skallatintinnabulum*. V. **SKELLAT**.

SKELLOCH, **SKELDOCK**, **SKELLIE**, *s.* Wild Mustard.] *Add* ;

"There are two sorts of wild mustard, the one commonly called *Skeldock*, the other *Runches*. Some fields will have plenty of the one, and none of the other, & vice versa. *Skeldocks* yield yellow, *Runches* very white honey ; meadows make white honey, heath reddish.—If there is a mixture of either the heath or the *skeldocks*, the honey will be yellowish, but not so yellow as if there were no *Runches*." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 71, 72.

To **SKELP**, *v. a.* 1. To strike, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

3. Applied to the strokes of misfortune, *S.*

—Mony a ane aittimes he helpit,

Whan like to be wi' fortune *skelpit*.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 18.

5. Denoting quick motion on horseback, *S.*

"Aweel, to mak a lang tale short, up cam my young Lord Evandale, *skelping* as fast as his horse could trot, and twenty red-coats at his back." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 10.

SKELP, *s.* 2. Metaph. for a misfortune, &c.] *Add* ;

3. A severe blast, a squall ; applied also to a heavy fall of rain, *S.*

4. A large portion, Ettr. For.

"We had an unco *skelp* o' wind an' sleet yesternight, wi' a nasty plash o' a sea along wi't ; bit it looks like to clear up now." St. Kathleen, iii. 98.

SKELPER, *s.* 1. One who strikes with the open hand, *S.*

2. A quick walker ; as, "He's a *skelper* at gangin' ;" Clydes.

SKELPIN, *s.* A beating with the open hand, *S.* **SKELPING**, *adj.* 1. Making a noise ; as, "a *skelpin*' kiss ;" Burns ; a smack, S.O.

2. Clever, agile, active, *S.*

"In comes one, two, three, four, or half a dozen of *skelping* long lads from some foolery or another, misca' me for barring my ain door against them, and eat up half of what my sister's providence—and she is not over bountiful—has provided for my dinner." The Pirate, iii. 53.

SKELP-THE-DUB, *adj.* A term applied in contempt to one who is accustomed to do low work ; as, to act like a foot-boy, Ayrs.

"A *skelp-the-dub* creature to upbraid me wi' his justly dues!" The Entail, iii. 202.

As denoting that a person *throws up the mire* in running from one place to another. In the same sense is the cant term *Dub-skelper* applied in Edinburgh to the youngest clerk in a bank, who runs about giving intimation when bills are due, &c.

SKELP, *s.* A splinter of wood; as, "He's run a *skelp* into his finger," Loth.

Obviously the same with SKELB and SKELVE, *q. v.* To SKELP, *v. a.* To apply splints to a broken limb, Ettr. For.

Isl. *skalp-az*, superimponi; Gael. *sgealp*, a splinter.

SKELPIE, *s.* Expl. "a little worth person;" Gl. Picken.

This may be from the *v. Skelp*, as signifying to move off quickly, *q. one* who flies from his creditors; or Gael. *sgealp-am*, to pluck, to snatch.

To SKEMMEL, SKEMBLE, SKAMMEL, *v. n.* To throw the limbs out in a loose and awkward manner in walking; to walk as one that has not the proper command of his legs, Ettr. For., Loth.

2. To climb or walk over slight or loose obstructions, such as tables or wooden benches, Roxb.

3. To climb over rocks or walls, *ibid.*

To SKEMMEL, SKAMMEL, *v. a.* To throw things hither and thither in a slovenly and careless way, *ibid.*

This seems originally the same with E. *scamble*, which is defined by Phillips, to rove or wander up and down. A *scambling town*, a town wherein the houses stand at a great distance from one another. Johns. explains it "to shift awkwardly." Serenius gives as a synonyme the vulgar Sw. *v. skaem-a*, Isl. *skym-a*, otiose vagari.

SKEMMIL, *adj.* Having the feet thrown outwards, Loth.

It is the reverse of E. *splayfoot*, as expl. by Johns., but exactly agrees with it, according to the definition of Bailey, which seems to be the true one.

SKEMMLING, *s.* "A foolish way of throwing the legs;" Gall. Enc.; merely a variety in form of E. *scambling*.

I cannot agree with Mr. Todd in preferring Isl. *skym-a*, otiose vagari, as the origin. I have no doubt that the ancient Isl. primitive *skaa*, denoting disjunction or separation, is the root, whatever intermediate change it may have undergone.

SKEMMIL, *s.* A tall thin person, Upp. Clydes. SKEMP, SKEMPY, *s.* A worthless fellow, Roxb.; the same with *Scamp*.

"Ye're surely some silly *skemp* of a fallow, to draw out your sword on a pair auld woman." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 110.

"Out o' her bed, quotha!—Na—there'll nae young *skempy* among them wile her out o' her bed i' the night-time." *Ibid.* i. 7.

SKEO, SKEE, *s.* A hut for drying fish, Orkn., Shetl.] *Add*;

"I have observed that in some houses there is little lime, clay, or any such thing for cementing of

the building, which renders their dwelling so much the colder, the piercing air passing through between the chinks of the stones.—But some of these houses they may designedly so build, that the wind may have free pass through them, for drying of their fishes, which houses some call *Skeos*." Brand's *Zetland*, p. 80, 81.

"He would substitute better houses for the *skeoes*, or sheds built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish." The Pirate, i. 261.

I find this word written *Skee*, and thus defined:

"*Skees*: These are little houses, built of dry stone, without any mortar, that the wind may have free passage through them. In them they dry their fishes and flesh; and what is so dried is called *Blowen Meate*." MS. Explic. of Norish Words.

This word is probably corr. from Su.G. *skeo*, also *skofwe*, tegmen, a covering of whatever kind; whence *portskofwe*, a covered place at the entrance of an area or yard, where carts and cattle are placed. Su.G. and Dan. *skiul* denotes a shed, a shelter; whence Su.G. *portskiul*, used in the very same sense with *portskofwe*.

SKEP, &c. *s.* 1. A bee-hive, S.] *Add*;

"*Scep* cumera, a great vessel of wickers or of earth to keepe corne in;" Cooperi Thesaur.

Ray, among South and East country words, mentions "*bee-skip*, a bee hive;" Coll. p. 114. Su.G. *biogskepp* signifies a bushel of barley, *q. a skip of big*; hordei modius, LL. Loccen. Lex. Jur. SueoG. p. 26. Hence;

To SKEP, *v. a.* To inclose in a bee-hive, S.

To SKEP a *bike*, to carry off wild bees with their combs from their natural nest, and put them into a hive; a practice common among boys, *Aberd.*

To SKEP in, *v. n.* "To get into acquaintance with;" a metaph. borrowed from the conjunction of bees of different swarms in one hive, S.O.

Jo' wad fain *skép in* wi' me,

Gin the carlin could but mak it;

But can I, sae stout an' young,

Wed an auld wife broken-backet?

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 156.

SKIPPING, *s.* "The act of putting bees into their houses when they hive," S.; Gall. Enc.

SKEPLET, *adj.* *Skeplet hat*.

I'll leave some heirships to my kin;—

A *skeplet hat*, and plaiden hose.

Jacobite Relics, i. 118.

This term is expl. as denoting "a hat out of shape," *Aberd.* But perhaps rather from Fr. *chappé*, chipped, slashed; if not some designation formerly used, from *chapelet*, a hat. V. SCOPIE.

SKER, SKAR, *adj.* Left. It occurs in

SKER-HANDIT, *adj.* Left-handed, Roxb., Loth.

As far as I can conjecture, this is merely Gael. *caerr*, id.; which, having been adopted by those of Gothic origin, had *s* prefixed to it. V. KER, KAR.

SKERIE, *adj.* "Somewhat restive;" Gall. Enc.; merely a variety of SKAR, (S.B. *skair*,) easily affrighted or startled.

SKERR, s. A ridge of rock, Roxb. V. **SKERRY** and **SKAERS**.

SKERR, s. A bare precipice, *ibid.* Here used in the same sense with *Scar*.

SKERRY, s. 1. An insulated rock.] *Add*;

"Our souerane Lord—hes contractit with—Schir Johne Arnot of Berswick knight, &c. for all rycht, title and entres that they or ony of thame hes or may pretend to ony landis, annuelrentis, iles, *skerreis*, holmes, mylnis, multuris, fischingis, and vtheris quhatsumeir lyand within the erldome of Orknay and lordschip of Zetland," &c. Acts, IV. p. 481.

"*Skerries*, ragged rocks." MS. Explication of Norish Words used in Orkney and Shetland.

To **SKETCH, v. n.** To *ska.e*, S.

SKETCHERS, s. pl. The vulgar name for skates, used on ice, S.; Belg. *schaats-en*.

SKETCHERS, s. pl. Two wooden legs with a cross-bar, used for supporting a tree during the operation of sawing within doors, Berwick.

Flandr. *schaetse grallae*; Teut. id. *cantherii fulcrum*, the prop of a joist.

To **SKEUCH** (gutt.), *v. a.* To distort; *Skeuch'd*, twisted to a side, Aberd., Mearns.

SKEUCH, s. A twist, a distortion, *ibid.*

This differs merely in the guttural sound from *Skew*, inserted in E. Dict. by Mr. Todd. V. **SHACH, v.**

To **SKEVREL, v. n.** To move unsteadily in a circular way, Renfr.

This *v.* obviously claims affinity to Su.G. *skef*, Isl. *skaef-r*, *skeif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, Teut. *scheef*, whence E. *skew*, *askew*, obliquus. From *scheef* is formed Germ. *schief-en*, obliquare, to depart from the right line.

SKEW, SKEU, s. That part of a gable which is oblique.] *Add*;

High on the sklentín *skew*, or thatched eave,
The sparrow, nibbling ravager of garden pride,
Seeks out a dwelling-place.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 43.

"Spere or *skue*. Ventifuga." Prompt. Parv.

To **SKEW, v. n.** To twist one's self in an affected manner, Aberd.

Contemplating ilk foppish brat,
That's got a sword and cocket hat,
To see them *skew* and skip about,
Is jeerin' fun.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 112. V. **SKEUGH.**

To **SKEW, v. a.** To shun, to seek shelter from; as, to *skew a shower*, to seek shelter from rain, Roxb. Synon. with *Skug*, q. v. and E. *Eschew*.

SKEW, s. A wooden machine put on the chimney-tops of country houses for preventing smoke, Mearns.

SKY, s. A small board—in the construction of the Shetland plough, &c.] *Add*;

It also forms part of the Orcadian plough; jutting out obliquely backwards on the right side immediately behind the share. Hence,

EAR-SKY, s. A part of the plough jutting out obliquely backwards, on the right side, a little above the *sky*, Orkn.

There are two *ear-skies*, which, with the *sky*, sup-

ply the place of the *mould-board* in ploughs of a better construction.

Norw. *ski* is expl. a piece of wood; Hallager.

SKY, s. Shadow.] *Add*;

I am indebted to my worthy friend William Hamper, Esq. of Birmingham, for an additional proof of the use of this word in O.E. It occurs in an ancient MS. Poem in his possession.

And thus good fayth is turned upsye doun,

And true meaning derked with a *skye*

That we in englysche callen flatterye.

It may be questioned, however, whether both in this passage, and in that quoted from Gower, the term does not properly denote a cloud. That it was used in this sense in O.E. is unquestionable. "*Skye*. Nubes. Nubila." Prompt. Parv.

I can have no doubt that *skye* denotes clouds in the following passage:

Thik drumly skuggis dirkinnit so the heuin,

Dym *skye*s oft furth warpit fereful leuin,

Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw, &c.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 200, 53.

This is the primary and strict signification of Isl. and Su.G. *sky*. But the transition from the one sense to the other is very natural; a *cloud* throwing a *shadow* on that portion of the earth over which it passes.

SKY, s. *The sky of a hill*, the ridge or summit, whence water falls equally to one side or other, Aberd.

It has been also defined, the highest part of a hill that is seen by a person standing at its base, Aberd. All below this is viewed as individual property; all above it as common. V. Case, Hill of Fair.

This phrase may signify that nothing but *sky* is seen beyond the point referred to. According to the first definition, however, it might seem allied to Isl. *skyf-a* scindere, to divide.

SKY, s. The red light on the clouds at the eastern horizon before sunrise, or at the western after sunset. Thus, "Was ye up afore the sin the day?" "Aye, afore the *sky*," S. "The *sky* winna set this hour yet," S.B.

This seems originally the same with Su.G. *sky*, as signifying aether, which *lhre* derives with considerable plausibility from *sky-a*, to cover.

1. BETWEEN THE SUN AND THE SKY, a phrase used to denote the interval between day-break and sunrise, Ang.

This portion of time, in the calendar of superstition, has some special connexion (though of what kind I cannot pretend to say) with the efficacy of incantation. Accordingly, we have the following account from Angus, of the means used, only six years ago, "for delivering a boat from the necromantic power of Janet Kindy, who was supposed to render it unfortunate.

"It was agreed that the boat should be exorcised, and that Janet was the spirit which tormented it. The ceremony of exorcism was performed as follows:—In each boat there is a cavity called the *tap-hole*; on this occasion the hollow was filled with a particular kind of water furnished by the mistress of the boat; a straw effigy of poor Janet was placed over it.—The boat was then rowed out to sea before sun-rise, and, to use the technical expression, the

figure was burnt *between the sun and the sky*, i. e. after day-light appeared, but before the sun rose above the horizon, while the master called aloud, 'Avoid ye, Satan!' The boat was then brought home, and since that time has been as fortunate as any belonging to the village." Edin. Mag. Feb. 1818, p. 116.

2. *To LOOK, or To SEE* an object, *BETWEEN THE SUN AND THE SKY*, to bow down the body, bringing the eye as much as possible along the horizon, S.B.

When there is a dark ground behind, an object is in this way seen far more distinctly, than when viewed by one standing upright. The idea seems borrowed from the circumstance of any thing being thus seen, after sun-set, by the light that is reflected from the sun on the lower part of the sky.

To SKY, v. n.

"The ships come tilting over the waves,—while the maws fly *skying* by the sounding shore, and the raven seems to rejoice in the coming storm." Gall. Encycl. p. 431.

Su.G. *sky vitare*, subterfugere. Or perhaps synon. with *Scove*, q. v.

To SKY up, v. n. To clear up; a phrase used concerning the atmosphere, when the rain seems to go off. *It's like to sky up*, Ettr. For. It is used impersonally, S.B. *It's skyin'*, the sky is appearing.

This may be merely from E. *sky*, as denoting the atmosphere; and so signifying that it is clearing up, or that the azure is becoming visible. But as Isl. *sky* is a cloud, and *sky-a* means to cover with clouds; to *sky up* may be from the same origin, as intimating the disappearance of the clouds.

SKIACH (gutt.), *s.* The berry of the hawthorn, Moray. It. and Gael. *sciog* a hawthorn; *sgeach*, *sgeachog*, a haw.

SKIB, *s.* A stroke, Aberd.

But, waes my heart for Petrie Gib,

The carlie's head 'twas scaw't;

Upo' the crown he got a *skib*,

That gart him yowll and claw't.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128.

Allied perhaps to Germ. *schieb-en* to shove, to push, to thrust.

SKYBALD, *s.* A tatterdemalion.] *Add*;

Skybald is still used in Roxb. in the sense given by Sibb., and in some other counties, particularly in Perth. if I mistake not, as in the following words:

The *skybald*, by his ain ill conscience chas't,

Did flee the kintra, and ne'er kent the gude o't.

The Ghaist, p. 6.

2. Applied to a worn out horse, or to one that is lazy, Ayrs., where it is sounded *skybil*.

3. Used to denote a gelded goat, Renfr.

SKYBALD, *adj.* 1. Mean, low.] *Add*;

2. Tattered, ragged, Clydes.

SKIBE, *s.* A niggardly fellow.] *Add*;

"*Skyb*, a worthless fellow, *Skyball*, the same;" Gall. Encycl.

Skibe is often used, Border, in a general sense, as denoting contempt. The particular application is

determined by the epithet conjoined. Thus, a *mindy skibe* denotes a braggart, a *neetie skibe*, a mean parsimonious fellow.

SKYBRIE, *s.* Thin light soil, Aberd.; the same with *Skeebrie*, Ang.

SKYBRIE, *adj.* *Skybrie* stuff, bad grain, Aberd.

SKICHEN (gutt.), *s.* A disgust at food from one's being too nice in the taste, Mearns.

Gael. *sciothaigh-am*, to tire; or *sceath* vomiting. Su.G. *sky*, however, signifies aversion, horror. We may perhaps view *Skichen* as having a common origin with *Skeich*.

To SKID, v. n. To slide, Dumfr. V. **SKYTE**, *v.*

To SKID, v. n. To look obliquely at any object, to look asquint, Ang.

Su.G. *skod-a*, signifies to see. But our term seems rather allied to *sked-a* to divide, *partiri*; as when one squints, the eyes look different ways. Hence *afskedes*, in the phrase, *afskedes ganga*, a via aberrare; to wander from the proper direction. V. *Skede*, intervallum; Ihre. The radical term is Isl. *skaa*, a primitive particle denoting disjunction; whence *askavid*, disjunctim, separatim; G. Andr. This is the root of a number of S. words bearing this sense; as *Shach*, *Skaik*, *Skaivie*, *Skellie*, q. v.

SKIDDIE, *adj.* Squint, oblique, Ang.; a *skiddie-look*, a squint look. Synon. *Skellie*.

To SKIFF, SKIFT, v. n. To move lightly, &c.] *Add*;

High owre my head the sheep in packs,

I see them mice-like *skift*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 215.

The dew stood skinklan on her feet,

As she gaed *skiffan* owre the green.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 69.

SKIFT, *s.* A broad ridge of land, as distinguishing from *Laing*, a narrow ridge, Orkn.; from Su.G. *skift* intervallum, a division, *skift-a* to divide. *Shed* is nearly synon.

To SKIG, v. a. To flog, the same with *Skeeg*, and *Skeg*, Aberd.

SKIG, *s.* A stroke on the breech, ibid.

SKIGGA, *s.* The sail of a vessel, Shetl.

To SKIGGLE, v. a. To spill. V. **SKINKLE**.

SKY-GOAT, *s.* A name given in the Highlands of S. to the bittern.

"The Highlanders call the bittern the *sky-goat* from some fancied resemblance in the scream of both animals." Saxon and Gael, i. 169.

This bird has received many metaphorical designations. V. *Mire-Bumper*. In Gael. the snipe is *gobhar oidhche*, "the goat of the night."

SKYLD, *s.* A species of tax, or land rent, Orkn.

"The small part held upon feudal terms was subjected to the payment of a *skyld* or land rent in addition to the scat and tithe." Agr. Surv. Orkn. p. 30.

Dan. *skyld*, *landskyld*, merces praediorum, synon. with *landgilde*, Baden; "quit-rent, rent-service. farm-rent, the lord of the manor's fees;" Wolff.

Su.G. *skuld*, also *skyld*, 1. a debt, 2. rent, cess, *tantum debitum alteri solvendum*; Ihre. *Betala*, or *Goera*, *skatt och skuld*, vectigal pendere; Leg. Succ. *Skyld af the jord*, reditus agri; *skyld-a*, census sol-

vere. The phrase is also used in Lower Saxony: *Frey van schatt und schulden*, immunitas a censu. *Skuld* also occurs in the laws of the Ostrogoths. For *Paskaskuld* signifies, tributum Paschale.

SKYLE, *s.* Dispersion, Renfr.

I'll neer forget yon dreadfu' morn,
That maist had prov'd our ruin;—
Waves dashing down wi' blatt'r'in skyle,
Win's roarin'—sailors flyin'.

A. Wilson's Poems, p. 87. V. SKAIL.

SKILL, SKYL, SKYLL, *s.* 1. Cause, reason.] *Add*;

Skyl occurs in the same sense in *True Thomas*.

Ffor here no longer may thu dwell,
I shal tel the *skyl* wherfore.

To morow on of Hel, a fowle fende,
Among these folke shal chese his fee:

Thou art a fayre man and a hende,
Fful wele I wot he wil chese the.

MS. Cambr. Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 25.

It is written *skele*, in *MS. Cotton*.

And I sal tele ye a *skele*, &c.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 280.

Add to etymon, under sense 2;

It is perhaps worthy of observation, that the O.E. *v. skill*, to know, has the same radicals with Heb. שָׁכַל, *sacal*, intellexit; in Hiphil, with the prefix ה, הִשְׁכִּיל, *hiskil*.

3. Approbation, or regard, *S.*] *Add*;

"I have little *skill* of any of her kind," said Adam, and I am sure you cannot help blessing the merciful Providence which hath kept them asunder.—My noble master marry a Papist!" *St. Johnst.* ii. 224.

SKILLY, SKEELY, *adj.* 1. Intelligent.] *Add*;

2. Often used to denote real or supposed *skill* in curing diseases in man or beast; as, "He's an unco *skeely* body," *S.*

3. Signifying that kind of knowledge which was supposed to counteract the power of magic, South of *S.*

"Certain rules and remedies, no less strange than ridiculous, were prescribed by *skilly* auld wives, whereby the charms of the fairies might be averted." *Edin. Mag.* April 1820, p. 344.

SKILLOCKS, *s. pl.* Wild mustard, Renfrewshire; the same with *Skelloch*, *q. v.*

"The weeds which abound in corn fields are,—wild mustard, or *skillocks*, *sinapis arvensis*," &c. *Wilson's Renfrewshire*, p. 137.

To SKILT, *v. n.* To move quickly, &c.] *Add*;

This is used in Ettr. For. as signifying, to skip.

"What gars ye luck sae blae, bairn?—Ye're just like the lave: ye gang aw *skillin* about the streets half naked, an' than ye maun sit an' birsle yoursels afore the fire at hame." *Marriage*, ii. 131.

As the *v. Scull* signifies to beat, and is synon. with *Skelp*; the latter being transferred to quick motion, or striking the ground with rapidity; perhaps *Skill* is merely a variety of *Scull*, used in the same secondary sense.

To SKILT, *v. n.* To drink copiously, to swill, with the prep. *at*; *Gall*.

"Wine was dealt roun'; I *skilted at* it; but had I drunk at it till yet, it wad na hae doitered me." *Gall. Encycl.* p. 419.

SKILT, *s.* A draught. "*Skills*, drinks of any thing;" *ibid*.

SKILTING, *s.* The act of drinking deeply, *ibid*.

This seems merely a provincial variety of *S.B. Skoll*, expl. by the learned Ruddiman, pocula exinamire, and obviously formed from *skol*, *skul*, a drinking vessel. V. *SKUL*, *s.*, and *SKOLE*, *SKOLT*, *v.*, also *SCOLD*, *SCOLL*, *id.* Isl. *skol-a* and Dan. *skyll-er*, as most probably having a common origin, signify to wash, eluere, lavare; at *skylle munden*, "to wash the mouth;" *Wolff*.

To SKYME, *v. n.* To glance or gleam with reflected light, *Lanarks*. It differs from *Skimmer*, which seems to have a common origin; as *Skimmer* is often applied to the luminous object itself.

That sillie May gade linkin' hame

Daft as the lamb on lea—

"An' whar hae ye been, dear dochter mine,

"For joy *skimes* frae your ee?"

A.S. *scim-an*, *scim-ian*, splendere, fulgere, corruscare, *Lye*; "to glister, glitter, or shine;" *Somner*.

SKIME, *s.* "The glance of reflected light," *ibid*.

His mantle was o' the *skime* o' licht,

That glints frae the emerant green,

An' his bannet blue o' skyran hue

Outshone the heaven's sheen.

Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

Licht was her step, as the yauldest dae's

That skiffs the heather-bell;

An' the *skime* o' her een was the dewy sheen

O' the bonny crystal-well.

Lady Mary o' Craignethan, *ibid.* July 1819, p. 525.

A.S. *scima* splendor, fulgor; *sunnan scima*, solis splendor; *aefen-scima* crepusculum, the twilight. Isl. *skima*, lux parva, crepera; rima lucifera, *q.* "a chink that admits the light;" Su.G. *skumm*, subobscurus; Germ. *schim-en*, obscure lucere, whence Mod. Sax. *schumer*, crepusculum.

This term, as respecting light, is very ancient; Moes.G. *skeima* denoting a lantern, *Joh.* 18. 3.

To SKIMMER, *v. n.* 1. To flicker, as applied to light, *S.*

A.S. *scymr-ian*, Su.G. *skimr-a*, Germ. *schimmer-n* radiare.

2. Used to denote the inconstant motion of the rays of light, when reflected from a liquid surface slightly agitated, *Lanarks*.

3. To have a haunting appearance; applied to females; and frequently as including the idea of their being lightly dressed, *Ayrs.*, *Lanarks*.

And quhan she cam into the kirk,

She *skimmer'd* like the sun;

The belt that was about her waist

Was aw wi' pearls bedone.

Ballad, Sir Thomas and Fair Annet.

The day was sunny, he saw a bonny

Young lass come *skimerin'* by;

The smirking girl, like glancin' pearl,

Made a' his young heartstrings to dirl.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 388.

4. To act or walk quickly, *Roxb.*; perhaps *q.* to move with the rapidity of a ray of light.

Wachter views the Germ. word as a frequentative from *schim-en*, obscure *lucere*. V. SKIME.

5. To glide lightly and speedily, as one does over boggy ground when afraid of sinking if he does not go quickly, Perth.
6. Applied to the flight of a swallow near the surface of smooth water, Fife.

SKIMMER, *s.* The flickering of the rays of light, Lanarks.

SKIMMERIN, *s.* A low flight, Fife.

SKIMMERIN, *adj.* A *skimmerin* look.] *Add*;

The application of the Teut. term to the eye, when in a disordered state, corresponds with our use of the term. *Schemeringhe in d'ooghe*, suffusio; cum nebulæ muscæ, et id genus alia oculis obversantur; Kilian.

SKIN, *s.* 1. A particle, a single grain, Aberd.
2. A small quantity, *ibid*.

In both these senses are the phrases used, "a *skin* [of] corn," "a *skin* of sand," "a *skin* [of] salt," &c.

I do not view this as an oblique use of the E. word *skin*, but as allied to Su.G. *aken*, Teut. *schijn*, Germ. *schein*, forma, species; Su.G. *skin-a* apparere, speciem præ se ferre; Teut. *schyn-en*, id.

SKIN, *s.* A term applied to a person, as expressive of the greatest contempt; as, "Ye're naething but a nasty *skin*," S.

Perhaps merely a figurative use of the E. word as denoting a husk. Isl. *skeini*, however, has a similar acceptation; Homo nauci, Haldorson.

SKINCHEON *o' drink*, the same with *Skube*, Fife; perhaps from the S. v. *to skink*.

SKINFLINT, *s.* A covetous wretch, one who, if possible would take the *skin* off a *flint*.

"It would have been long," said Oldbuck,—ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skin-flint*." Antiquary, i. 255.

Both Dr. Johns. and Mr. Todd mention this word, but without any example. Grose indeed gives it as a cant word; "an avaricious man or woman;" Class. Dict.

SKINK, *s.* Strong soup, &c.] *Insert*, as sense 1. A shin of beef. In this sense the term is used in Mearns, and perhaps in other northern counties.

This term, although with an improper orthography, occurs in a curious medical prescription.

"The materials of spermatick medicament ingendring seed.—Of living creatures, the brains of sparrows, cocks, stones, bulls pisel, harts pisel, civet, oysters, musk, *scinks*." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 64.

GANE A' SKINK, gone to shreds or tatters, Lanarks.] *Add*;

SKINK-BROTH, *s.* The same with *Skink*, soup made of shins of beef, S.B.

SKINK-HOUGH, *s.* The leg-joint or shin of beef used in making the soup called *skink*, S.

SKINK-PLAIT, *s.* A plate for holding soup.

"The air sall haue—ane butter plait, ane *skink-plait*, ane beif plait, ane luggit disch," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

To SKYNK, *v. a.* 1. To pour out liquor.] *Add*;

The *v.* is still used in this sense, Lanarks., often as synon. with E. *to Decant*.] *Add*, as sense

5. "To crush the sides of any thing, as of an egg, together;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

6. "To break in pieces by weight or pressure;" *ibid*.

These are given as different senses of this term, primarily signifying, to pour out. If they are oblique senses of the same *v.*, it is not easy to discern any connexion of idea: and I have not observed any other word to which this may be related, if viewed as radically different.

SKINK, *s.* Used as denoting drink in a general sense, S.A.

"The wine!—there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, thin, fusionless *skink* it was." St. Ronan, iii. 155.

In this sense it is evidently allied to SKYNK, *v.*, to pour out liquor. A.S. *scene* potus; calix, poculum; Teut. *schenck-nijn*, vinum donativum.

To SKINKLE, *v. n.* To sparkle.] *Add*;

2. To make a showy appearance, S.O.

—There, midst lang yellow ranks

O' gowan's on sweet Cartha's banks,

Row't in a *skinklan* plaid,

Souns' loud the Scottish Muse's horn.—

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 505.

SKINKLE, *s.* "Lustre, shining;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 693.

SKINKLIN, *s.* 1. The sparkling of a bright irradiation, Ayrs.

2. A small portion or quantity, *ibid*., Gl. Burns. Fraunces gives O.E. "Scantlyon, or *skanklyone*," rendering it *Equissium*, a word I can find in no other Dictionary.

To SKINKLE, also SKIGGLE, *v. n.* To spill water in small quantities, Mearns. *Skinkle* is used in the same sense, Edin.; *Scuttle*, synon.

Most probably a diminutive from the *v.* *Skynk*, to pour out liquor.

To SKINKLE, *v. a.* To sprinkle, Ayrs.

SKINKLING, *s.* Applied to meat that is nearly cold, and thence ungrateful to the palate, Mearns.

SKIO, *s.* A hut in which fish are dried, Shetl.

"The same domestic—had observed—a deserted *skio*, or fisherman's hut, and suggested that they should occupy it for the night." The Pirate, iii. 41.

V. SKEO, which seems the established orthography.

* To SKIP, *v. a.* To make a thin stone skim along the surface of water, Berwicks.; synon. *Skiff*, and *Squirr*.

SKIP, *s.* The person, who, in the amusement of *Curling*, plays the last of his party; and who is also the judge or director, as to the mode of playing the game by all on his side who move before him, Dumfr., Gall.

"It adds not a little to the honour of the Kirkpatrickians, that one of the rinks, headed on the part of Wamphray by Mr. H. Currie, was never before conquered on any ice since he became *skip*—an honour which he has long and very deservedly held." Caledon. Mercury, Feb. 8, 1823.

Su.G. Isl. *skip-a* ordinare, constituere, *skipalag*, jus dicere; Teut. *schepen* senator, decurio, judex.

SKYPE, *s.* A worthless fellow; a term expressive of contempt; apparently the same with *Skibe*, Ettr. For.

"Him! he speak of me! If he durst, I would claw the puppy-hide of him! He is as great a *skype* as I know off." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 249.

It is sometimes pronounced *Squeef*, Roxb.

SKYPEL, *adj.* *Skypel skate*, expl. "ugly fellow."

Gin I had here the *skypel skate*,

Sae weel's I should him bang.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 125.

The sense given above from Gloss. is evidently loose and general. It more properly signifies, "a tall ill-made fellow." This may certainly be viewed as merely the provincial pronunciation of a term which seems to claim considerable antiquity in our country. V. SKYBALD, *s.* and *adj.*

SKIRDOCH, *adj.* Flirting, Fife.] *Add*;

2. Easily scared or frightened, *ibid.* *Skeigh*, *synon.*

In this sense it claims affinity with Isl. *skiar* fugax, vitabundus.

SKIRE, *adj.* Pure, mere; as, "a *skire* fool;"

S.B., Rudd. V. SCHIRE.

To SKYRE, *v. n.* *Skyrit*, pret.

—Tak Schairp and Leslie tua vyse men veill inspyrit.

Leslie to cum from lauis to you he fyrit,

Schairp from you, vent to the lauis for neid;

As he vas vyse, the vther planelie *skyrit*.

N. Burne's Admonition.

Perhaps *q.* sheered off; or in the sense of the following *v.*, took fright.

To SKYRE, *v. n.* To be shy, to startle, Ettr.

For.; the same with *Skar*, *Skair*.

"But scho *skyrit* to knuife lownly, or siccarlie on thilke sauchning." Hogg's Winter Tales, ii. 41.

Apparently a variety from *Skar*, *Skair*, *q. v.*

To SKIRGE, *v. a.* To pour a liquid forcibly backwards and forwards from one vessel to another, in order to mellow it; applied to fermented liquors; Fife.

SKIRGE, *s.* A flash or dash of water; as, "I gat my kutes brunt wi' a *skirge* out o' the kail-pat," *ibid.*; *synon.* *Jilp* and *Jilt*.

Fr. *escoursouer* is "the dale of a (ships) pumps, whereby the water is passed out;" Cotgr. Gael. *sciord-am*, however, also *squird-am*, to spirt, to squirt, is probably the origin; whence *sciordain* and *squirdain*, a squirt. O'Reilly gives these words as having the same meaning in Irish, although overlooked in both forms by O'Brien.

SKIRGIFFIN, *s.* A half-grown female. V.

SKAIRGIFFNOCK.

SKIRISFURISDAY, SKYIRTHURISDAYE, *s.*

The Thursday before Good-Friday.

"Item, fourty drying claitheis of all sortes—Deliverit xii in the chalmers at *Skiris-furisdaye* at the wesching of the pure folkis fete." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 156.

—"Togidder with ane ouklike mercate on Setter-daye, and thrie yeirlike faires, viz. the first thairroff yeirlike vpoun *Skyirthurisdaye*, the second thairroff at

Lambes, the third thairroff at the feast of Martimes in winter." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 642.

"Item be the Quenis grace precept to Mr. John Balfour for the service to be done on *Skyristhurisdaye* nixtocum in Falkland, to xix virginis xxxiiij elnis of holane claithe the elne x s. . . xvij li." Pub. Rec.

It occurs repeatedly in the Treasurer's Accounts, in the reigns of James IV. and V.

Su.G. *skaertorsday*, *id.* Ihre says that it is thus denominated, "either because the church prepares herself for a more solemn celebration of the day of our Lord's passion by greater purity of life; or because it was anciently the custom to wash the feet of the poor who were assembled on this day; or because christians then purified themselves from earthly things, a cineribus purgarunt, as on this day they sprinkled their heads with ashes." It still retains this name in Sweden. It is from Su.G. *skaer-a* purgare. In Isl. *skyrsdag* and *skirdagr*, or Purification-day, from *skyr-a*, *id.*

I need scarcely observe that *Furisdaye* is the vulgar designation of Thursday in S. V. *FURSDAY*. This day is in England called *Maundy-Thursday*, or, according to the orthography preferred by Phillips, *Mandy-Thursday*. He gives a reason for this name, corresponding with one of those assigned by Ihre, as well as with the extract in our old Inventory quoted above.—"The Thursday next before Easter, so call'd as it were *Dies Mandati*, i. e. the day of the Mandate or command, upon account of the charge which our blessed Lord and Saviour gave his disciples, concerning the observation of his supper. On that day the Kings and Queens of England have long practised the custom of washing the feet of poor men, in number equal to the years of their reign, and giving them a dole of money, cloth, shooes and stockings in imitation of Christ, who the night before he ordain'd the blessed sacrament, wash'd his disciples feet, telling them that they must do the like one to another."

A designation for this day of the same import with ours, was in former times not unknown in E. Hence Cotgr. explains Fr. *Jeudy absolut* not only *Maundy Thursday*, but *Sheere-Thursday*; from E. *sheere*, A.S. *scir*, clean, pure.

In O.E. it is also written *Shere-Thursday*, and *Shier Thursday*. In an old homily, a singular reason is given for the name. *Shere-Thursday* is said to be so called "for that in old Fathers days the people would that day *shere* theyr hedes and clipp theyr berdes, and pool [poll] theyr heedes, and so make them honest ayenst Easter day." V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 124.

In the Records of the society of Masons, Newcastle, 1630, mention is made of "*Skis-Thursday*, being our Lady-Day in Lent." Brand's Hist. Newc. ii. 343, apparently for *Skirs-Thursday*.

Ihre adds, that "the whole of this week is by the Germans called *charwoche*; to which, if *s* be prefixed, it will appear nearly allied to the Su.G. term." This there is considerable reason to doubt; especially as in our old language we have *Care-Sunday*, denoting the Sunday before Easter, as well as *Skyris-furisdaye* in the same week. For the conjectures as to the origin of the term *Care*, V. CARE SUNDAY. See also SKIR.

To SKIRLE, SKIRL, *v. n.* To shriek, S.] *Add*;

"They fired the pleasant park of Feteresso, some trees burnt, others being green could not burn, but the hart, the hind, the deer and the roe, *skirled* at the sight of fire, but they were all tane and slain." Spalding, ii. 285.

Add to etymon;

This conjecture is confirmed by the ancient mode of writing and pronouncing the E. word. "*Shyrle*, as one's voyse is, [Fr.] trenchant;" Palagr. B. iii. F. 95, a. SKIRL-CRAKE, *s.* The Sand-piper, a bird, Shetl.

"Tringa Interpres, (Lin. Syst.) *Skirl-crake*, Turnstone, Sea Dotterel, or Hebridial Sandpiper." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 240.

SKIRL, *s.* Wind accompanied by rain or snow; as, "a *skirl* o' snaw," Aberd.

Isl. *skiaer*, sonorus; *skrial-a*, sonitum attactu edere; Dan. *skralle*, to sound, to make a noise; Su.G. *skraell-a*, sonum streperum edere.

SKIRL, *s.* Used as denoting the powerful influence of love, *q. a.* stroke, *S.* a *dunt*, which occurs a few lines before.

At length, however, o'er his mind

Love took a donsy swirl,

An' the fu' pow'r o' Elspeth's charms

Gied his poor saul a *skirl*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 53.

This may be allied to Isl. *skraele*, signifying torreo, arefacio; *skrael*, torridus. If akin to this, it must convey such an idea as that suggested by *S. scouter*, or *birsle*, *q.* the effect of toasting. Halderson seems to view this as the origin of *skriaela*, sonitum attactu edere (de rebus dicitur pertorrescentibus); as primarily denoting the crackling sound emitted by things that are roasted on a quick fire. It must be observed, however, that C.B. *ysgnrlng* signifies a rustling noise, a crackling; and *ysgnrlngach* to rustle, to crackle.

SKIRL-IN-THE-PAN, 1. The noise made by a frying pan, when the butter is put in which prepares it for receiving the meat, *S.*

2. Transferred to the dish that is prepared in this manner, *S.*

It is commonly said to a stranger, who has arrived at a late hour, or where there is no regular dinner, and who may be supposed anxious to get what can be soonest made ready; "Ye'se get a *skirl* i' the pan."

"Muckle gude may it do ye, my bonny man. I trow ye didna get sic a *skirl-in-the-pan* at Niel Blane's. His wife was a canny body, and could dress things very weel for ane in her line o' business, but no like a gentleman's housekeeper, to be sure." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 107.

3. A sort of drink, called also *Merry-meal*, made of oat-meal, whisky, and ale, mixed and heated in a *pan*, and given to the gossips at inlyings, Mearns.

This, I believe, is generally traced to *skirl*, as denoting a shriek, in reference to the noise made in frying hastily. But I question greatly, if it is not rather connected with the northern words signifying to roast. *V.* preceding term.

SKIRL-NAKED, *adj.* Stark naked, Roxb.; synon. *Mother-naked*, *S.*

It has been conjectured that this term might ori-

ginate from the circumstance of a child generally *skirling* or crying as soon as born. Can this be from Dan. *skier-uld*, fleece-wool, shearings cut off from sheep, *q.* naked as a shorn sheep?

To SKIRP, *v. a.* To splash. Also used as *v. n.*

"The pen *skirps*;" it throws the ink around, Aberd. Su.G. *skrefw-a*, divaricare; or *skrap-a*, to scrape.

SKIRPIN, *s.* The *gore*, or strip of thin cloth, in the hinder part of breeches, Ayrs.; said to be more properly *kirpin*.

According to the correction, it must be the same with *curpin*. *V.* CURPON.

To SKIRR, *v. a.* To scour, Ayrs.

"Two dragoons, who had been *skirring* the country, like blood-hounds, in pursuit of Mr. Cargill, came in and sat themselves down by the fire." R. Gilhaize, iii. 154.

To SKIRRIVAIG, *v. n.* To run about in an unsettled way, Ayrs. *V.* SCURVAGE.

To SKIT, *v. n.* To flounce, to caper, like a *skittish* horse, *S.*

Yet soon's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,
She *skits* an' flings like ony towmont filly.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 12.

To shaw we're gentle, when we wauk on fit,

In passin' poor fouk, how we'll flucht and *skit*.

Ibid. p. 20.

Perhaps the true origin of this, as well as of the noun, is Isl. *skiogt-a* circumcursare. In this language a horse itself is denominated *skioti*; but apparently on account of the fleetness of its motion, from *skiot-r* celer, citus.

SKIT, *s.* 1. An oblique taunt.] *Add*;

2. A kind of humbug, nearly allied to the modern cant term *Quizz*, *S.*

"But if he really shot young Hazlewood. But I canna think it, Mr. Glossin: this will be some o' your *skits* now—I canna think it o' sae douce a lad; na, na, this is just some o' your auld *skits*." Guy Mannering, ii. 175, 176.

3. A kind of satire, something tending to expose one to ridicule, *S.*

"I was recommended to you as a good hand for writing me a *skit*."—"O a satire, a lampoon—is that what you mean?"—"Aye, just a bit *skit*, ye ken." Caled. Merc. 11 Nov. 1822.

SKYTCHERS, *s. pl.* Skates, Renfr.

—Oure the loch's clear frozen face

On *skytchers* thrang, in airy chace,

Flew mony a cheery chiel.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 196. *V.* SKETCHERS.

To SKITE, *v. a.* 2. To squirt, &c.] *Add*;

Su.G. *squaett-a*, liquida effundere.

SKYTER, *s.* A squirt, a syringe, Aberd.

Su.G. *squaett*, id.

To SKITE, SKYT, *v. n.* To glide swiftly, &c.] *Add*;

2. To "fly out hastily;" Gl. Shirr.

"*Skyte*, to fly against any thing, to strike;" Gl. Picken's Poems 1788.

3. To rebound in a slanting direction, in consequence of a smart stroke; applied to small objects, as hail, pebbles, &c., Lanarks.

- SKITE, s.** The dung of a fowl, S.] *Add*;
 2. The act of squirting, or throwing *saliva* forcibly through the teeth, S.
 3. A squirt or syringe, Aberd., Mearns.
HUMLOCK-SKITE, s. A squirt made from the hollow stalk of hemlock, *ibid*.
 4. A smart and sudden blow, so as to make what strikes rebound in a slanting direction from that which is struck, Lanarks., Ayrs., Aberd.
 5. A trick; as, "He's played me an ill *skite*," Buchan.

He play'd my dochter Meg a *skyte*,
 Which weel has coft the gibbet.

Tarras's Poems, p. 60.

—Something hin' her wi' a *skyle*,

Gat up, an' gied a fuff. *Ibid*. p. 67.

This in Gl. is expl. "mischance." But as the term more properly signifies a trick, this sense agrees much better with the passage.

SKITE of rain, s. A flying shower; S.B., Renfr.; the same with **SKIFT**, q. v.

Perhaps immediately allied to Isl. *skiot-a*, pret. *skyt*, jaculari; cito vehere; q. what is sent forth, or passes, quickly.

SKYTIE, s. A small transient shower; a dimin. from *Skyte*, Aberd.

To **SKYTE, v. n.** To slide in a slight degree, to slip; as when the feet of a horse slide from under him on a smooth street or road, S.

It seems an oblique sense of A.S. *scyt-an*, Su.G. *skiut-a*, ejaculari; q. to be thrown out; and is perhaps originally the same with *Skid*, *id.*, Dumfr.

SKITE, s. The act of slipping or sliding in walking, so as to expose to the danger of a fall, Loth.

SKITTER, s. 1. Liquidum excrementum, S.

It occurs in a Prov., very coarse indeed, but thus meant to express the greater abhorrence of falsehood. "I wish the lyar's mouth kiss a stone kneed [r. knee-] deep of *skitter*." Kelly, p. 399.

2. Applied metaph. to any thing impure or incongruous, which, when mixed with what is valuable, renders the whole mass useless, S.

It occurs in this sense in another coarse, but very expressive S. Prov. "A spoonful of *skitter* will spoil a potful of skink;" "An ill mixture will spoil a good composition." Kelly, p. 16.

3. With the demonstrative article *the* prefixed, it denotes the diarrhoea, S.

The O.E. name bears a close resemblance. "*Skytte* or flyx. Fluxus. Lienteria. Dissentaria. Dyaria." Prompt. Parv. The latter term, *Flyx*, is expl. by Lat. "Flixus. Dissenteries." *Ibid*.

Isl. *skitr* is given, as a different word from *skit*, both signifying sordes ventris; as if it were pronounced like S. *skitter*. Haldorson.

To **SKITTER, v. n.** Liquidum excrementum ejicere, S.

It is used in a coarse but emphatical way in an old proverb. "A *skittering* cow in the loan would have as many marrows;" "Spoken when ill people pretend that others are as bad as themselves." Kelly, p. 20.

The word in this form is obviously a frequentative, or diminutive, from Isl. Su.G. *skyt-a*, cacare. Perhaps the term is radically from *skiut-a* jaculare, as denoting forcible ejection.

SKITTERFUL, adj. Under the influence of a diarrhoea.

"If you was as *skitterful* as you are scornful, you would file the whole house," S. Prov. "A bitter return to those who are too liberal of their taunts." Kelly, p. 176.

SKYTE, SKITE, s. 1. A nasty person, S.B.] *Add*, as sense

2. *Skite* is also expl. as signifying a meagre person, one who has the appearance of starvation, Loth.

3. A strange-looking ugly person, Aberd.

To **SKYTLE, v. n.** To move from side to side; applied to a small quantity of any liquid in a large vessel thus moved in being carried, Upp. Clydes.

Dan. *skull-er*, to shake, to agitate. V. the etymon of **SCUTLE**, which seems radically the same.

To **SKIVE, v. a.** To cut or divide longitudinally into equal slices; applied to the modern plan of slitting leather, Loth. V. **SKIVERS**.

SKIVET, s. A sharp blow, Ettr. For.

A.S. *scife*, *scyfe*, praecipitatio; impulsus; trusio, detrusio; *scyft-an*, pellere. Isl. *skef-ia* signifies to quarrel, to contend; velitari.

SKIVET, s. An instrument for mending the fire in a smith's forge, Roxb. Expl. a fire-shovel used in forges, Ettr. For.

Isl. *skoefu-jarn*, a scraping iron.

SKIVIE, adj. V. **SKAIVIE**.

To **SKLAIK, v. a.** To bedaub, to besmear, Aberd.

SKLAIK, s. A quantity of any smeary substance, *ibid*.

SKLAIKIE, adj. Smeary, *ibid*.

Sklaiik might, at first view, seem merely to be a provincial variety of *Slaik*, used in the same sense, as formed by the insertion of the letter *k*. But I prefer deriving it from *Claiik*, *v.*, also signifying to bedaub; with this difference, that *Sklaiik* bears a more forcible meaning. Under *Claiik* I should have observed, that we may reasonably trace it to Germ. *kleck* macula, *kleck-en* maculare, probro afficere. As the Germ. *v.* bears not only a literal but a moral signification, it is most probable that we ought to view Isl. *klaek-r*, Su.G. *kloek*, opprobrium, crimen, infamia, as a cognate term. Perhaps the radical word is Su.G. *lack* vitium, defectus, also vituperium; whence *belack-a* calumniari.

SKLATER, s. A slater.] *Add*;

"And alas in—behalf of the hail cowperis, glass-inwrichtis, boweris, *sklaiteris*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 540.

"I paid Deacon Paul—thirteen shillings, a groat, and a bawbee, for the count o' his *sklater* that pointed the skewes of the house at Martinmas." The En-tail, ii. 119.

To **SKLAVE, v. a.** To calumniate, Aberd.

To **SKLAVE, v. n.** To utter slander, *ibid*.

This must certainly be traced to Su.G. *klaff-a*, calumniare, obrectare, (the servile letter *s* being prefixed.) Hence *klaffare* calumniator. Ihre remarks that it primarily denotes the troublesome noise and barking of dogs; Germ. *klaff-en* rare.

SKLEET, *adj.* Smooth, sleek, Aberd.

Su.G. *slact*, laevis, politus, with *k* inserted; Germ. *schlecht*, id.; A.S. *slact-an* laevigare.

SKLEFF, *adj.* 1. Shallow, Roxb.] *Add*;

2. Thin and flat; as, "a *skleff* cheese," one that is not thick; "a *skleff* piece of wood," &c., Berwicks. Used to denote vessels which have little depth, Ettr. For.

3. Applied to one who is not round in the shape of the body, Roxb.

4. Plain-soled, Renfr. *Skleff-fittit*, id., Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *sleuw*, tenuis, exilis; if not to Germ. *schlecht*, planus.

The term, as expl. shallow, has evidently the same general signification. Sibbald defines it, "ebb, shallow, like a skimming dish, or *skeil*;" apparently viewing it as allied to the latter word. But the definition shews that *skleff* denotes in general something that is flat, as not possessing depth in proportion to its breadth.

SKLEFFERIE, *adj.* Separated into *lamina*, Upp. Clydes.

This has the same signification, and the same general origin, with *Skelvy*. V. **SKELVE**, *v.* But it is more immediately allied to Teut. *schelffer*, *schelver*, segmen; assula; and *schelffer-en*, assulatim frangere; Germ. *schelffer-n*, to flake; Belg. *schilferen*, to scale off, *schilfer* a scale, *schilferig*, scaly.

To **SKLEY**, *v. n.* To slide, Selkirks. V. **SKLOY**.

SKLENDRY, **SKLENDERYE**, *adj.* 1. Thin, slender, lank; as, "a *sklenderie* lad;" Ettr. For.

"Ye're ravin, Maion—ye're gaun daft—a bit *sklendry* lassie o' aughteen kill sae mony armed Highlanders?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 15.

2. Faint, slight, *ibid.*; like E. *slender*, *ibid.*

"I—begoude to keep *sklenderye* houpees of winning out of myne ravelled fank unsperkyt with schame or disgrace." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 41.

SKLENIE, *adj.* Thin, slender; applied to the form or shape; Fife.

This may have been originally the same with Isl. *slám* longurio imbecillis, expl. in Dan. *en lang rackel*, "a lang rickle," S. *Slanni*, piger homuncio; Haldorson.

To **SKLENT**, **SKLENT down**, *v. a.* To tear, to rend, Aberd.

In Sw. West.Goth. *slant* signifies a rag, veteramentum, which Ihre derives from *slit-a* rumpere. The term may, however, have had its origin from a thing being torn *aslaunt*. V. **SCLENT**, *v.*

To **SKLY**, **SKLOY**, *v. n.* To slide, S.A.

"*Skly*, to slide, (as upon the ice);" Gl. Sibb.

SKLY, *s.* The place on which one slides, a place used for sliding, Dumfr., the act of sliding itself being denominated *Sklyre*, *q. v.*

SKLICE, *s.* A slice, S.

SKLIDDER, *s.* A place on the side of a hill where a number of small stones are collected; expl. as synon. with *Scaur*, Ettr. For. V. **SCLITHERS**.

Scaur, however, does not necessarily convey the idea of the existence of loose stones.

To **SKLYDE**, *v. n.* To slide, Dumfr.

SKLYDE, *s.* A slide, *ibid.*

To **SKLINT**, *v. a.* To dart askance. V. **SCLENT**.

To **SKLINTER**, *v. n.* To splinter, to break off in *lamina*, Ayrs.

"Wha made me familiar wi' her,—was na it my Lord himsel, at last Marymas, when he sent for me to make a hoop to mend her leg that *sklintered* aff as they were dressing her for the show?" R. Gilhaize, i. 155.

SKLINTER, *s.* A splinter, *ibid.*

—"Nature had, of her own accord, worked out the root of the evil in the shape of a *sklinter* of bone." R. Gilhaize, ii. 87.

SKLYTES, *s. pl.* A term applied to old worn-out shoes, Buchan.

His hose hing down, an twa auld *sklytes* o' sheen
Are on his feet, an's breeks unbutton'd hing.

Tarras's Poems, p. 3. V. **SCLOITS**.

To **SKLOY**, *v. n.* To slide on ice.] *Add*;

"*Scloy*, to slide; *scloying* sliding; the same with *sclying*;" Gall. Enc.

SKLOY, *s.* A slide.] *Add*;

"*Scloy* or *scly*, a slide;" *ibid.*

SKLOUT, *s.* Cow's dung &c.] *Add*;

Gael. *scloid*, filth.

To **SKLUFE**, **SKLOOF**, *v. n.* To trail the shoes along the ground in walking, Ettr. For.; synon. *Skalute*.

Isl. *slifsga*, hebetare. V. **SCLAFF**, *v.*

SKLUTE, *s.* 2. A lout, &c.] *Add*;

Gael. *scleoid*, a silly fellow.

To **SKLUTE**, *v. n.* To set down the feet clumsily.] *Add*;

Perhaps the idea strictly conveyed, is that of trailing the shoes along the ground in walking; as expl. in Ettr. For.

SKODGE, **SKODGIE**, *s.* A kitchen drudge.] *Add*;

"Though I wadna count ony thing done to you or the bairns a trouble, I wadna like to be *scogie* to Miss Clarinda." Glenfergus, iii. 249.

To **SKOIT**, *v. n.* To peep, Shetl.

Dan. *skott-er*, to ogle; *skotten*, an ogling. Su.G. *skaad-a*, *skod-a*, videre. V. **SKID**, *v.*, of which this is merely a variety.

SKOMIT, *adj.* Pale and sickly-coloured, Shetl.

This seems originally the same word with *Skolmit*, *q. v.*

SKON, **SCONE**, **SCOAN**, *s.* 1. A thin cake.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Any thing that is round and flat, or resembling a cake, S.

"Take twenty ounces of good salt butter, and wash out the salt; then drive it in a broad *scaun*, and lay it in cold water to stiffen; then take two pound of fine flour, and with cold water make it

into a stiff dough; knead it well,—and drive it in thin *scoans*, some inches broader than the butter *scoan*." Receipts in Cookery, p. 4.

The application of the term to butter, as well as to dough, shews with what latitude it is used.

SKONCK, s. A thin partition, any wall meant to defend from the wind, Fife. It strictly denotes something slight and temporary; as a shed for hewing stones, &c. Occasionally, however, it is used instead of *Hallan*. Applied to a partition, it often signifies one that is wattled.

Teut. *schantse*, sepimentum militare ex viminibus, virgultis, fascibus, ramis arborum, &c., Kilian.

SKOODRA, s. The ling, a fish, Shetl.

SKOOI, s. A species of Gull, Shetl.

"*Larus Cataractes*, (Lin. syst.) *Skooi, Bonxie*, Skua Gull." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 283. V. SHOOI.

To SKOOK, SKUIK, v. a. To conceal, Buchan.

The bodom o' the glass, alas!

Is unca blae an' drumlie;

Sae may ye *skook* yir brow an' skool,

An' flypin, hing yir head ay, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 71.

To SKOOK, SKUIK, v. n. To hide one's self, S.B. Hence,

SKOOKIN-LIKE, adj. "A *skookin-like* loon," an ill-looking fellow, one who has a bad appearance, *ibid.*

Perhaps originally the same with E. *sculk*, or Su.G. *skolk-a*, latebras quaerere.

SKOORIE, s. The Coal-fish, full grown, Shetl.

To SKOOT, SCOUT, v. a. To squirt any liquid, or throw it forth forcibly from a tube, S.

SKOOT, s. A squirt, a syringe; a term especially applied to the tube used by mischievous boys for spouting water on those that are passing, S.

To SKOOT, v. n. To throw off excrement in a liquid state, S.

Su.G. *skiut-a* impellere; also jaculari. Dan. *skyd-e* to shoot, part. pa. *skudt*; Teut. *schutt-en* propellere.

SKORIT, part. pa. Wrecked; applied to a ship; literally signifying, broken.

—"That Johnie of Borthwick, &c. sall content & pay to Wegeant Multere, Duchman, the somme of twa hundred crownis vsuale money of Scotland for a schip of the said Wegeantis *skorit* in the port & havyn of the Ely at the Erlis fery, be the occasioun & causing of the saidis personis, & compelling of the said Wegeantis seruitouris to wey thair ankeris," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 245.

Su.G. *skeer-a* rumpere, diffringere,

Tu skipp af them tha skoerde.

Duo navigia diffringebantur.

Chron. Rhythm. ap. Ihre.

Teut. *schor-en*; Belg. *scheur-en*, rumpere; A.S. *scyr-an*, *scear-an*, partiri, separare; part. pa. *scoren*. Hence *scoren clif*, abrupta rupes, "a craggy rock or cliffe;" Somner. Su.G. *skaer*, rupes, S. *Skar*, *Scar*, *Skair*, id. and *Skerry*, an insulated rock, have all the same general origin with *skorit*; being formed from A.S. *scear-an*, Su.G. *skaer-a*, caedere, scindere, as exhibiting an abrupt or broken appearance.

SKOURDABOGGIE, s. The youngest of a family, Shetl.

From Dan. *skur-er* to cleanse, and *bug* the belly. *Da* is used in Shetl. for the article; corresponding with Dan. *de*, the. V. POCK-SHAKINGS.

SKOURICK, s. A thing of no value; as, "I care nae a *skourick*," Dumfr.

C.B. *yagur*, a splinter?

SKOUT, s. The Guillemote, Orkn.

"Guillem, Guillemot, Colymbus Troile, Lin. Syst. Orc. *skout*." Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 104.

SKOW, s. 1. A small boat made of willows, &c. covered with skins, Moray.

Shall we view the term, in this sense, as having any connexion with Gael. *scialh*, (pron. *skia*) a twig-basket?

2. A flat-bottomed boat, employed as a lighter in narrow rivers or canals, Lanarks.

Belg. *schoun*, "a ferry-boat, a flat-bottom'd boat, a ponton;" Sewel.

SKOWIS, Skows, s. pl.

"Girchtstingis & *skowis*," Aberd. Reg. 1538, V. 16.

"Ane thousand *skowiss*." *Ibid.* Cent. 16.

"Aykin and fyr tymmer *skowis* and steingis." *Ib.*

"Tymmer *skowis*, Suadene buirdis, guirdstingis and boddummis." *Ibid.* A. 1543, V. 18.

"Aucht hunder *skowis*." *Ibid.*

It is undoubtedly used in the same sense in the following passage.

"It was also enacted, that plank, board, knapple, *skows*, hoops, nets, and all other materials, to be imported for the trade of fishing, shall be free of custom." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App. p. 51.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *skoefwe*, tegmen, which seems in its application nearly to resemble that of E. shed. Isl. *skof-r* signifies a crust. Qu. if what is now called *Backings*? But perhaps it may denote the branches of trees in their natural state. Norv. *skog*, expl. *det grenede af traerne*; Hallager. Dan. *skog* sometimes signifies underwood.

SKOWTHER, s. A slight shower, Loth., the same with *Skour*.

SKRAE, s. A searce, &c.] *Add*;

It is principally used in a mill, for separating the dust and seeds from the *shelling*.

Norv. *skrae*, "to separate oat-meal with a skin at the mill;" Hallager.

SKRAE, s. A thin meagre person, S.] *Add*;

"What!" roars Macdonald,—"yon poor shaughlin' in-kneed *scray* of a thing!" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

Isl. *skraefa*, homuncio; Haldorson. Norv. *skrae* has precisely the same meaning with our word, denoting a dry and withered man; *Et fortoerret og ulidendes menneske*; Hallager. He also expl. *skraa* by the Dan. phrase, *en sigelig person*, one who has a sickly, infirm, or languishing appearance.

SKRAE-SHANKIT, adj. Having long slender limbs, Ettr. For.

"You shall hae—the grimy Potts, and the *skrae-shankit* Laidlaws: and you shall form my flying party." Perils of Man, ii. 232.

SKRAN, SCRAN, s. 1. *Fine Skran*.] *Define*,

A promiscuous collection of eatables, however collected, Edin., S. B.

Now ilka ane took up a cutty,

To prie gin aunty's *scran* was lucky.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 6.

3. Used in Fife in the sense of daily bread.

4. Apparently used as denoting power, or means for accomplishing any purpose, Roxb.

I'd blow them south, as far as Fife,

If I had *scran*.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 45.

To SKRAN, *v. a.* To make a promiscuous collection of things in whatever way, either by fair or by foul means, Edin.

SKRAN-POCK, *s.* 1. A beggar's wallet for receiving promiscuously the offals of the table that are given to him, Loth.

2. A bag meant for receiving the spoil or plunder of the dead who may have fallen in battle, when it is gathered by the women who follow an army, S.O.

The term was thus explained, at the time of the trial of the Radicals at Falkirk, A. 1819.

To SKRAN, *v. n.* To gang to *skran*, or to be *awa' skranning*, phrases used especially by boys, when one or more of them go to spend money on sweet-meats, &c. in which others expect to be partakers, Loth.

SKRANKY, *s.* A coarse-featured person, S.A.

To SKRAUGH, *v. n.* To bawl, to cry; to speak very loud, Selkirks.

This may be viewed as radically the same with *Skreigh*, *skreigh*, although there is a slight variation, both in the pronunciation and in the signification.

SKREA, *s.* A post or prop used in forming a clay-wall or one of wattles.

"There were no more than some tenn or twelve people dwelling in cottages patched up with *skreas* & wattles." Mem. of Dr. Spottiswood, p. 66.

Teut. *schraeghen* canterii, i. e. rafts or props for supporting vines; *schraegh-en* fulcire.

SKREE, *s.* A searce. V. SKRAE.

SKREED, *v. n.* To cry, to scream.] *Add*;

Gael. *sgread-am* to screech, *sgread* a screech.

SKREEK, SCREAM *of day*, the dawn.] *Add*;

"If I had anes something to eat, for I havena had a morsel down my throat this day, I wad streek myself down for twa three hours aside the beast, and be on and awa' to Mucklestane wi' the first *skreigh* o' morning." Tales of my Landlord, i. 200, 201.

SKREENGE, *s.* A loose woman, Renfr., Ayrs.

To SKREENGE, SCREENGE, *v. a.* To scourge.] *Add*;

2. To search for eagerly, to glean, Upp. Clydes.

The *v.* in the latter sense might seem to have a common origin with Gael. *cruinnigh-am*, to glean.

SKREENGIN, *s.* 1. A term applied to a mode of fishing, with small nets, during the night, without the aid of torches, on the coast of Argyleshire, and in the vicinity of Ballachuillish.

This designation has undoubtedly originated from

the idea of the efficacy of this mode of fishing, *q. scourging* the water.

2. In pl. *Skreenings*, gleanings, Upp. Clydes.

SKREENGE, *s.* 1. A lash, a stroke, Fife.

To SKREID, *v. n.* To be covered with vermin, Shetl.

Isl. *skrid-a* serpere, repere, *skrid* reptatio; *q.* "all creeping," as it is said in the same sense, in vulgar S. *aw crawlin'*. From the Isl. *v.* is formed *skrid-nikinde* reptilia.

SKREIGH, *s.* 1. A shrill cry, a shriek, S.

2. An urgent and irresistible call.

"I'se neer be the ill bird, and foul my nest, set apart strong necessity, and the *skreigh* of duty, which no man should hear and be inobedient." Rob Roy, ii. 208. V. SCREIGH, *v.*

SKREIGH, *s.* A cant term for usquebaugh, Loth.

Wi' guid plain fare we'll leuk fu' skeigh,

And ay the tither blaw o' *skreigh*

To fleg awa' the cauld. —

Picken's Poems, i. 153.

SKREIGH *of day*. V. SKREEK.

SKREW, *s.* A stack of corn or hay, Shetl.

Isl. *skruf*, parva strues piscium arefaciendorum; Haldorson. It may have been at length transferred to a pile or heap of corn. *Skruf* also signifies compaction, and *skrufa* compingo; G. Andr.

SKRYMMORIE, *s.*] *Add*;

This Fairy has most probably been denominated from its mischievous tricks, especially from its severe tugs; Isl. *skrumari*, nugator, jactabundus; expl. by Dan. *storpraler*, a braggart, a bully; Haldorson. Or it may be from O.Fr. *escrimour*, qui fait bien des armes, bon tireur, *q.* one who plucks or tugs well.

SKRINKIE, SKRINKYT, *adj.* 1. Lank, slender.] *Add*;

2. Wrinkled, shrivelled; *Skrinkie-faced*, having the face covered with wrinkles, Teviotd.

"*Skrinkyt*, *Skrinkie*, as if shrunk, too little, contracted;" Gl. Sibb.

Evidently the same with Su.G. *skrynk-a* contrahi, *skrynka* ruga; A.S. *scrinc-an*, arescere, primarily respecting what is shrivelled by heat.

SKROTTA, SKROTTYEE, *s.* Dark purple

Dyer's lichen, the Lichen omphalodes, Linn., Shetl.; called *Cudbear* in S., also *Staneraw*.

This name has some affinity to that which is given to it in the Highlands, *Crottel*. V. vo. CUDBEAR.

SKROW, *s.* The name for the shrew-mouse; also pronounced *Skrew*, S.

Pennant gives *Muusekier* as the Dan. name for Shrewmouse, i. e. "the cutting mouse;" from its severe bite, it may be supposed.

E. *Shrewmouse* is undoubtedly from A.S. *scraewe* id., mus araneus. But the origin of this seems unknown. As all writers, from Pliny downwards, have considered the bite of this animal as very venomous, some degree of magical influence has latterly been ascribed to it. Dr. Johna. has remarked, that "vulgar tradition assigns such malignity" to this animal, "that she is said to lame the foot over

which she runs ;" adding that "our ancestors looked on her with such terror, that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *shrew*."

But, according to Serenius, E. *shrew*, as thus used, seems rather allied to Su.G. *skrafwa*, *nugas effutire*. Isl. *skraveifa* signifies mulier cyclopica, from *skra* horrendum quid, and *veifa* mulier.

SKRUFF (*of the neck*), *s.* The fleshy part of the neck behind, Buchan; *Cuff*, synonym. S.

SKRUMPILT, *part. pa.* Shrunk, shrivelled by means of the fire, Fife.

Teut. *schrompel-en*, *rugis crispere*, corrugare; Germ. *schrumpel-n*, id.

SKRUNKIT, *part. adv.* Pinched, scanty, Mearns.

Su.G. *skrynk-a* corrugare; A.S. *scruncen* contractus, the pret. of *scrinco-an*, whence E. *to shrink*.

To **SKRUNT**, *SCRUNT*, *v. n.* To make a creaking noise.] *Substitute*, as definition;—To produce a rough or harsh noise by rubbing or scratching on a board with a blunted point, Clydes.

SKRUNT, *s.* The sound produced as described above, *ibid.*

SKRUNTIN', **SCRUNTIN'**, *s.* This sound as continued for some time by repeated rubbings or scratchings, *ibid.*

SKUB, **SCUBB**, *s.* A thick fog, Shetl.

As this is nearly allied in sense to S. *Skift*, it may have had the same origin. Dan. *skodde*, however, signifies "a mist, a fog."

SKUBBA, *s.* Milk, Shetl.

SKUBE *o' drink*, a hearty pull, Fife; synonym. *Waucht*.

Su.G. *skopa* haustum, Arm. *scob*, E. *scoop*.

SKUDDICK, *s.* A rick of corn or hay, Shetl.

Su.G. *skoet-a* coagmentare; *skoeta till samman*, conjugere, connectere; Isl. *skott* collatio.

SCUDDIEVAIG, *s.* V. **SKURYVAGE**.

SKUDLER, *s.* The manager of a feast, the master of ceremonies, Shetl.

"If a party set forth as maskers,—to visit some neighbouring laird, or rich udaller, it augured well of the expedition if Mordaunt Mertoun could be prevailed upon to undertake the office of *skudler*, or leader of the band." The Pirate, i. 40.

"This captain—is to be *skudler* as they ca't—the first of the gang, like." *Ibid.* p. 216.

The term in Shetl. properly denotes the leader of a band of maskers.

"Such a party is known by the appellation of *Gairards*.—The person who directs their movements is called the *skudler*, and he is always the best dressed of the party." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 64.

Su.G. *skutal*, Isl. *skutell*, *skotel*, a table; originally a plate for the table; hence *skutill-smain*, Su.G. *skutal-smen*, he who ministered at the king's table, and placed his mess before each guest. L.B. *scutellar-tus*, O.Fr. *sculier*, one who had charge of the plates, vessels, &c. This was a high office in the royal palace.

SKUG, **SCUG**, **SCOU**, *s.* 2. A shelter, &c.] *Add*;

"The shipman told that he feared the enemy to

board their boats, and spoil all their goods; to prevent this danger, he convoys them secretly under the *scoug* of a rock, to attend if any of their boats would loose, but none came." Spalding, i. 232, 233.

O.E. *scowilte*, Palsgr. F. 348.

Thoresby mentions as provincial E. the *scug* of a hill, explaining it, "the declivity or side." Ray's Lett. p. 336. *Insert*, as sense

3. A shadow, or what causes partial obscurity.

Thik drumly *skuggis* dirkinnit so the heuin,
Dym skyis oft furth warpit fereful leuin,
Flaggis of fyre, and mony felloun flaw.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 200, 52.

5. A pretext, a mere pretence used for veiling one's real design, S.

"*Scug*, pretence;" Sibb. Hist. Fife, p. 34.

"Some did boast of their pretended performances, and so make them a *scugg* to hide their knavery with; whereas their pretence is, to make themselves rich." A. Shield's Notes, &c. p. 17.

"In case ye go to this work again,—making God's glory, the cause of his Kirk, of your King and Common weill, to be but pretences and *scuggs*,—the Lord shall curse the work," &c. Mr. Ja. Melvill's MS. Mem. p. 122. *Add* to etymon;

Su.G. *fara til skogs*, in exilium ire, S. *to fare till a skug*. V. Ihre, vo. *Taang*, alga. It is evident that both the *v.* and *s.* S. and A.Bor. more nearly resemble the Scandinavian terms, than A.S. *scua*, umbra.

To **SKUG**, **SCUG**, **SCOG**, *v. a.* 2. To shelter, to skreen, S.] *Add*;

He hadnae call'd on the Halie Name

That *scugs* in the evil hour,

—Whan he was aware of a lady fair

Come out of a birken bower.

Old Ballad, Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 154.

"There had been an in-gathering among us of sailor lads,—who—in order to shun the press-gangs, left their vessels, and came to *scog* themselves with us." The Provost, p. 156.

"He—insisted on *scogging* himself in the garden till the Archbishop was sent away." R. Gilhaise, i. 79.

SKUGWAYS, **SKUGWISE**, *adv.* In a clandestine way, with a design to hide one's self, Loth.

To **SKUIK**, *v. n.* To hide one's self, S.B. V.

SKOOK.

SKUL, **SKULL**, **SKOLL**, *s.* 2. The salutation of one who is present, &c.] *Insert*, col. 3, after l. 40;

"Upone the xv day of Majj (1587) the king maid the banket to all his nobilletie, at evin in halyroudhouse, quhair the king maid thame efter drinking of many *scolis* ane to ane vther, and maid thame efter supper, quho utherwayes had beine at great fead, tak twa and twa be handes, and pas from halyroudhhouse to the mercat croce of Ed^z, q^r the provest and bailieis had prepared ane table and desert for his Ma^{ty}, at the q^{ty} there wes great mirthe and joy, with sick great number of pepill as the lyk had not beine seine of befor." Bel. MS. Ja. VI, fb. 35, v.

Insert, col. 4, after l. 33;

It has been suggested, that E. *scullery* and *scullion* may probably have a common origin. But these are evidently from Su.G. *skool-ja*, Dan. *skyll-er*, Mod.

Sax. *schol-en*, eluere; Isl. *skol-a* abluere, whence *skol* eluvium; G. Andr. p. 214. The Swedes give the name of *skulwattu* to water in which the dishes used at the table have been washed.

Add to etymon;—Perhaps Gael. *sgalg*, a bowl, is from Dan. *skaal*, or *kalk*, id. as having been imported into the Western Islands by the Norwegians.

To SKUNFIS, SKUMFIS, *v. a.* Expl. “to disgust; applied especially to smells;” Aberd.

Evidently the same with SCOMFICK.

SKUNIE, *s.* A large knife, Shetl. V. SKEAN.

SKURYVAGE, SCURRIVAIG, *s.*] Define;

1. A dissipated fellow, a lecher.

Then insert the passage from Doug. Virg.

2. A vagabond, Loth. In Roxb. it conveys the idea of a ragged vagrant, or of an idle, ill-dressed, dirty, unsettled person.

3. It is often used as signifying a scullion; synon. *Scuddievaig*, Roxb. The latter is formed from the *v. to Scud*, to pass quickly.

“Aye ye may hide the vile *scurrivaig*, it ye may, an’ hiddle an’ smiddle the deeds o’ darkness!” Saint Patrick, iii. 305. Add to etymon;

O.Fr. *escourre*, aller et venir, se dissiper, secouer, agiter; Roquefort.

SKURR, *s.* A small spot of fishing ground, Shetl.

SKURRIE, *s.* A cow with *skurs*, or small horns, Aberd. V. SKUR, *s. l.*

SKURRIEMAN, *s.* A wandering fellow, Ayra. V. SKURYVAGE.

SKURROCK, SKURROCH, *s.* Cash; a cant term, Loth.

SKUTE, SKOOT, *s.* Sour or dead liquor, Aberd.; synon. *Jute*.

Su.G. *squact-a*, liquids effundere; *squact*, a small quantity of any liquor; Wideg.

To SKUTE, SCUIT, *v. n.* To walk awkwardly in consequence of having flat soles, and thus the feet turned considerably out, Roxb.; the same with *Scute*, *Sklute*, more generally used.

Isl. *skut-a* prominere; or Su.G. *skut-a* trudere.

To SLAB, SLAB up, *v. a.* To *sup* greedily and ungracefully, Banffs.

Lang may ye blaw the reamin ale—

While I *slab up* my barefit kail.

Taylor’s Scots Poems, p. 173.

Teut. *stabb-en* lambere; sorbere et devorare.

SLABBER, *s.* A slovenly fellow, Dumfr.] Add;

O.E. “*Slabbard*. Tardus. Morosus.” Prompt. Parv. Thus it has been used also to denote that reluctance which indicates moroseness of temper.

SLABBERGAUCIE, *s.* A slovenly drivelling fellow, Banffs.

Perhaps from Teut. *slabber-en* to slabber, and *gheus* a beggar, a mean fellow. Or it might be viewed as an Isl. compound, from *slaf-r-a* nugari, and *gas* anser, q. “a foolish goose.”

* SLACK, *adj.* 1. Slow, S.B.] Insert, as sense 2. Not employed, or having little to do, S.

SLACK, *s.* Expl. “a hollow,” Ettr. For.; nearly, I suppose, in the same sense with SLAX, sense 2.

To SLACK the fire, to cover it up with dross;

or, as it is otherwise expressed, to rest it for the night, Perth.

This *v.* is evidently from the E. *s. Slack*, small coal. Dr. Johns. gives no etymon of the term. But it is undoubtedly from the same origin with *Slag*, the dross of metals. Teut. *stlecke*, Germ. *schlack*, scoriae, which Wachter deduces from *schlag-en* ejicere, as being the refuse. Ihre derives Su.G. *slagg*, dross, from *slaa*, which denotes the chips of iron that fly from the anvil in beating. The latter is probably from *slaa* to strike.

To SLACK, *v. n.* To cease to be distended, to become flaccid, Loth. In this sense a tumour is said to *slack*.

Teut. *slaeck-en*, laxari, solvi.

SLACK EWE, SLACK YOW, a ewe which has given over bearing, South of S. Crok, Crock, synon.

“The superannuated breeding ewes are either sold fat, at Martinmas, when they are called *Slack Ewes*, or *Crocks*; or with lamb, in March, at the Peebles fair, &c. when they are called *Great Ewes*.” Pennecuik’s Descr. Tweedd. Ed. 1815, p. 52.

“The cast off breeding ewes, when sold at Martinmas, are designed *slack-ewes*, or *crocks*; when sold heavy with lamb in March, they are designed *great ewes*.” Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 69.

Teut. *slack*, *slaeck*, latus, remissus; q. remissus utero, not distended in the belly, like a great [grit] or pregnant ewe. Isl. *slakn-a*, detumescere. V. CROCK.

SLACK JAW, frivolous talk, trifling conversation, Aberd., Roxb.; sometimes implying the idea of indiscretion or rudeness. V. JAW.

JAW, sense 4. Perhaps the term might be more accurately defined, “loose, idle, or petulant talk.”

SLACKIE, *s.* A kind of sling. This term is still used by school-boys, Loth., Fife, or has only of late fallen into disuse.

It occurs in the ludicrous account which Rabelais gives of the shepherds of Gargantua assaulting the cake-bakers of Lerne.

“The other shepherds and shepherdesses hearing the lamentable shout of Forcier, came with their slings and *slackies* following them, and throwing great stones at them as thick as if it had been hail.” Urquhart’s Rabelais, p. 117.

The word used in the original is *brassieres*. According to Cotgr. *brassier* signifies both a sling, and a short cudgel. Urquhart, probably on this authority, elsewhere explains his own term, but improperly, it would seem, as denoting a short cudgel.

“He—found by true information, that his men had taken violently some cakes from Picrocholes people, and that Marquets head was broken with a *slackie* or short cudgel.” Rabelais, p. 144.

Tribard is the word used by Rabelais, i. 32.

“*Slackies*.] I know not what *slacky* means; I suppose it may be a Scotch word for something like a sling; for that’s what Rabelais means by the word *brassier*.” Ozell, N. B. I. c. 26.

The *slackie*, it is believed, is that kind of sling, which is made of an elastic rod, or piece of wood, split at one end, for receiving the stone.

The word may be allied to Teut. *slack-en* laxare, liberare. The synon. term in Belg. is applied to shooting; *Ennen koegel slaaken*, to shoot a bullet; Sewel.

The author of that very ancient and singular work, the *Speculum Regale*, supposed to have been written in the twelfth century, describes two kinds of slings as used in his time; the one denominated *stafslawng*, or the *staff-sling*, the other *handslawng*, i. e. the *hand-sling*. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the former was a sling affixed to a rod. It is the same weapon that Vegetius calls *Fustibulus*, (De Re Milit. iii. 14) a sling affixed to a staff four feet long. The *slackie* may perhaps be viewed as retaining some resemblance of this.

SLADGE, s. A sloven, one who abuses his clothes with mire or dirt, in working or walking. It is also expl. in a more restricted manner, "a dirty coarse woman," Upp. Clydes., S.A. Teut. *sladde*, *slets*, *sletse*, *slodde*, are used in the same sense, as applicable to a woman; Sordida et inculta mulier, ambubaia; Kilian. Isl. *sladde*, vir habitu ac moribus madidis; G. Andr. p. 216. This resembles the S. phrase applied to one given to drunkenness, *a wat lad*.

To SLADGE, v. n. 1. To go with a lounging gait through every puddle that comes in the way, S.A.

2. To work in so slovenly a way as to bedaub one's self with mire, *ibid*.

SLAE, SLA, s. The sloe, S.] *Add*; Lancash. *slaigh*, *seamgh*, "the black thorn berry;" T. Bobbins.

SLAE-BLACK, adj. Black as a sloe; Tarras, Gl. Shirt.

SLAEIE, adj. Abounding with sloes, or sloe-bushes, Clydes.

To SLAG, SLAGG, v. a. To moisten, to besmear, S.B.

"An' bony lass, says he, 'ye'll gee's a kiss,

An' I sall set ye right on, hit or miss."

"A hit or miss I'll get, but help o' you,
Kiss ye slate stanes, that winna *slagg* your mou'."

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 53.

In Edit. third, *wet* your mou'.

Probably allied to Teut. *slegghe*, mador, tenuis pluvia; Isl. *slagi* humiditas; whence *slagn-a* mollescere, humescere; Haldorson.

To SLAG, SLYAAG up, v. a. To gobble up voraciously, *Aberd*.

I hesitate whether we should not trace this *v.* to Su.G. *slek-a* lambere, rather than to *slagg-a* corrudere.

SLAG-DAY, s. "With *Curlers*,—a day on which the ice is thawing;" Gall. Enc.

SLAGGIE, adj. Soft; in a thawed state. The land, or ice after a thaw, is said to be *slaggie*, *ib*.

O.E. "Slag or fowle way. Lubricus. Limosus." Prompt. Parv.

SLAGGIE, s. A small portion of any soft substance, Kinross; a dimin. from SLAG, *id.*, q. v.

To SLAY, v. a. To pulverize too much by harrowing, and thus to render ground unfit for vegetation; Upp. Lanarks.

If not a peculiar use of Teut. *sla-en* percutere, q. to beat down, allied perhaps to Isl. *slief-ga* hebetare; Su.G. Dan. *slov-er*, "to blunt or dull a thing;" Su.G. *sløe* dull. The latter is used concerning grain that is unproductive; *sloe soed*, frumentum cui parum bonae frugis inest.

SLAID, SLADE, s. An indolent person, one given to procrastination, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *sladd-a*, squalide grassari; *slot-a*, remittere, *slot*, remissio, relaxation. V. SLAIT.

SLAID, adj. Slovenly and dirty, *ibid*. V. SLAIT, *adj*.

To SLAIGER, v. n. To waddle in the mud, S.] *Add*;—Roxb.

Teut. *sleggerigh*, udus, madidus; Isl. *slagi*, humiditas.

2. To walk slowly; used contemptuously, *Ettr*. For.

To SLAIGER, v. a. 1. To besmear with mud, Upp. Clydes.

2. To beslabber, *ibid*.

SLAIGER, s. 1. The act of bedaubing, Lanarks.

2. A quantity of some soft substance, such especially as excites disgust; as, "a *slaiger* o' dirt," "a *slaiger* o' cauld parritch," *ibid*.

SLAIGERER, s. One who bedaubs, *ibid*.

SLAIGERIN', s. A bedaubing, *ibid*.

To SLAIGER, v. a. To take meat in a slow and careless way; generally said of dogs, *Ettr*.

For. V. SLAG up, *v*.

To SLAIK, SLAKE, v. a. 1. To carry off and eat any thing clandestinely, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. To lounge like a dog, and be content to feed on offals, S.

—An' like a spaniel lick his dishes,
An' come an' gang just to his wishes.

I ne'er as yet hae found a Patron,
For scorn be till't! I hate a' flatt'rin;
Besides, I never had an itchin'

To *slake* about a great man's kitchen.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 106.

3. To bedaub, S.] *Add*;

"I wonder what ye would ha' said, if ye had seen the minister's yetes, the day after they were painted, *slaked* and blacket a' owre wi' dirt, by the laddies frae the schule." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 182.

Then to follow,—

4. To kiss in a slabbering way, S.

SLAIK, SLAKE, s. 1. A small portion of any thing laid hold of clandestinely, S.

2. A small quantity of any thing rather in a fluid state, or that may be taken with a spoon, especially what is palatable, as conserves, &c., S.

In this sense it is nearly synon. with E. *lick*; and like the *v.* claims affinity with Germ. *schleck-en*, to lick.

3. A slight bedaubing, S.

"That makes nae difference man,—the dress, the light, the confusion, and maybe a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint," &c. Heart M. Loth. ii. 109.

4. A small quantity of some soft substance, or of any unctuous matter applied to something else, S.

But now, alake! wi' time and toil,

Hath frailty on me seiz'd;

Altho' wi' soupling *slakes* of oil,
Right aft my flank ye've greas'd.

Smith and Bellows, A. Scott's Poems, p. 145.

5. The act of bedaubing or besmearing, as with butter, &c.

6. A slabbering kiss, S.B.

—I maun kiss her, 'cause I was the woo'r
My father briskly loot me see the gate—
But frae my father mony a *slaik* she gat,
An' I, just like to spue, like blunty sat.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 30.

In Edit. third, changed to E. *smack*.

7. A low, mean, sneaking fellow, Roxb.

Teut. *slick, slock, helluo, vorax, slick-en, slock-en*, vorare.

SLAIKER, *s.* One who bedaubs, S.

SLAIK, *s.* A stroke, a slap, Renfr., Ayra.

"Ye ken,—ye struck him first wi' the stick, and he gied you but a gentle *slaik* wi's paw." Sir A. Wylie, i. 37.

"Ye might lay yoursel out for a bit *slaik* o' its paw." The Entail, ii. 148. V. SLAKE.

Teut. *slagh, Su.G. slag, ictus*; from *slaeghen* and *slaa*, percutere.

SLAIN, SLANE, *s.* A wooded *cleugh* or precipice, Roxb.

Isl. *slind* is expl., *Latus planum in corpore oblongo*, Verel. Ind.; and Germ. *slonde* signifies hiatus terrae, abyssus, chasma.

SLAINGE, *s.* One who clandestinely carries off any thing that seems palatable; Selkirks. "a *slaiking* creature," synon.

This seems radically the same with *Sleenge*, and *Slinge*, v.

SLAIPIE, SLAPIE, *s.* A mean fellow, a plate-licker, Roxb.

Isl. *slap-r*, homuncio sordidus. It is perhaps originally the same with SLAUIE, q. v.

SLAIRG, SLAIRK, *s.* A quantity of any substance in a semi-consistent state; as, a *slerg* o' *parritch*, a large spoonful of porridge, S.; q. as much as one can swallow.

Dan. *slurk*, "a sup." This word *sup* seems to correspond with our *soup*.

To SLAIRG, *v. a.* To bedaub.

"*Slairg, slerg*, to bedaub;" Gl. Sibb.

—Brodie soon *slairg'd* his beard

Wi' bra' creeshie platefu's of gravy.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 17.

SLAIRG, SLAIRK, *s.* V. SLERG.

SLAIRGIE, SLARGIE, *adj.* Unctuous, adhesive, S.

"*Slargie* stuff, matter of a gluey nature;" Gall. Encl.

To SLAIRY, SLARY, *v. a.* To bedaub, S.] *Add*;

We must view as nearly allied to this, O.E. "*Slor* or *soor* [sloor?] or clay," i. e. clay. "Cenum. Limum.—*Sloryed*. Cenosus. Cenolentus. Lutulentus." Prompt. Parv.

SLAIRT, *s.* A silly dastardly fellow; a term used by the fishers of Buckhaven, synon. with *Coof, Cufe*.

Isl. *slar* hebes; or *slor sordes*, also ignavia.

To SLAIRT, *v. a.* To outdo, to outstrip, *ibid*.

To SLAISTER, *v. n.* To do any thing in an

awkward and dirty way.] *Add*;

"Ye'll be for your breakfast, I've warrant? hae there's a soup partridge for you—it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them and the lapper-milk than middling wi' Mr. Lovel's head." Antiquary, i. 229.

2. To work in any thing moist or unctuous, S.] *Add*, as sense

3. To move clumsily through a miry road, S. "There was he wading up to the kutes in glaur, *slaisterin'* through the deepest part of the road."

SLAISTER, *s.* 1. A heterogeneous composition, &c.] *Add*;

"The wine!—if ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no wi' your sugar and your *slaisters*—I wish for ane, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't." St. Ronan, iii. 155.

2. The act of bedaubing, S.

"Are ye at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne." St. Ronan, i. 41.

3. A dirty slut, Ettr. For.

SLAISTERY, SLAISTRY, *adj.* 1. Applied to what is unctuous or defiling; as, "That's *slaistry* wark ye're at," S.

2. The weather is said to be *slaistry*, when one is exposed to a good deal of rain, or has one's dress soiled by the miryness of the roads, S.

SLAISTERY, *s.* 1. Dirty work, S.

2. The offals of a kitchen, including the mixed refuse of solids and fluids, S.

"O! we're just used to it," said Mrs. MacClarty, "and we never mind it. We cou'dna be fash'd to gang sae far wi' a' the *slaistry*." Glenburnie, p. 149.

SLAISTER-KYTE, *s.* A foul feeder, a gormandizer, a bellygod, Teviotdale. V. SLAISTER, *v.*, and KYTE, the belly.

SLAISTERS, *s.* A slovenly person, q. one who bedaubs himself, Roxb.

To SLAIT, *v. a.* 4. To wipe.] *Add*;

I suspect that this, as used in the passage quoted, should rather be rendered, to whet. He *slaited* his sword on the strae, i. e. he drew it once and again across the straw, with the intention of giving it a keen edge, before using it; from Su.G. *slæt-a* to smooth, to remove inequalities. *Slite* is used in this sense in Lanarks. and also in Loth.

SLAIT, *s.* The track of cattle among standing corn, Ettr. For.

This might seem to indicate a common source with E. *slot*, "the track of a deer." But the E. word more nearly resembles Isl. *slod*, the track of wild beasts in snow, *vestigia ferarum in nive*, (Seren.); whereas our *slait* has greater likeness to A.S. *slacting*, id. V. SLEUTH-HUND.

SLAIT, *adj.* Slovenly and dirty, Roxb.

Su.G. *slæt*, rudis, inartificiosus; Teut. *slodde*, *sordida et inculta mulier*; Kilian.

SLAYWORM, *s.* The slow-worm, or blind-worm, Galloway.

Tho' *slayworms* and adders be coiled by thy rills,
The brooks of the Minnock, and the inks of the Cree,
Will still in remembrance be hallowed by me.

Ayr and Wigton Courier, 22d Mar. 1821.

A.S. *slan-myrm*, id. It seems to have its name from *slaw tardus*, piger, because of the slowness of its motion; although the occasional orthography is *sloeworm*. Fris. *sleew* is slow; Teut. *slee*, blunt, stupid. SLAK, SLACK, SLAKE, *s.* 1. An opening in the higher part of a hill.] *Add*;

é. A morass, Liddesdale.

"Between the farm-house and the hill pasture was a deep morass, termed in that country a *slack*." Guy Mannering, ii. 49.

To SLAKE, *v. n.* To carry off clandestinely.

V. SLAIX, *v.*

To SLAKE, *v. a.* To bedaub. V. SLAIX.

SLAKE, *s.* A slight bedaubing. V. SLAIX, *s.* SLAMMACH, SLAWMACH, (gutt.), *s.* A large quantity of soft food, swallowed hastily and in a slovenly manner, Mearns. V. SLAMMACH, *v.*

SLAMMACHS, *s. pl.* The gossamer, Aberd.

Shall we trace this to Ir. and Gael. *slamhagan* locks of wool or hair; as, the fine threads of the gossamer, and its waving, might be supposed to resemble the floating of beautiful locks?

SLAMP, *adj.* Pliant, flexible, supple, Moray.

"The elf-bull is small—short in the legs; long, round, and *slamp* in the body, like a wild animal." Northern Antiq. p. 405.

Germ. *schlumpich* signifies loose, and Dan. *slamp*, negligent. But neither seems allied. Perhaps from Su.G. *slapp* laxus, remissus, with the insertion of *n*.

SLANE IN THE SELF, carrying in it the proof of its own invalidity.

"Gif ony tenent clamis a sett of landis to joise peiceable for certane termis, of Lord or Lady, and thay termis be run and fulfillit, and healledgis na impediment within the saidis termis maid, it is *slane in the self*; for quby, gif ony lauchfull distribulance had bene maid to the tenent within his termis, the tenent sucht—to have tane lauchfull witnessis, and to have kend the partie befor ane judge—within fortie dayis efter that he was distribulat, and then tane ane instrument and uther sufficient witnessis; that beand done, that he might protest to re-enter to his tak of new agane; for his naikit say is not aneuch in that matter." Balfour's Pract. p. 208.

This phrase, which I have met with no where else, would seem to be formed in resemblance of the Lat. one, *Felo de se*; q. "the very complaint destroys itself."

SLANK, *adj.* Thin, lank, Fife.

Isl. *slak-r* remissus, whence *slaekia*, longurio; *slani*, longurio imbecillis. Junius however, vo. *Lank*, E. gives Belg. *slanck* as synon. with *lank*; and Su.G. *slankig* signifies laxus, remissus, which I here deducea from *slinka* vacillare, pendulum esse.

SLAP, *s.* 1. A gap or narrow pass, &c.] *Add*;

Look up to Pentland's tawring tops,

Buried beneath great wreaths of anaw,

O'er ilka cleugh, ilk scar and slap,

As high as ony Roman wa'.

Herd's Coll. ii. 227.

"Slap, a gap in a fence: *Milking-slap*, the place where cows are milked;" Gall. Enc.

"The water of Lyne hath its spring near the Cald-stane slap, at the foot of Easter Cairnihil, and runneth large ten miles through the parishes of Lintoun,

Newlands, and Lyne." Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd. Ed. 1815, p. 141.

"Cauldstane slap, or rather *slack*, is a much frequented pass, through which the periodical droves of black cattle are transported into England." Compan. to Armstrong's Map of Tweeddale, p. 58.

SLAPPER, *s.* Any large object; as a big salmon, Roxb. Qu. if one that can give a powerful slap or stroke?

SLAPPIN, *adj.* A *slappin chiel*, a tall fellow; synon. with *Strapping*, Roxb.

SLARGIE, *adj.* Unctuous. V. under SLAIRE.

To SLASH, *v. n.* To work in what is wet, or flaccid; *Slashin' awa'*, working in this manner, Lanarks. V. SLASHY.

To SLATCH, *v. n.* 1. To dabble among mire, Ettr. For.; a variety of *Slash*.

2. To move heavily, as in a deep road. Hence the phrase, a *slatchin day*, i. e. a day when one has to drag the legs through mire; ibid.

This seems originally the same with SCLATCH, *v. n.* It is evidently allied to Su.G. *slask* humor quicunque sordidus; *slask-a*, humorem sordidum effundere. *Thet slaskar*, imbres cadunt; Ihere. Wideg. renders *slask-a* to dash with water; *slaska i vatten*, to dabble in water; *slaskigt vaeder*, rainy weather. Isl. *sladd-a*, Dan. *slask-e*, squalide grassare.

SLATCH, SLOTCH, SLODGE, *s.* A sloven, a slattern, Ettr. For.

Allied perhaps to the preceding *v.* But it seems to have more certain marks of affinity to Teut. *slæse*, mulier ignava; Isl. *slot-a* remittere, demittere. *Sloett-r* is expl., Corpus rude, magnae molis.

To SLATE, *v. a.* To let loose.] *Add*;

I know not if this has any connection with Isl. *slæd-a*, incertus vagari; *slæd-a upp*, investigare.

SLATE, *s.* A person who is slovenly, &c.] *Add*;

I wadna spare his rumple banes;

For either him or me sud hæ't:

The blether-lipped drunken slate!

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 74. V. SLAIT, *adj.*

SLATE-BAND, *s.* Schistus, Galloway.

"Under this name he includes the proper schistus, the *schiefer* of the Germans, called by English miners shiver, and in Galloway *slate-band*." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 20, 21. The Scottish form would be *Slate-ban*.

SLAUGHT BOME, a bar used in fortification.

"The first night we quartered at Rottenburg,—accessible onely by one narrow causey which leads through the marish to the castell, which is well fenced on both sides with moates, drawbridges, and *slaught bomes* without all." Monro's Exped. p. 7.

Belg. *slagboom*, a bar, a winding-post.

SLAUKIE, *adj.* 1. Loose, flaccid.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Slimy, covered with *slake*, S.

In sense 3, as denoting slow, inactive, it is probably allied to Isl. *slaeki*, fœmina piger, *slaekia*, longurio, *slaekin* deses, piger, *slaekni* desidia, *slack-ias* promissis vestibis tardi incedere; Halderson. C.B. *yslac*, slack, loose, and *yslac-iam*, to loosen, acknowledge a common source.

SLAUPIE, *adj.* Indolent and slovenly.] *Add* to etymon;

C.B. *yslabi*, a maulkin, a slattern; *yslebwag*, gawky, also a slattern.

SLAVERMAGULLION, *s.* A contemptuous term for a foolish lubberly fellow, Ayrs.

Perhaps from E. *slaver*, or S. *slabber*, and *Gullion*, q. v.

SLAW, *adj.* Slow, S.] *Add*;

O.E. "*slawe* in meuyng [moving.] Tardus. Piger. Torpidus." Prompt. Parv.

SLAWLIE, *adv.* Slowly, Clydes.

SLAUNESS, *s.* Slowness, *ibid.*

SLAWK, *s.* "A slimy plant, which grows in burns and springs;" Gall. Encycl. V. SLAKE.

SLAWMIN, *s.* Slabbering, Aberd.

Now Zephyr slee blows frae the south,

Wi' gales smooth as a butter ba' ;

But wow ! he has a dreadfu' drouth,

Whilk *slawmin* canna put awa'.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 99.

Teut. *slenn-en* grecari, pergrecari, Su.G. *slenn-a*, *id.* Isl. *slaemi*, the computation on the morning after a wedding, G. Andr.

SLE, **SLEE**, **SLEY**, *adj.* 1. Sly, S.] *Add* ;

But little did her minny ken

What thir *slee* twa together were saying.

Gaberlunzie Man, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 49.

Auld birkies, innocently *slee*,

Wi' cap and stoup,

Were een as blithe as blithe could be,

A' fit to loup.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 39. V. SLE.

To SLEE *awa*, *v. a.* To carry off any thing in a crafty way ; as, "What's cum o' the buke I gae you?" "Tam has *sleed* it *awa* frae me;" Banffs. V. SLY, *v.*

SLEELIE, *adv.* Silly, S.

SLEENESS, *s.* Slyness, S.

SLED, **A-SLED**, *adv.* Aslant, Ettr. For.

This is obviously the same with O.E. "*Sleet* or *aslete*. Oblique, aduerbium." Prompt. Parv. As Seren. deduces *Aslant* and Sw. *slant*, *id.* from *slint-a* to slide (lapsare), it is highly probable that *sled* is from A.S. *aslið-an* labi, *aslad* labat. Su.G. *slaet*, however, signifies politus, smooth ; suggesting an idea nearly allied to that of slipperiness. V. SLYPE.

SLEDDER, *s.* One who drives goods on a sled, or carriage without wheels.

"Having agriet with maissions, quarriouris, and *sledderis*, hes now compleit mor nor the half of the said building.—Sir Vmphra—hes stopped the cairteris from leiding, and the maissions from hewing," &c. Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VI. 482.

Sledderis is equivalent to cairteris, i. e. carters.

To SLEE, *v. a.* 1. To *slee* the head, to slip the head out of the noose which confines cattle in the stall, Lanarks.

2 To escape from a task, *ibid.*

Su.G. *slaa*, to slip.

SLEEBAND, *s.* A band of iron which goes round the beam of a plough, for the purpose of

strengthening it at the place where the coulter is inserted, Lanarks.

"*Sleeband*, the ancient muzzle of the plough;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The first syllable seems the same with Dan. *slaa*, a bolt, Isl. *slaa* publica, seu assula teres ; Su.G. *slaa*, lamina ferrea aut lignea, quae vel rhedis suppingitur, vel aliis instrumentis ligneis in firmamentum subditur ; Ihre. The use of *band*, in addition, indicates that the *slee* was used for strengthening.

To SLEECH, *v. n.* To coax, to cajole.

The silly frier behuifit to *sleech*

For almous that he assis.

Hay Trix, *Poems Sixteenth Cent.* p. 193.

Germ. *schleich-en* reptare, sese insinuare. This Ihre with good reason views as allied to Su.G. *slek-a*, *slick-a*, lambere ; Isl. *sleik-ia*, whence *sleker*, homo blandus, qui suis blanditiis alios captat, S. "a *sleekit* fallow," also *slikiare*, parasitus, q. a plate-licker ; for the E. *v. to lick*, and Su.G. *slick-a*, have a common fountain. Dan. *sledsk-er*, to wheedle, to cajole ; *sledsk-er*, a wheedler. V. SLEEKIT.

SLEECH, *s.* Slime, S. V. SLIX.

SLEEK, *s.* Snow and rain mixed, sleet, Fife.

This nearly resembles Sax. *slakke*, Belg. *slegge*, Su.G. *slagg*, *id.* The root may perhaps be Su.G. *slak* flaccid, remiss, loose, q. denoting that state of the air when it is neither properly frost nor thaw. By looking into Wachter, I find this idea confirmed. For Germ. *schlack wetter* is defined, Tempestas remissa, et in pluviam soluta.

Dr. Johns. besides giving a very odd definition of E. *sleet*, seems to derive it from Dan. *slet*. Surely he could not refer to *slet* plain, level, flat. The Dan. term for sleet is *slud* ; "loose weather, rain and snow together;" Wolff. This definition farther confirms the etymon given above ; especially as *sludderachtig*, the derivative, is loose ; Isl. *sluk-na* remittor, remissus fio ; item, rigorem amitto et humefio ; from *slak-r* remissus ; G. Andr. p. 217.

SLEEKIE, *adj.* Of or belonging to sleet ; as, a *sleeky day*, a day in which there falls a considerable quantity of rain mixed with snow, Fife.

To SLEEK, *v. a.*

A' tramp their feckfu' jerkin fu',

To *sleek* aneath the bowster.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

"The bannocks are equally divided at parting, when they *place* part of them beneath the pillow to dream on." N. *ibid.*

Sleek, as thus used, may merely signify that they are put in carefully, q. *smoothed* down under the bolster. The term, however, may refer to some secrecy in the operation ; Su.G. *slik-a* repere ; clanculum abire, Teut. *sleyck-en*, *id.* Or it may respect the pressure under the bolster, as conjoined with *aneath*. Isl. *slig-a*, deprimere onere.

SLEEK, **SLIECK**, *s.* A measure of fruits, or roots, &c. containing forty pounds ; as, a *sleek* of apples, onions, &c., S.

"Customs of the Burgh of Rutherglen. Each load of fruit, 4d. Each *sleek* of fruit, 4d." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 45.

SLEEK, *s.* A term synon. with *straik*, used in regard to the measuring of grain, &c. It is

usual to speak of a *sleek* of the *cap*, or of the *fou*, in contradistinction to a heaped measure; the phrase signifying that the corn-measure, of whatever size, is *sleeked* or smoothed with the hand, in a guess-work sort of way, when the person is not disposed to take the trouble of using the *streek*, or straight piece of wood employed for more exact measurement, S.A.

This is probably a word left on the Border by the Danes; *slick-er*, *sliik-er*, Su.G. *slick-a*, *slek-a*, Isl. *sleik-ia*, lambere, to lick. As all the other dialects leave out the Gothic *s*, and *slick-a* and E. *lick* are thus radically the same; perhaps the *lick of good will*, claimed as a perquisite at milns, has some affinity to *sleek*.

SLEEKIE, *adj.* Fawning and deceitful, Roxb., Dumfr., Aberd.; *Sleekit*, synon.

"*Sleeky* Tam possesses both his own and his neighbour's farm at this day." Perils of Man, ii. 314.

And gane he has with the *sleeky* auld carle,
Around the hill sae steep;
Until they came to the auld castle
Which hings owre Dee sae deep.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 187.

SLEEKIT, **SLEKIT**, *adj.* Insert, as sense

1. Smooth and shining, as applied to the face or skin, S.; *sleek*, E.

SLEEKIT-GABBIT, *adj.* Smooth-tongued, S.

And syne some *sleekit-gabbit* wife
Declares, she never liket strife,
For she was ay for a quiet life.

The Har'et Rig, st. iii.

SLEEKITLY, *adj.* Artfully, in a cajoling manner, S.

"When they saw that apen force wad do nas guid,
St. Patrick avised tas come about them *sleekitly*."
Saint Patrick, i. 76.

SLEEKITNESS, *s.* Wheedling, fair appearance, S.

TO SLEENGE, *v. n.* The same with *Slounge*, *v.*
Upp. Lanarka.

Isl. *slensia* socordia, ignavum otium; *slens-a* ignavo otio frui.

SLENGER, *s.* A lounge, *ibid.*

* **TO SLEEP**, *v. n.* A top is said to *sleep*, when it spins so smoothly as to appear motionless, Roxb.

SLEEP-DRINK, *s.* A soporific potion.

"That *sleep-drink* of this Antichristian intoxicating toleration was then brewed in hell." Society Contendings, p. 308.

SLEEPER, *s.* The Dunlin, a bird, Shetl.

"*Tringa Alpina*, (Lin. Syst.) *Sleeper*, Dunlin.—This bird frequents the more rocky shores, and is seen to be very busy feeding when the water begins to fall. On other occasions it appears *dull and heavy*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 239.

Perhaps the last words point out the reason of the name.

SLEEPERS, *s. pl.* The beams, resting on the ground, which support the first floor of a house, S.

"When the floor is entirely of wood, the space between the *sleeper*s upon which the boards are laid, should be entirely filled with washed gravel well beat down, an operation, which, when properly done, will

effectually prevent the entrance of either rats or mice." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 40.

SLEEPY-MAGGY, *s.* A sort of rude humming-top, Aberd.

SLEETCH, *s.* "A kind of fat mud, taken from shores to manure land;" Gall. Enc. V. **SLAKE**, **SLIK**, and **SLETCH**.

SLEETH, *s.* A sloven, a sluggard, Aberd.] *Add*;
"Be mute," says Watt, "ye menseless tyke,
I canna thole to hear ye."
'Ye sanna hinder me to speak,
Ye *sleeth*, I dinna fear ye.'

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

Sleeth, evidently the same word, is defined, perhaps not quite accurately, "an aukward fellow, an idiot;" Gl. Tarras.

Isl. *slidr*, hebes, *slidra* torpor; *sleita* torpor animi.

SLEITCHOCK, *s.* A flattering woman, Perthshire.]

Add;—V. **SLEECH**, *v.*

TO SLERK, *v. a.* To lick up greedily and with noise, Dumfr.

This is evidently allied to Dan. *slurk-er*, to sip, to sup up, to swallow; and originally the same with *Slerg*, *v.*, although the latter is expl. "to bedaub."

SLERP, *s.* A slovenly female, Fife.

Su.G. *slarf*, homo nauci, proprie pannis obsitus; *slurfwig*, incuriosus, sordidus, *slurfw-a*, negligenter negotium aliquod perficere.

SLETCH, **SLEECH**, *s.* Slime, particularly that in the beds of rivers, or on the border of the sea, S.

"What number of acres may this plough manage, and after what manner; *sea-slech*, clay and lime, being within a mile and a quarter of it?" Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 43, 44.

"They chuse to have mud with the sand, and this they call *slech*." *Ibid.* p. 125. V. **SLIK**, *s.*

SLEUG, *s.* 1. "An ill behaved man;" Gall. Enc. 2. "One not good looking;" *ibid.*

I know not if allied to Gael. *slug-am*, to devour; Dan. *slug*, a glutton, *slughals*, *id.*; or Su.G. *slug*, Isl. *slaegr*, callidus, vafer.

TO SLEUTH, **SLOTH**, *v. a.* To neglect.] *Add*;

"What shall we do then? *Sloth* our callings, &c.?" No, neither will we bid you do that, therefore do not reproach us. I do not bid you cast away your callings, nor *sloth* them neither." Michael Bruce's Lectures, &c. p. 13.

TO SLEUTH, *v. n.* To linger, to delay.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Slouthyn* or sluggyn. Torpeo. Terpesco. [*r. Torpesco*]." Prompt. Parv.

SLEUTH-HUND, &c. *s.* A blood-hound.] *Insert*, col. 3. after l. 12;

We may add, as a synonyme, Lancash. *slood*, "the path of care [*car*] wheels;" T. Bebbins.

SLEUTHUN, *s.* A lazy good for nothing person, Upp. Clydes.; viewed as a corr. of *Sleuth-hund*, *q.* a slow hound; synon. *Slughan*, Roxb.

TO SLEW, *v. a.* "To lean [*incline*] any thing to a side, off the perpendicular;" Gall. Encycl.

SLEW-FIRE, *s.* A designation for lightning, S.A.

"Fyir-flawcht, lightning; also termed *slew-fire*."

Leyden's Gl. Compl. S. p. 337.

SLEWIT, *part. pa.* Having sleeves, *q.* sleeved.

"Ane lang lows gowne of quhite champit chalmillet [camblet] of silk with twa pasmentis of gold slemit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 219.

To **SLY**, *v. n.* 1. To go or approach silently and sily, Aberd.

2. To look in a sly manner; with the prep. *at* added, *ibid.*

To **SLY**, *v. a.* To place or remove sily, *ibid.* *Slee*, Banffs., q. v.

Dr. Johns. and Mr. Todd, in giving the etymon of the E. adj. *Sly*, both refer not only to Isl. *slaeg-r* versutus, but to A.S. *slith* slippery, and metaphorically deceitful. But I cannot see that *Sly* has any connexion with the A.S. term. For although the latter is used as signifying lubricus, versatilis, there is no evidence that it ever occurs in the sense of deceitful. It is a strong objection to the affinity of the Isl. and A.S. words, that in the kindred languages, they appear in forms quite different. Su.G. *slact* is planus; laevis, politus; *slug* callidus, vafer. Isl. *slatt-r* planus; *slaeg-r* vafer. Dan. *slæt*, plain; *slue*, crafty. The secondary sense of the terms, primarily signifying plain or smooth, is directly the reverse of *sly*. For Su.G. *slact*, laevis, also signifies simplex. Hence the phrase, *Slactt och raelt* simplex et planum. Teut. *slacht* is not only rendered planus, but simplex, nay, incallidus, non astutus, Kilian; the very reverse of *sly*. The only oblique senses given of A.S. *slith* seem also to exclude the idea of craft. Placidus, facilis, &c. The orthography of Wiclif, *sligh*, and of Chaucer in the adv. *slightly*, nearly approaches to the Isl. form.

SLIBBIE, *adj.* Slippery, Loth.

The only foreign word which this resembles is Teut. *slibberigh*, id. This, again, seems evidently derived from *slib*, also written *slibber*, limus, coenum mollius; as slipping is almost the unavoidable consequence of setting the foot on slime.

SLIBRIKIN, *adj.* A fondling term; analogous, perhaps, to E. *sleek* or *glossy*.

And how do you do, my little wee Nan,

My lamb and *slibrikin* mouse?

Herd's Coll. ii. 218.

Teut. *slibberigh*, lubricus.

To **SLICHT** (gutt.), *v. a.* To jilt; applied to a man's conduct towards a female whom he has courted, S.

SLICHT, *s.* To gie one the *slicht*; to jilt one, S.

To **SLIDDER**, *v. n.* To delay, to defer without any proper reason, as suggesting the idea of an intention to give the slip entirely, Mearns. Teut. *slidder-en*, serpere.

SLIDDERY, *adj.* 1. Slippery, S.] *Add*;

4. Uncertain, changeful; used in a moral sense.

"There's a *sliddery* stone before the Hall door [great man's house." N.] S. Prov. "A slippery stone may make one fall; signifying the uncertainty of court favour, and the promises of great men." Kelly, p. 305.

SLIDE-THRIFT, *s.* A game in which men are used, as at Draughts, and the victor is he who is first off the board; also called *Shovel-groat* and *Shool-the-board*; Roxb.

Pins, *S. preens*, are sometimes used in place of men. *A* lays down one pin, and *B* another. These are pushed about the table or board, till one happens to cross the other, called *riding*; and he, in consequence of whose push or pop this takes place, gains the stakes. This is most probably the game denominated in the same manner by Strutt, also *Shove-groat*, and *Slyp-groat*, though differently played. V. Sports and Pastimes, p. 225, 226.

SLIDLING, *adv.* Secretly.

Ten pundis *slidling* furth he tukke,

And knit it in a neapkin nuike.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 334.

An *errat.* either for *sidling*, or for *hidling*.

SLIECK, *s.* A measure of fruits or roots. V. **SLEEK**.

SLIETH-LIKE, *adj.* Expl. "idiot-like, sottish," Buchan.

Some sumpth gets up, scull proud o' pence,

An' *slieck-like* bids me couch.

Torrat's Poems, p. 19. V. **SLEETH**.

SLIEVE-FISH, *s.* The cuttle-fish, Frith of Forth.

"I have found these crabs, we call Keavies, eating the *Slieve-fish* greedily." Sibb. Fife, p. 140.

SLIGGY, *adj.* Loquacious, Roxb.

But soon the serpent's *sliggy* tongue,

Tun'd by infernal wile,

Did blast primeval pleasure young,

When he did Eve beguile.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 83.

Sliggy may be allied to Isl. *slit-ia* polire, as we say, "He has a very *polist* tongue," S.; or to *slait-ia* lambere; q. a *sleek* or *glib* tongue. But perhaps it is merely a variety of *Sleekie*, q. v.

SLIGHT, *adj.* Worthless; as, *He's a slight lad that*, he is a person of a bad character. V.

SLICHT, *adj.*

SLYIRES, *Acts. Ja. VI.* 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 626; the same with *Slyres*, q. v.

SLIK, **SLIKE**, *s.* 1. Slime, mud.] *Add*;

But Lancash. *slutch*, mud, (T. Bobb.) is more obviously allied.

SLIM, *adj.* Naughty, worthless.] *Add*;

For now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim,

She was never ca'd chancy, but canny and *slim*,

And sae it has fared with my spinning o't.

Ross's Helenore, p. 134.

SLIMMER, *adj.* Delicate, easily hurt, Ayrs.

"Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doeing of this kind." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 59.

Germ. *schlimmer* sorry, paltry, wretched.

To **SLING**, *v. n.* To walk with a long step, S.] *Add*;

"Weel, I *slings* ayè on wi' a gay lang step."

Brownie of Bodsbeck, l. 37.

To **SLINGE**, *v. n.* To sneak, to slink away, Lanarks.

This might seem radically the same with the E. *v. slink*, A.S. *slinc-an*, Su.G. *slinck-a* clanculum et fur-tim abire. It may, however, be more directly allied to Isl. *sling-ur* crafty, callidus, versutus, *slinginn*,

slingian, id.; especially as one who sneaks away is generally viewed as using artful means for taking himself off, and the act is often an indication of craft.

To SLINGER, *v. n.* To move unequally, to reel, to be in danger of being overset, Aberd.

As ships, that bear more sail than ballast,
Slinger before the very smallest
Unequal blast, so is he driven
Jolting and jumbling up to heaven.

Meston's Poems, p. 129.

Dan. *slingr-er*, "to reel, to stagger, to totter, to joggle;" Wolff. Belg. *slingher-en*, to swing, to toss. *Het schip slingerde byster*, the ship was tossed exceedingly, Sewel; apparently from *slinger*, a sling.

SLINK, *adj.* Lank, slender, South of S.

"Where is the poney you rode to Glasgow upon?"
"I sell't it, sir. It was a *slink* beast, and wad hae eaten its head aff standing at Luckie Flyter's at livery." Rob Roy, ii. 305.

SLINK, *s.* 1. The flesh of an animal, &c.] *Add*;

Perhaps more strictly *slink* denotes that sort of veal that has never been calved.

3. A tall limber person, generally preceded by the *adj.* *Lank*, and expressive of contempt; as, "A! ye lank *slink*," S.

4. Used metaph. to denote one who is a worthless character, S.; borrowed from butchery.

—"Said Mrs. Heukbane, Pride will hae a fa'—he hasna settled his account wi' my gudeman, the deacon, for this twalmouth—he's but *slink*, I doubt." *Antiquary*, i. 319.

SLINK, *s.* 1. A greedy starveling, one that would slyly purloin, and devour every thing, Dumfr.

2. A cheat.

I know not if it be exactly in this sense, or as denoting one that is worthless in a general sense, that the term occurs in the following passage:

O! tho' ye were an unco *slink*,
I'm sad without ye.

Gall. Encycl. p. 398.

Su.G. *slinck-a*, clanculum et furtim abire. Teut. *slinck*; sinister, Isl. *sling-r* callidus, Dan. *slink*, id. Hence,

To SLINK one, *v. a.* To gull, to deceive one, Fife.

SLINKIN, *s.* Deceit, Fife.

I'm no sae foolish as aver,—
That they alike disposed are,
To flatt'rin and to *slinkin*.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 78.

Slinkin', as a *part.* or *adj.* is expl. in Gl. "cheating, deceitful." This is nearly allied to the E. *v.* from A.S. *slink-an*, to creep. V. SLENK, *s.*

SLIP, SLYP, *s.* A kind of low draught carriage, &c.] *Add*;

This term is still used in Upp. Lanarks., and in Ettr. For., for a sort of box, without shafts, made of bars, drawn by a horse, like a sledge, for carrying peats or hay; pron. *slype*.

Belg. *sleep-en*, to draw in a sledge; *sleeper*, one who carries goods on a sledge.

SLIP, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, S.] *Add*;

"120 Threads = 1 Cut;

2 Cuts = 1 Heer;

6 Heer = 1 *Slip*;

4 *Slips* = 1 Spindle."

Gray's *Introduct.* to Arithm. Edin. 1797, p. 12.

This sense, I find, Mr. Todd has added from Barret's *Alvearie*.

SLIP, *s.* 1. An upper petticoat, Loth.

2. A sort of loose frock, worn by a child, especially for protecting the more valuable parts of dress, S.

SLIP, *s.* A girl in her teens; as, "She's but a mere *slip* of a girl," Roxb.

A metaph. use of E. *slip* as denoting a shoot or twig.

SLYP, SLYPE, *s.* A contemptuous designation.]

Add;

Syne Francie Winsy steppit in,

A sauchin slivery *slype*.

Christmas Basing, Skinner's *Misc. Poet.* p. 124.

"A coarse fellow," Gl.

M^r Taggart gives, as in many other instances, a singular definition of this term; "Slype, a fellow who runs much after the female creation, yet has not the boldness, though the willingness, to seduce any of them."

Isl. *slap-r*, *slapi*, homuncio sordidus. Perhaps Teut. *slappe* gives the primary sense: Mulier segniter et testudineo gradu prorepens, tardigrava, ignava, Kilian; q. "a female who creeps onward like a tortoise."

SLIP-AIRN, *s.* An oval ring which connects the plough and the *swingle-trees*, Clydes.

Teut. *slippe*, crena, incisura.

To SLYPE, *v. a.* To strip off; as the feathery part of a quill, a twig from a tree, &c., Roxb.

"To *Slype*, to peel the skin off the flesh;" Gall. Enc.

This is also A. Bor. "To *slipe off*, to strip off the skin or bark of any thing, North." Grose.

Although the *v.* is here defined as if it were active, I apprehend that it has a neuter sense, as applied to the skin when it peels off of itself; and as allied to Isl. *sléf-a*, used to denote what is pendulous or hangs down;—scilicet pendulum,—*fila tenuia*; *slap-a* flaccere, pendere.

2. To press gently downward; as, "to *slype* a leech," to make it part with the blood, Roxb.

In this sense it would seem rather allied to Isl. *slip-a* extenuare, *slipp-r* nudus.

SLYPE, A-SLYPE, *adv.* Aslant. When a sheep, or any other object, is marked by a line being drawn across it, the operator is said to come *a-slype* over it, Ettr. For. *A-sled* is given as synon. *A-slype* must be viewed as from the same source with E. *aslope*, id.; Sw. *slacp-a*, oblique et indirecte ferri; Seren.

To SLIPE, *v. n.* To move freely, as any weighty body which is dragged through a mire, Ettr. For. Teut. *slipp-en*, Su.G. *slipp-a*, elabi.

SLYPER, *s.* *Sword slyper*, a cutler, one whose principal work was to whet swords.

"James M^r Kie *sword slyper*. Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 394.

Teut. *slipp-en*, acutere, exterere aciem ferri, atterere gladium cote; Belg. *slyper*, a whetter.

SLYPER, *s.* One who appears to wish to sneak

away, from fear of detection, Lanarks. *Slouper* is used in a sense nearly connected, *ibid*.

SLYPER, *s*. One who is tawdry and slovenly in dress, Dumfr. V. SLYP, SLYPE, *s*.

SLIP-ON, *s*. A great coat, which receives its denomination from the manner in which it is worn, being thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak, W. Highlands.

"Hugh flung his *slip-on* around him; for the Highlanders of the Isles and West Highlands wear their upper garments exactly in the good easy way of their brethren in Ireland, the sleeves dangling over the back." *Clan-Albyn*, i. 178.

A.S. *slēp-an on*, induere; E. to *Slip on*. V. Todd's *Johns*.

SLIPPAR, *adj*. Slippery; used metaph. as signifying deceitful.

Say weill is *slippar*, and makes mony a wyles;
Do weill is seemely, without any gyles.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 195.

Su.G. *slipper* lubricus.

SLIPPERY, *adj*. 2. Sleepy, S.] *Add*;

"A *slipperie* bodie, be he pastor, be he anie of the people, he knowes not there is a diuell, a tempter.—Of all sorts of men in the world a *slipprie* pastor, a careless man in the ministrie is the worst, he loses both himselfe and manie others." *Rollock*, 1 *Thes.* p. 126.

SLYPPIES, *s. pl*. Roasted pease, eaten with butter, Roxb.; most probably a cant term.

*SLIPSHOD, *adj*. Having shoes on the feet, but no stockings, Ettr. For.

SLYRELAND, *s*. Undoubtedly the same with *Slyre*, a species of lawn, q. *slyre-lawn*.

"*Slyreland*, ilk hundreth ells, three ounces." *Acts* Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 254.

To SLYTE, *v. a*. To sharpen an edged tool, Lanarks, Loth. V. SLAIT, *v. sence* 4.

To SLITE, SLYTE, *v. a*. To rip up any thing that is sewed, Roxb.; a slight variety from E. to *Slit*.

SLYTE, *s*. The act of ripping up, *ibid*.

*SLIVER, *s*. "*Sliver*, in Scotland, still denotes a slice cut off; as, He took a large *sliver* of the beef;" *Johns*. It is very commonly used, Berwicks.

Tyrwhitt expl. it, as used by Chaucer, "a small slice or piece." In E. it signifies "a branch torn off." O.E. "*Slyuyn* or *ryuyn* asunder. Findo. *Slyunge* or cutting away. Auulsio. Abscisio." *Prompt. Parv.* from A.S. *slif-an* findere.

SLIVERY, *adj*. Slaving, Buchan. V. SAUCHIN. SLOAN, *s*. A rallying or scolding match, Roxb.

"If she disliked what the sailor calls the cut of their jib—or if, above all, they were critical about their accommodations, none so likely as Meg to give them what in her country is called a *sloan*." *St. Roman*, i. 28.

Supposed to be corr. from *Slogan*, q. v. There are, however, several northern words which might seem allied: Teut. *slon-en*, *sloun-en* to prune, which might, like *Snib*, be used metaph. to denote reprehension; Belg. *slons*, a slut, a slattern; Su.G. *sluna*, a trull; Isl. *slane*, the designation given to a servant, from *sla*, to strike.

SLOAN, *s*. A covetous person; often, "a greedy *sloan*," Berwicks.; perhaps a variety of *Slughan*, or allied to Teut. *slond-en* vorare, from *slonde* fauces, vorago, abyssus.

SLOAP, *s*. A lazy, and at the same time a tawdry, person; a term generally applied to a female; Stirlings. V. SLAUPIE, which is radically the same.

SLOAT, *s*. A voracious fellow, one who swallows every thing that comes in his way, Roxb.

SLOATCH, SLOATCH, *s*. An idle lazy sloven; generally applied to males, Roxb., Ettr. For.

Teut. *sloot*, fossa palustris.

Johnson observes that *slouch*, "in Scotland," signifies "an ungainly gait, as also the person whose gait it is."

To SLOATCH, *v. n*. To go about in a lazy and slovenly manner, *ibid*.

The learned lexicographer mentioned above refers to Dan. *slaff* stupid, as the origin of *slouch*. But the genuine synonymes of the E. word are Su.G. *slok*, Isl. *slack-in*, ignavus, homo nihili; Su.G. *slok-a*, *vagari*, otiose errare. The same *v*, Ihre remarks, by the insertion of *n*, assumes the form of *slonka* and *slunka*. These must be all traced to *slak*, remissus, Teut. *slack*, &c., a word found both in the Goth. and Celt. languages. Our term seems rather to have the same origin with *Slatch*, *s*.

To SLOCH over (gutt.), *v. a*. To do any thing carelessly, Fife. *Synon. Sloth, Sleuth*.

This may be allied to the O.E. *v*. "*Sluggyn*. Desideo. Torpeo. Pigritor." *Prompt. Parv*.

SLOCHAN (gutt.), *s*. A lubberly sort of fellow, Roxb. V. SLUGHAN.

SLOCHER, *s*. "A person careless in dress, particularly about the feet;" *Gall. Enc*.

Su.G. *slok* ignavus, *slok-a* pendulum esse. V. SLOGGER, *s*.

SLOCK, *s*. Used to denote drink, Buchan.

Was't wine, the *slock* o' feckless Fights?

Tarras's Poems, p. 135.

—I was clankit at your ingle

Whare heady *slock's*, an' glorious fendin, &c.

Ibid, p. 26.

i. e. where there is intoxicating drink.

SLODGE, *s*. A sloven. V. SLOUCH.

SLOGAN, *s*. 1. The war-cry, or gathering word, of a clan.] *Add*;—South of S.

"The Mackenzies have for their slughorn, *Tullock Ard*, which is the place at which this clan does meet; and the name of Hume have for their slughorn (or *slogan*, as our Southern shires term it) a *Hume*." *Mackenzie's Heraldry*, p. 97.

Add, as sense

2. A kind of by-name or *sobriquet* denoting an individual, used to distinguish him from others of the same name, Fife; pron. *slugon*.

I hesitate whether this word may not have some affinity with Ir. Gael. *sludhach* (pron. *sluach*) *sludhacan*, a horn, as the instrument that might be used for assembling a tribe; especially as it would seem that each distinguished leader had his distinguishing blast.

"The Bishop of Toulouse instantly recognised the trumpets of the Count de Montfort; for in those days, as it is said, every one of high distinction had a blast or note sounded peculiar to themselves [himself], and which was well known to hearers even at a remote distance." Maturin's *Albigenses*, iii. 109.

This etymon receives confirmation by what Barbour has narrated.

The king then blew his horn in by;
And gert the men, that wer him by,
Hald thaim still, and all priwé;
And syne agayn his horn blew he.
James off Dowglas herd him blaw,
And at the last alsone gan knaw;
And said; "Sothly yon is the king:
"I know lang quhill syne his blawing."
The thrid tyme thar with all he blew,
And then Schyr Robert Boid it knew;
And said; "Yone is the king but dreid;
"Go we furth till him bettir speid."

The Bruce, B. iii. v. 724, &c. Ed. 1820.

To SLOGGER, *v. n.* To sup, or swallow food taken with a spoon, in a dirty and voracious manner, Fife.

Sicambr. *slocke gula*, *slockerigh gulosis*; Isl. *slok-a* deglutire, *slokari* larco; Dan. *slug-er*, to eat greedily, *slug* a glutton.

SLOGGER, *s.* One who is slovenly and dirty, particularly in the under garments; frequently applied to a person who has his stockings hanging down about his ankles, Upp. Clydes.

Sw. *slugger*, homo sordidus et negligens, *sluggig* sordidus; Seren. Hence

To SLOGGER, *v. n.* To go about in a slovenly way, *ibid.*

SLOGGERIN, *part. adj.* Slovenly, as above described; as, "a *sloggerin* hash," Clydes., Roxb.

SLOGIE, *s.* A loose bed-gown, hanging down as far as to the knees, Selkirks.

If we suppose that it has been denominated from the looseness of its form, the term may be allied to Isl. *slag-a* vagum ferri, *slak-r* remissus, or Su.G. *slok-a* pendulum esse.

SLOGY RIDDLE, a very wide riddle, such as is used for riddling onions, potatoes, or any large kind of produce; sometimes simply called *Slogy*; Roxb.

"Then there's the gos-hawk, and the *slogy* riddle, and the tyrant an' his lang neb." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 143.

Perhaps allied to Germ. *schlacke* dross, as used for throwing out the refuse; Su.G. *slagg*, scoria, E. *slag*. Isl. *slog*, however, denotes the intestines of fishes.

SLOT, *s.* A lazy, stupid, and dirty fellow, a sloven, Renfrews.; *synon.* *Shutter*.

Isl. *slott-r* corpus rude, magnaemolis. V. SLUTE, *adj.*

To SLOIT AWA', *v. n.* To pass on in a careless manner, Ang.

Allied to Isl. *slot-a* remittere, or *slodr-a* aegre iter emetiri. Teut. *slodde*, sordida et inculta mulier, whence E. *slut*, evidently claims a common origin.

To SLOITER, *v. n.* To be engaged in any wet and dirty kind of work: "A *sloiterin*'

creature," one who takes pleasure in work of this description; Lanarks.

Teut. *slodder-en*, flaccere, flaccescere, *slodder* homo sordidus.

SLOITER, *s.* A sloven; applied either to man or woman, Lanarks. V. SLUITER.

To SLOKIN, *v. a.* 1. To quench, S.] *Add*;
4. Used in a juridical sense, as signifying to extinguish the claims of an opponent.

"The persewar sould strenthen and fortifie his cause and clame; the defendar sould extenuat, make less, or *slokin* and tak away the petitioun or complaint of his adversar, with relevant exceptiounis." Balfour's *Pract.* p. 411.

O.E. "*Slökkyn*," given as the same with "*Slek-kyn*. Extinguo.—*Slockenyng* or quenchinge. Extinguo." Prompt. Parv.

SLOMIE, *adj.* Flaccid, blown up, Gall.

"An ox is said to be *slo mie*, when it has on a false appearance of flesh;" Gall. Enc.

Gael. *slom* sleek. But this is probably the same with *Sloomie*.

SLONK, SLONKING, *s.* "The noise our feet make when sinking in a miry bog; also, when walking with shoes full of water;" Gall. Enc. V. SLONK, *v.*

To SLOOM, SLOUM, *v. n.* To slumber, S.B.] *Add*;

An' thus whiles *slouming*, whiles starting wi' her fright, She makes a shift to wear awa' the night.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 58.

Before A.B. *slaum*, &c.—*Insert*;

SLOOM, *s.* A slumber, an unsettled sleep, S.B.

To SLOOM, *v. n.* 1. To become powerless; applied to the human body, Ettr. For.

"Scho—sett up sic ane yirlich skrighe that my verie sennyns *sloomyt* and myne teeth chackyt in myne heid." Wint. Even. Tales, ii. 42.

2. To become flaccid; applied to flowers and plants touched by the frost, *ibid.*

3. To waste or decay, Ettr. For.

It is only said of such plants as abound with sap and become glutinous in rotting. "No other spot over their whole pasture offered as much verdure at this time as these seemingly *sloomed* places." Remarks on Capt. Napier's Essay on Store-farming; Farmer's Magazine.

Isl. *slum-a*, vultum simul et animum demittere.

SLOOMIE, *adj.* 1. Relaxed, enfeebled; used in relation to animals, Ettr. For.

2. Damp, and in an incipient state of putrefaction; applied to vegetables, *ibid.*

To SLOOP DOWN, to descend in an oblique way, Roxb.

This is undoubtedly from the same origin with E. *slope*; Sw. *slop-a*, oblique et indirecté ferri.

SLOOT, *s.* A sloven; a low fellow, Dumfr. V. SLOIT, and SLUTE.

SLOPED GAW, an open drain, Renfr. V. GAW.

To SLORK, *v. n.* To walk with wide or wet shoes, as through snow in a state of dissolution, Nithsdale. It respects the sound made

in consequence of the regorging of water in one's shoes.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *slark*, via *lutosa*, *slark-a*, per difficultates eluctari; or *slark-a*, hebescere; 2. remittere; Haldorson.

To **SLORK**, *v. n.* To make a disagreeable noise in eating, to eat up in large mouthfuls, Ettr. For.; *Slorp* synon.

Isl. *slurk-a* deglutire; Dan. *slurk-er* to swallow.

To **SLORP**, *v. a.* To swallow ungracefully.]

2. To bungle, Ettr. For. *Add* to etymon;

Slorpe is O.E., although used in a more general sense. "*Slorpe* or make fowle, sordido, eleo;" Hu-loet. V. also Higgins.

O. Teut. *slorpe* signifies, vorago, gurgus; and indeed the mouth and throat, in the ungraceful sorbition referred to, in some degree resemble the action and the sound of a whirlpool.

To **SLORP**, *v. n.* To *Slorp* and *Greet*, to cry bitterly, and so as to draw in the breath, and almost to swallow the tears as they fall, Roxb. Teut. *slorp-en* ligurire; q. "to slabber up one's tears."

SLORP, *s.* 1. A sop, as much as one swallows at once of food which is taken with a spoon, Selkirks.

2. A spoonful taken hastily and ungracefully into the mouth, Roxb.

3. A sloven, Ettr. For.; perhaps originally applied to one who takes food in a dirty way.

There's gentle John, and Jock the *slorp*,
And skellied Jock, and bellied Jock,
And curly Jock, and burly Jock,
And lying Jock himsel.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 40.

SLORPIE, *adj.* Slovenly, Roxb. V. **SLORP**, *v.* and **SLERP**, *s.*

SLORPING, *adj.* Tawdry.] *Add*;

Ye're gaun withouten shoon or boots,
But *slorpin* loags about your coots.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 17.

To **SLOT**, *v. a.* To bolt, &c.] *Add*;

—"Utheris your scoleris—mair cruelle hes in thare imaginatioun cloisit up, *slotit* and *neidnalit* the samin yettis of our heretage—quhill the latter day of all." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 255. V. the passage more fully, vo. NEIDNAIL.

"To *slot* a door, to shut it, Lincoln;" Ray.

SLOT, *s.* 1. A bar, a bolt, S.] *Add*;

"Pessulus, a *slot*, girdle or bar." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 12. In a later Ed. *grindle* is substituted for *girdle*. O.E. "*Slot* or shetil of speryng. Pessulum." Prompt. Parv. "*Slotte* of a dore, [Fr.] locquet;" Palagr. B. iii.]

3. The cross spars, &c.] *Add*;

This word is of pretty general use in S.

4. *Slots* in a cart are not only the long cross spars, as in a harrow, but also the short upright bars which support the *Shelments*, and to which the boards, called the *Cleeding*, are nailed. They are distinguished from *Rungs*, as being square, whereas *rungs* are round; Lanarks.

SLOT, *s.* 2. *Slot of the breast*.] *Add*;

3. The hollow in the throat above the breast-bone, Ettr. For.

To **SLOTTER**, *v. n.* To pass the time idly or sluggishly.] *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *slodr-a*, aegre iter emetiri. Mr. Todd gives to *Slatter* as an E. v.; on the authority of Ray, who uses the phrase "a *slattering* woman," in explaining *Dangos*.

To **SLOTTER**, *v. n.* To make an ungraceful noise with the palate, in swallowing food, resembling that of a duck gobbling; to slabber up, Roxb., Berwicks. This word is also expl. to eat in a beastly manner, like a sow, Teviotd. *Sludder*, synon.; also *Slorp*.

O.E. "*Sloteryng* or done fowly [fouly]. Deturpo." Prompt. Parv. "*Slotter*, nastiness. Exmore;" Grose. Corn. "*Slottee*, rainy weather, foul and dirty;" Pryce. Hence, he says, *Slattern*. V. **SLUDDER**, *v.*

SLOTTER, *s.* The noise made in this operation, ib. **SLOTTERHODGE**, *s.* A nasty beastly fellow, regardless of his appearance, and taking pleasure in feeding in a filthy way, Roxb.

Hodge is the vulgar E. abbreviation of *Roger*, used as a cant term for a country booby. This indeed resembles a very old E. term. "*Slotirbugge*: Cennulentus. Mabrus." Prompt. Parv. Teut. *slodder*, homo sordidus. Isl. *slodt-r*, corpus rude magnae molis. Su.G. *slodder*, faex populi.

SLOUAN, *SLUAN*, *s.* "Abbrev. of *Slough-hound*, blood-hound;" Gl. Sibb., Roxb. V. **SLOUX**, *s.*

SLOUCH (gutt.), *s.* A deep ravine or gully, Mearns. A.S. *slog*, locus concavus; Ir. *slóch*, Gael. *sloc*, a pit, a hollow.

SLOUCHED, *part. pa.* "Drenched;" Gall. Enc. "*Slouching*, a wetting;" ibid. vo. *Slonk*.

Perhaps allied to E. *sludge*, mire, from A.S. *slog*, a *slough*. Serenius views Ir. *slug-am*, Su.G. *sluk-am*, ingurgitare, as the origin. V. **SLOUGH**, **SLUGH**.

* **SLOUGH**, (gutt.), *s.* A husk, S.; A.Bor. In the north of E. it is, however, pron. *sluffe*.

SLOUGH, **SLUGH**, (gutt.), *s.* 1. A voracious eater and drinker, Upp. Clydes.

Either from *slough*, a deep miry place, as swallowing up every thing, or from a common fountain. Seren., as has been already observed, derives A.S. *slog* from Ir. *slug-am* and Sw. *sluk-a* devorare, ingurgitare. And it would seem, indeed, that there had been an original connexion of the two ideas; or that a miry place had received its designation from its tendency to swallow up. For as Ir. and Gael. *slug-am* signifies to swallow, *slugaid*, apparently a derivative from it, is a *slough*, a deep miry place, and *slugthan* a whirlpool. According to the same analogy, Teut. *slock* signifies not only gula, fauces, but barathrum, vorago, gurgus. Isl. *slok-r* and Dan. *slug* denote a glutton, from *slok-a* and *slug-er* to devour, to eat greedily.

2. A person of mean character, who would do any thing for his own interest; pron. *Slugh*, Dumfr.

SLOUM, *s.* The green scum that gathers on stagnant pools, Roxb.

Teut. *sluyme* cortex, siliqua.

SLOUN, *s.* An indolent person. The term at the same time conveys the idea of worthlessness, Upp. Clydes.; perhaps merely a shorter mode of pronouncing *Slughan*, or *Slouan*, a slowhound. But V. **SLOAN**.

To **SLOUN**, *v. a.* To idle away one's time, *ibid.*

To **SLOUNGE**, *v. n.* To go about in an indolent way.] *Add*; *Sleenge*, *id.*, Upp. Lanarks.

2. To hang the ears; to look sour, Ettr. For.

I am inclined to think that this term is immediately allied to Dan. *sleug-er*, "to saunter, to loiter, to linger, to go idling or trifling about;" Wolff; from Isl. *slen* torpor, languor, or perhaps *slangi* serpens, *q.* the slow, creeping motion of a snake. We may add Germ. *schlungel*, a sloven, a loiterer; *schlungel-n*, to saunter about.

SLOUNGE, **SLUNGE** (pron. *slounge*), *s. l.* "A greedy *slounge*," a phrase applied to a dog, that goes about hanging his ears, and prying into every corner for food, Roxb.

2. A sneaking fellow, S.

"Now Finlay the *slunge* had taken care never to let on of the messages, black or white." Saxon and Gael, ii. 75.

3. A skulking vagabond, Roxb.

Isl. *slunginn*, astutus.

4. A glutton; as, "He's a great *slounge* for his guts," *ibid.*

In this sense it would seem allied to Dan. *slug-er* to devour, to eat greedily, *slughals* a glutton.

5. A stupid dull-looking fellow, Ettr. For. V. **SLUNG**, which is nearly synonym.

SLOUNGER, *s.* One who is accustomed to go about in an indolent way, especially as a plate-licker, S. V. the *v.*

To **SLOUNGE**, *v. n.* To make a noise in falling, or being thrown, into water, Upp. Lanarks. It differs from *Slunk*, which denotes the sound made by a small body passing quickly into water.

As this term especially expresses the sound, it may be allied to Germ. *schlund*, vorago; Teut. *slonde*, which primarily denotes the fauces, the upper part of the throat, and secondly, a whirlpool, *slond-en* vorare; or Germ. *schling-en* glutire, *verschling-en* deglutire; as alluding to the noise made in swallowing. **SLOUNGE**, *s. l.* The sound made by a large heavy body falling into water, expressive of the splash, Clydes.

2. A great fall of rain; a *slounge o' weet*, *ibid.* *Blad o' weet*, synonym.

3. The state of being completely drenched; applied both to persons and things, *ibid.*

SLOUPE, *s.* A stupid silly fellow, S.A.] *Add*; Probably the same with *Slyp*, *Slype*, Aberd. *q. v.*

SLOUPER, *s.* A sloven, implying the idea of knavishness, Clydes.

Evidently the same with Teut. *sluyper* insidiator latens; *sluy-p-en* prorepere tacite, furtim proripere *se.*

SLOUSTER, *s. l.* Food ill prepared, Ettr. For.; the same with *Slaister*, *Slyster*, *q. v.*

2. Also used to denote a sloven, *ibid.*

To **SLOUSTER** *awa*, *v. n.* The same with *Slaister*, Fife.

SLOWAN, *s.* A sloven, Roxb. This seems merely a secondary sense of *Slouan*.

SLOW-THUMBS, *s.* A person who goes on slowly with work, Teviotd.

To **SLUBBER**, *v. a. l.* To swallow any thing hastily.] *Add*;

The *v.* was used in a similar sense in O.E. "I *slub-ber*, I fyle a thyng, or beray it. Je barbouille. Fye how you have *slubbed* your geare for one dayes wearing." Palsgr. F. 364, a. The mod. E. word is *slabber*. Isl. *slupr-a*, mollia ingurgitare, Haldorson; Dan. *slubr-er* to suck up.

SLUBBER, *s.* Food over-boiled, particularly that of a flaccid nature, Upp. Clydes.

SLUBBER, **SLOBBER**, *s.* Half-twined, or ill-twined woollen thread, Teviotdale.

Teut. *slobber-en*, laxum sive flaccidum esse.

SLUG, *s.* A loose wrapper, or upper covering, worn for dirty work, either by males or females, Fife; defined, "a short gown or wrapper worn by women." *Jupe* synonym. Upp. Clydes.

This is merely a variety of *Slogie*, used in the same sense.

SLUG, **SLUG-ROAD**, *s.* A road passing through a narrow defile between two hills, Mearns.

For the origin, V. **SLOUCH**, *s.*

SLUGH, *s.* A mean fellow. V. **SLOUGH**.

SLUGHAN (gutt.), *s.* A lazy good for nothing person, Roxb. V. **SLEUTHUN**, synonym.

As the latter is from *slauth-hund*, *slughan* retains more of another form of the word, i. e. *Slough-hund*.

SLUGHORNE, **SLOGAN**, *s.* The watch-word used by troops, &c.] *Add*;

It may be subjoined, that A.S. *sla*, *slug*, is given by Somner as signifying "Bellicum; an alarm to war, a warning or signal to battle, by sounding of a trumpet, beating of a drumme, or such like." This may be traced to *slag-an*, *slac-an*, to strike; as, *slac-tacen*, facere signum ictu. Teut. *slaen de trompet*, canere tuba. V. **SLOGAN**.

SLUIP, **SLYPE**, *s.* A lazy, clumsy fellow; synonym. *Slute*, Fife.

Teut. *sluef*, lentus, ignavus, sordidus, squalidus; homo incultus vestibibus et moribus, homo nihili; Kilian. Isl. *sloepug-r* squalidus; *sluov-r*, *sluof*, hebes.

SLUIST, *s.* A large heavy person, Teviotd.

Su.G. *sluskig*, inelegans, may be allied; and Teut. *ver-slous-en*, ignavia et negligentia deterere et deturpare.

SLUIT, **SLUTE**, (like *Guid*, good), *s. l.* A term denoting a big, clumsy, indolent fellow; always applied to a male; Fife.

2. A glutton, Lanarks.

Isl. *slut-a* prominere. *Hann let sluta hottinn*, caput demisit; *slot-a* remittere; *slod-ra* aegre iter emetiri, *q.* to move heavily along; Haldorson.

SLUITER, *s.* A male sloven, corresponding with *Slut*, applied to a female, Roxb.

As E. *slut* seems to be from Teut. *slodde* sordida et inculta mulier; this immediately resembles *slod-*

der, homo sordidus. This Ihre views as allied to Su.G. *sloedder* faex populi. This is probably an ancient Belgic word, transmitted through many generations.

To SLUMMISH, *v. n.* To trifle away one's time, Upp. Clydes.

This must be viewed as radically the same with *sloom*, S.B. to slumber; Teut. *sluyem-en* dormitare. Isl. *slum-a*, vultum simul et animum demittere; Haldorson.

SLUMP, *s.* *By slump.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. A large quantity of any thing, Aberd.; synon. *Slumpert*.

SLUMP, *s.* A marsh, a swamp, Berw., Ettr. For.

To SLUMP, *v. n.* 1. To sink in a mire, *ibid*.

"This same day, nae farther gane, at ae step up in the Gait-cleugh, I *slumpit* in to the neck." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 312.

2. To go down as a person through ice, or in a bog where he breaks the surface, which before carried him, Roxb.

"To *slump*, to slip, or fall plump down in any wet or dirty place, North." Grose.

3. To stick in the mire, Clydes.

SLUMP, *s.* A dull obtuse noise produced by an object falling into a hole, Roxb.

Germ. *schlamm*, a mire; *schlump-icht*, latulentus. The *v.*, in its second sense, might seem allied to Isl. *slump-az*, *slomb-az*, inopino jactu ferri.

SLUMPIE, *adj.* Marshy, swampy, *ibid*.

SLUNEOCH (gutt.), *s.* "A person of a brutish disposition, who would do all the harm he could, if he had the ability to project;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *slundi* servus infidus, *slundr* perfidia; or *slung-ian*, callidus, astutus. But V. SLUNG, below.

SLUNG, *s.* 1. A tall lank booby, Aberd. Defined by a north-country man, "a lang teem [tume] haivrelly kind o' a chiel."

2. Also expl. a low fellow, Aberd.

And Kate says, See, ye stupid *slung*,

Fat way ye've fyld my curch.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 33.

Isl. *slani* longurio imbecillis; *slinni* homo enervis, nauci; Haldorson. Dan. *sleng-er* to saunter, to loiter.

SLUNGE, *s.* A sneaking fellow. V. SLOUNGE.

SLUNK, *s.* A slough, a quagmire, Ettr. For. V. SLONK.

SLUNK, *s.* The veal of a calf cut out of the mother, Teviotdale. V. SLINK, *s.*

SLUNK, *s.* A tall aukward fellow, Shetl. V. SLUNKEN.

SLUNKEN, SLUCKEN, *part. adj.* Having a very lank and empty appearance, like a horse after a long journey on which it has not been duly fed, Teviotd.

This is merely the old Dan. word retained; *Slunken*, lank, scraggy.

SLUPE, *s.* A male sloven, Fife. V. SLUIP.

To SLURE, *v. a.* To swallow ungracefully, Mearns; synon. *Slorp*.

SLURICH (gutt.), *s.* Flaccid food, in swallowing which a noise is made by the throat, *ibid*,

Isl. *slor*, piscium sordes; Su.G. *slurfu-a*, negligenter negotium aliquod perficere. Teut. *slorigh* sordidus. Dan. *slurk-er*, to sip up, to swallow, assumes the form of a frequentative.

SLUSCH, *s.* A pool, plashy ground, &c.] *Add*; Dan. *slask-er* to paddle, to puddle.

SLUSHIE, *adj.* Abounding with snow in a state of liquefaction; as, "The streets are very *slushie*," S. V. SLUSCH, SLUSH.

SLUSH, *s.* A person kept about farm-houses to do all the dirty jobs, Roxb.

Teut. *slavetse* is rendered, *servula vilis et ignava*; Kilian. But this seems rather a secondary sense of *Slusch*, *Slush*, *q. v.*; a designation borrowed from the character of the work.

SLUST, *s.* A sluggish person, S.A. V. SLUIST.

* SLUT, *s.* This term in E. denotes a dirty woman, and is also used as "a word of slight contempt" to a female. The sense is much stronger in S., as it denotes one of a worthless character, sometimes including not merely the want of chastity, but of all moral integrity.

To SLUTCH, *v. n.* To move heavily, as in a deep road, Fife. V. SLATCH, *v.*

SLUTCH, *s.* A hanger on, a parasite, Roxb.; apparently from the same origin with SLOATCH.

SLUTE, *adj.* Slovenly; E. *Sluttish*.] *Add* to etymon;

Or perhaps merely A.S. *slenth*, (whence E. *sloth*) which Mr. Tooke ingeniously considers as the 3d pers. indic. of the A.S. *v. slawn-ian*. In O.E., however, we meet with "*Slut*, *cenosus*" and "*Slutty*, *cenulentus*." Prompt. Parv.

SLUTE, *s.* A slow, lazy animal; applied both to man and beast; Loth.

SLUTHER, *s.* A quagmire, S.A.

To SLUTHER, *v. a.* To do work in a careless and hurried manner, S.A.

Teut. *slodder*, homo sordidus, negligens.

To SLUTTER, *v. n.* To spill or slabber in cooking or eating victuals, Dumfr. This seems merely a variety of SLUDDER, *v.*

SLUTTERIN, *part. pr.* Making an interrupted kind of noise through the nostrils, when one is half asleep, Perth. This seems nearly allied to SLOTTER, *v.*

SMA', *adj.* Small.] *Add*, as sense

2. Not grown up, in a state of childhood, S.

—"If I wouldna agree to it, they would beruined, and they had *sma'* families." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 210. "*Sma' Family*, a family of young children;" Gall. Enc.

This conveys an idea directly the reverse of what would be suggested by the phraseology, to the mind of a *Southron*. Were this used in any afflictive case as an argument for active sympathy, "Ha!" would he most probably reply, "you say he has got only a *small* family. He is then the less to be pitied, as he must be able the more easily to support them." But even where a family of children is numerous, it is said to be *sma'*; as intimating that they are all so young as to be unable to do any thing for themselves.

SMACK, s. A smart stroke, S.

Mr. Todd has given this as an additional sense of *Smack*, signifying taste,—“a blow given with the flat of the hand; a vulgar word; as, a *smack* on the face.” But he does not seem to have observed, that it must be viewed as radically a different word; being the same with Teut. *smacke* collisio, concussus, jactus, *plaga*, &c. *smacken*, collidere, concutere, jactare, cum vi aut sonitu impingere, &c. Here we have also the origin of *Smack* as signifying “a loud kiss;” analogous to the v. *smack-muylen*, diductu labiorum sonum edere; also, *basiare*, affigere osculum. The Teut. terms regarding taste are distinguished by a different orthography; *smaeck* sapor, gustus; *smaeck-en* sapere, gustare.

It certainly was an imperfection in Dr. Johnson's plan, that he classed almost all the terms, which have the same orthography, under one head. Hence, he here also gives *smack*, “a small ship,” referring to A.S. *smacca*, and Isl. *sneokra*. The A.S. word and Isl. *sneckia* (not *sneokra*); seem indeed to give the primitive form of the word. But in Belg. it is *smak*, and in Germ. *schmack* and *schmack-schiff*; whence we have most probably borrowed our designation.

SMACLE, s. As much, Roxb.; evidently corr. from *as mickle*.

SMA' DRINK. *Nae sma' drink*, not to be despised, no mean person; often used of one who has a high estimation of himself, S.

—“Mungo Braidfoot, of Divot-ha, esquire, was, as his mother used to boast, *nae sma' drink*. He was proprietor of a considerable estate, wealthy, and in no way given to needless expense.” Glenfergus, iii. 327.

“So you see, cousin, we are *nae sma' drink* now a days.” Saxon and Gael, iii. 75.

“The very foremost-men have their silken scarfs. I have seen many a lady wear a warse, and think hersel *nae sma' drink*.” The Pirate, ii. 97.

This evidently alludes to the low account made of beer of the weakest description.

SMA-FAIRNS, s. pl. The guts, South of S.

“I durstna grip him, for fear he had run his bit spit through my *sma fairns* i' the struggle, for it was as sharp as a lance.” Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 43.

Corr. from A.S. *thearm*, or E. *tharm*, the intestines.

SMAIK, s. A silly mean fellow.] *Add*;

Isl. *smaivick*, opella, little labour. V. *Smeik-r*, pu-sillanimis; Haldorson, p. 301.

SMAIK, adj. Contemptible, despicable.

“Than war the wordes, ‘*Smaik* carll, I sell lay vpoun thi lyppis.” Aberd. Reg. 1525, V. 15, p. 613.

SMAIKRIE, s.] *Insert*, as sense

1. Pusillanimity, conduct characterizing a poltroon.

Smaikis had the wyte: I say the hous wes suir, Had thay bene gracious with ane godlie quarell.—

Thair febill *smaikrie* I think ill to tell,

With luik lyke lyounes, and sa lytill done.

Fy drukin dastartis! ye haue schamit your sell.

That said sa weill, and syne gaue our sa sone.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 293.

SMAIR-DOKEN, s. Common dock, S.B. V. **SMEAR-DOKEN.**

To **SMAIRG, v. a.** To bedaub. V **SMERG.**

SMALIE, SMALLY, adj. Little, puny.] *Add*;

“On the swaird before the mansion, two *smally* dry-haired ponies were feeding.” Glenfergus, ii. 267.

* **SMALL, adj.** Low in rank, inferior in station; contrasted with *greit*.

“The quenis grace—hauand respect to the greit and exhorbitant derth ryssin in this realme of victuallis,—and vnderstandand that the occasioun thair-of is because of the superfluous chair vait commonlie in this realme alsweill amangis *small* as greit men, &c. And gif ony vther *small* persoun or persounis wald presume to brek this present act, &c.” Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488.

The phrase *sma' fock* is still used in the same sense, S. V. **SMALF FOLK.**

SMALL DRINK, beer of the weakest quality, S.

—“Gif ony person, or personis,—sall commit the fylthie sin of fornicatioun,—for the first fault, asweill the man, as the woman, sall pay the sowme of fourtie pundis. Or than baith he, and scho salbe imprisonit for the space of aucht dayis, thair fude to be breid and *small drink*, &c. For the secund fault; thair imprisonment salbe doublit, thair fude to be breid and watter allanerlie.” Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 25.

Walter alanerlie, I need scarcely add, is opposed to *small drink*, as being a higher degree of penance.

SMALLIS, s. pl. This is used as a plural noun.

In *Smallis*, in small quantities; in *smawes*, S.

—“Off the custome and exsyiss, of the soume of of four pundis vsual money of Scotland, of ilk tune of wyn to be topit, ventit, and sauld in *smallis* within the said burgh.” Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

“Ane propyne to my lord of Angus of ane pontioun of wyne; and amangis all vther in *smallis* ane pontioun of wyne.” Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.; i. e. “besides many small articles;” or perhaps, “wine given in small quantities.”

“Selling of his merchandis & gair in landwart in *smallis*, quhilke he promiseit to sell to nychtbouris in this toun in *grytis*,” i. e. in wholesale. Ibid. V. 16.

To **SMASH, v. a.** 1. To break to shivers.] *Add*;

“The deil's i' his face an' his heart yet for that black deed! I've mickle hopes he'll be hangit, or get his head *smash'd* for't yet.” Tenant's Card. Beaton, p. 28.

“Here, Geordy, tak haud of this kist—and see that ye dinna *smash* it amang the stanes, for it winna be an easy matter graping along the auld pier in the dark an' wi' sic a sea on.” St. Kathleen, iii. 111.

3. To beat severely, S.] *Add*;

“Let our faes only come on, I've *smash* haill dozens o' them.—I've shake them, I've pelt them,” &c. Card. Beaton, p. 119.

SMASHING, adj. Large; as, “a *smashin'* chield,” a strapping fellow, Ettr. For. V. **SMASH, v.**

SMA' STILL, s. A designation of usquebaugh, denoting that which is of a superior quality, as distinguished from that which is the product of a large still, S.

"Taste the whisky, Mr. Gordon—it is *smé' still*, and will do harm to no man." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 382.

SMATCHET, SMATCHED, s. 1. An appellation given to a child, &c. *Smatcher* seems originally the same.] *Add*;

It generally implies that the child is mischievous or ill-conditioned.

2. An opprobrious designation for a man, equivalent to *Scurvy fellow*.

Galloway with no mater meld him,
Except necessitie compeld him;
Taking the warld as God wald send it,
Having ane noble hart to spend it.
Bot ay the mair this *smatcher* gettis,
The closser garris he keep the yettis.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 340.

SMATTER, s. A heap of small objects in motion, Fife; synonym. *Howdle*.

To **SMATTER, v. a.** 4. To consume victuals, &c.] *Add*;—Teut. *smedder-en* ligurire, comensari.

* To **SMEAR, v. a.** Used in a peculiar sense in S., as denoting the application of a liniment of tar and grease, sometimes of butter or palm-oil, to the skins of sheep, for defending them from the cold in winter.

The sheep are all *smeared*, or *salved*, at Martinmas with a mixture of tar and butter, S.

A.S. *smear-an*, Isl. *smyr-ia*, illinire, ungere.

SMEAR, s. The mixture used in *smearing*, S.

"Mr. Loch of Rachan observes, that a *smear*, which shall, at once shoot the rain, kill vermin, and defend the wool from the withering effect of weather, without discolouring it, seems to be, hitherto, a desideratum in sheep-farming. He proposes a *smear* composed of butter, train oil, and turpentine." *Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 190.

SMEARY, s. 1. A sheep that has been *smeared* or *salved*, Ettr. For.

"How could we turn our hand wi' our pickle hoggs i' winter, if their bit foggage war a' riven up by the auld raikin hypalts ere ever a *smeary's* clute clattered on't?" *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 139.

2. Also explained, "a person all besmeared," *ibid*.

SMEARING, s. The act of anointing sheep, S.

"*Smearing* is judged farther necessary to keep the wool in better quality, and in greater quantity; as, also, for a defence against cold and wet." *Agr. Surv. Peeb. ibid*.

SMEARING-HOUSE, s. The hut in which sheep are *smeared*, S.A.

"He entered the hovel, which seemed to be intended for what is called, in the pastoral counties of Scotland, a *smearing-house*." *Waverley*, ii. 337.

SMEARING-STOOL, s. A stool with a spoked bottom, so as to admit the legs of sheep, to keep them steady during the operation of *smearing*, South of S.

SMEAR-DOKEN, s. An herb; denominated from a salve or ointment being made of it for healing sores or wounds, S.B.

"Linn. informs us that, in Sweden, an ointment is made of the roots of the curled dock, for removing the itch or other cutaneous diseases. *Flor. Suec.* No. 314.

Under the word *Docken*, I have said, according to the best of my information in Angus, that this is "the common dock, so denominated, because an ointment was anciently made of it." But an intelligent friend inquires, if this be not rather the English Mercury or Allgood, *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, Linn., and not the common Dock, *Rumex*? From the following quotation, he adds, it would appear that it is the former:

"Rub the person over with the juice of All-good, (called in Latin *Bonus Henricus*, others call it the *Smear-docken*) mixt with vinegar." *Tippermal-luch's Receipts*, Ed. 1775, p. 12.

In Mearns this is called *Mercury-doken*.

SMEDDUM, SMEADUM, s. 3. Sagacity, &c.]

To this sense subjoin the proof from *Morrison's Poems*, misplaced under sense 2.

4. Spirit, mettle, liveliness, S.] *Add*;

A kindly lass she is, I'm sure,
Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her,
And nae a swankie far nor near,
But tries wi' a' his might to win her.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 156.

5. "*Smeddum*,—good sense and spirit united;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

6. Vigour and liveliness as an author.

"He published—a volume of *Moral Essays*;—and they were greatly creditable to his pen, though lacking somewhat of that birr and *smeddum*, that is the juice and flavour of books of that sort." *Ann. of the Par.* p. 260.

A learned friend has suggested, that *Smeddum* may be from *smart-dom*, or from E. *smell*. In consequence of this hint, I have anew sought for the etymon; and flatter myself that I have found it, as far at least as its proper and primary sense is concerned. This is A.S. *smedma*, *smedma*, "farina, simillago, pollen; meale, fine flower;" *Somner. Expl.* by Lye as also signifying *amylum*, "a kinde of medicine or meate, made of wheate three monthes old;" *Cooper's Thesaur.* Sir T. Elyot gives an account of the mode of preparation, in his *Bibliotheca* in vo. This, as being the finest part of the grain, would come at length metaph. to denote substance or sagacity, in relation to the mind. I see no vestige of this term in any of the cognate dialects.

SMEDY, s. A smithy, a smith's shop, S. *smid-die*. *Smedy coill*, the small kind of coal used by smiths, S.

—"Sindrie actis of parliament—daylie ar contravenit, and cheffie [be] the transporting of—the said salt and grite [great] coillie vndir eullour of *smedy coill*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1487, Ed. 1814, p. 427.

SMEEG, s. A kiss, Roxb.; synonym. *Gaberosic*.

Isl. *smek-r* gustus; Dan. *smag*, a taste; analogous to the S. phrase to *prece the mon*. Or, see what is said, vo. *Smack*, p. 423.

To **SMEEK, v. a.** 1. To smoke.] *Add*;

3. To kill by smoke, S.

"He had clagged up the hives, as if the pair

things had had the pestilence, and my bees were as dead as if they had been *smeaked*." Pirate, iii. 170.

"A young woman being asked how she came to be so dun, her reply was, 'Wi' beaking ourselves in the sun a' summer, and *smeaking* our heads o'er the fire a' winter, we country lasses never come to our right colours." Notes to Pennecuik's Tweeddale.

SMEEK, s. Smoke, S.] *Add*;

Hout, stop, my frien', an' fling yir een
To yon ascendin' *smeek*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 144.

SMEEKY, adj. Smoky, S.B., also South of S.

—Oliver and Willy Buck

Sit o'er the lugs in *smeeky* muck.

Jacobite Relics, i. 119.

Thro' *smeekie* flame they him address.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 144.

SMEERIKIN, s. V. SMIRIKIN.

* **SMEERLESS, adj.** Pithless; silly, insipid.
V. under SMERGH.

SMEETHNESS, s. Smoothness, Clydes.

To SMERG, **SMAIRG, v. a.** 1. To bedaub or smear in whatever way; often applied to the salving of sheep, Roxb.

This might seem to retain the form of A.S. *smyrig-an* illinere. *Aer he hyne smyrige*, Priusquam ille eum inungat. *Hine smyrigon*, Eum ungant, Lye.

SMER-KERIEN, s. The spinal marrow, Fife.
Merkerin, Angus.

The first part of the word, as pron. in Fife, is *Smergh* marrow, q. v. For the latter part, see *MERKERIN*. It may be observed, however, that Isl. *kiarni* signifies medulla, nucleus, vis, cremor; Dan. *kiærne*, Su.G. *kerne* id., whence A.S. *kynnel*, E. *kernel* of fruit.

SMERVY, adj. Savoury, S.B.] *Add*;

The priest said grace, and a' the thrang fell tee,
And ply'd their cutties at the *smervy* bree.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116. *Add* to etymon;

Smervy, however, retains the form of Dan. *marv*, marrow, with the letter *s* prefixed, which is common in words of Gothic origin.

SMETH, adj. "Smooth. Sax. *smeth*, *aequus planus*;" S.O. Wyntown uses *smeth* in this sense.

SMETH, s. A smith.

Amang thame self thay grialy *smethis* grete
With mekle force did forge, peyne, and bete, &c.

Doug. Virg. 258. 23.

SMEUCH (gutt.), s. Fume, smoke, Aberd.

Germ. *schmauch*, id. This has been traced to Gr. *σμός*-us cremare, because smoke is an exhalation from something that is burnt.

SMICK, s. Expl. "a shot, a tincture;" S.B.,
Gl. Tarras. *Shot* seems an error for *spot*.

Germ. *schmach*, nota, contumelia, ignominia; as an adj., vilis; Franc. *schmach-en* vilescere; vilipendere.

SMIDDY, s. A smith's work-shop, S.] *Add*;

"Some of the monks and friars, belonging to the different convents, were sure to come to the *smiddy* to converse with their grooms and to hear the news."

R. Gilhaize, i. 4.

"Scot. *smithy* or *smiddy*, a smith's work-house;"

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Rudd. Gl. But *smiddy* is the general pronunciation. *Smithy* may nearly express that of Aberdeenshire.

—Sae I join'd the *smiddy* thrang,

On hearth to ease my sockets.

A. Scott's Poems, 1805, p. 64.

This retains more of the Scandinavian form than the E. word; ours immediately resembling Su.G. *smidja*, officina ferraria; the latter, A.S. *smiththa*, *smithhe*, id.

To SMIDDLE, *v. a.* To conceal, to smuggle.

"Aye ye may hide the vile scurrivaig,—an' hid-dle an' *smiddle* the deeds o' darkness." St. Patrick, iii. 305.

To SMIDDLE, *v. n.* To work by stealth, Ayrs.

Formed as if a frequentative from Su.G. *smyg-a*, Isl. *smig-a*, sensim penetrare; whence E. *smuggle*. I can scarcely view it as allied to *smid-vel*, artificium in opere.

SMIETH, s. A bird.

"Besides here are—Geese, Gossander, Duck, and Malard, Teal, *Smieth*, Widgeon," &c. Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 181.

This, I suppose, is an errat. for *Snyth*, q. v.

To SMIKKER, *v. n.* To smile in a seducing manner.] *Add*;—Dan. *smigre*, to flatter, to wheedle, to fondle, &c. Wolff.

SMIOK, s. "A dish of good food;" Gall. Enc.

To SMIOK, *v. n.* "To feast on the best;" ibid.

Allied most probably to Teut. *smaccken* sapere, gustare, and its cognates, as Isl. *smockun* gustatio. If it should be viewed as properly regarding the clandestine gratification of the appetite, it might be traced to Isl. *smug-a* denoting what is *smuggled*. Dan. *at aede i smug*, to eat secretly.

SMIRCELIN, s. The *Mya Truncata*, a shell-fish, Shetl.

"*M. Truncata*, *Smircelin*;—is found in considerable quantities on sandy beaches, at low water." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 321.

To SMIRD, *v. a.* To gibe, Ayrs.

Isl. *smá* parvus, and *ard* verbum; q. to use small or contemptuous language. Su.G. *gifva ord* signifies, opprobrio lacessere.

To SMIRK, *v. a.* To beat, to swinge, Aberd.

* To SMIRK, *v. a.* "To look affectedly soft or kind;" Johns.

The term in S. properly signifies to smile, strictly retaining the sense of A.S. *smere-ian*, subridere. Might we view *mirig*, merry, with *s* prefixed, as the root?

SMIRKIE-FACED, adj. Having a blithe, good-natured, smiling countenance, S.A.

SMIRKLE, s. A smile, a suppressed laugh, S.

Tis night—an' the moon's blushing *smirkles* appear,
Thro' the trees, sprinkling gowd on the lawn.

Donald and Flora, p. 116.

SMIRL, s. A roguish or mischievous trick; as,
"I'll play him a *smirl* for that yet," Teviotd.

This is nearly synon. with *Pliskie*.

He reaves his wife o' cash an' claes,

Then takes leg-bale, an' aff he gae,

An' in some distant place, wi' ease

Plays the same *smirk*.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 337.

3 H

A dimin. from Germ. *schmier-en* illudere, risu notare, aut alia quacunq̃ue contumelia verballi afficere; A.S. *bi-smer-ian* "illudere, irridere, subsannare, dehonore, —to mock, to scoffe at, to taunt, to scorne, to dishonour or disgrace;" Somner. Hence *bismeriend*, illusor, a mocker, *bismor* opprobrium, &c. As *smer-an* and *bismerian* also signify illinere, polluere, to stain, to bebaub, Wachter justly views the term as extended to derision; "because scoffers resemble those who throw dirt at others," in order to bebaub them. *Pismeret*, irridet, Gl. Keron.; *Bis-marotun inan*, illudebant eum; Tatian. *Pismerlich*, ridicule; Gl. Mons.

SMIRR, s. Butter, Shetl.

Isl. Su.G. and Dan. *smiør* butyrum. But this seems merely a secondary sense; A.S. *smero*, *smeru*, denoting fat, grease; and the Isl. and Su.G. terms, also Teut. *smeer* and Germ. *schmer*, having the same general signification. The compound form in which it sometimes appears confirms this idea. Thus in Gl. Lips. *kuosmeer* denotes butter, q. cow's fat; A.S. *smere swines*, adeps porci. From its general application to fatty substances, it has been transferred to what was used for smearing or anointing. It seems doubtful, however, whether we ought to trace the *s*. to the *v*. A.S. *smerian*, Isl. *smyr-ia*, Dan. *smøer-er*, Su.G. *smøer-ja*, Teut. *smeer-en*, Germ. *schmeer-en*, illinere, ungere, or *vice versa*. Boxhorn views this as a word of Scythic origin. *Smur*, aut *Smer* hodieque Scythae unguentum vocant, quomodo et nostrates Belgae. Orig. Gallic. p. 86, 87.

The root is probably *mearg* medulla. V. **SMERGH**. **SMIRTLE, s.** A smile, Aberd.

At last an' lang came ben the mutton,
When ilka face a *smirtle* put on.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 8. V. **SMIRKLE**.

To SMYSLE, v. a. To sear, Upp. Clydes.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *smialla-a*, fabrefacio, as referring to the work of the *smithy*; or a dimin. from Su.G. *smuts-a*, or Germ. *schmutz-en*, polluere, inquinare.

SMYSTERIN', part. adj. *To sit smysterin'*, seems to signify, to sit beside the fire, brooding over it, either idly, or engaged in some trifling business, Clydes. "What are ye sittin' *smysterin'* at?" *Smuisterin'*, Roxb.

It is always applied in the way of reprehension, and generally to the season of night. Su.G. *smyster-a* signifies subridere. But it does not correspond with the sense of the term. As *smuist* denotes a smouldering-smell, it is probably a derivative, expressive of the act of breathing in the noxious air arising from dying embers.

SMITCH, s.l. A stain, a speck, Clydes., Ettr. For.

2. Used also in a moral sense, a slur; *ibid*.

From the same origin with *Smis*, or immediately from Su.G. *smuts-a* contaminare.

SMYTCH, s. A little impudent boy, Ayrs.; *synon.* with *Smatchet*.

"I ken vera weel that ye dinna like to hae sic a wee *smytch* o' a partner as me." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 108.

Probably from *Sma*, small. Su.G. *smaket* signifies contemptus.

SMITCHCOCK, s. A grilled or broiled chicken, Aberd.

From Germ. *schmitz-en*, to soil or smut, q. a cock discoloured with the smoke in broiling; unless it be from Teut. *smets-en*, *smetsch-en*, to feast, epulari, ligurare, Kilian. It may, however, be a ludicrous designation, as containing a play on the Germ. word *smutzcock*, a paltry or dirty cook.

SMYTCHER, s. A contemptuous term for a child, apparently the same with *Smatcher*, S.O.

"Did I think, when I used to send the impudent *smytcher*, wi' my haining o' twa three pounds to the bank, that he was contriving to commit sic a high-way robbery on me at last?" The Entail, iii. 100. V. **SMATCHET**.

SMYTE, s. A small bit, a particle, a jot, a grain, Moray, Aberd.

Hence *Smytrie*, q. v. *Small* is the neut. of the Isl. adj. signifying small. Germ. *schmitz* has been referred to, by an ingenious correspondent, as signifying a cut or portion. But this must surely be an error for *schmitz*.

* **SMITH, s.** A blacksmith, S.

"About this time he came to Garfield, in the parish of Mauchlin, to the house of Matthew Hog, a *smith* to his trade." Walker's Peden, p. 67.

To SMIT THOUMS, to form a contract by each party wetting the fore-part of his thumb with the point of his tongue, and then *smiting* or pressing the thumbs together, which confirms the bargain, Fife, Perth. When the terms are settled, one of the parties says to the other, "Come, then, *smit thumbs*, and gie's your hand," Fife. In some parts of the same county, the phrase, "*Weet* (i. e. wet) *thumbs*," is used. The *clapping* or striking of hands, by two contracting parties, as a proof that they have agreed on the terms, may be viewed as a relique of the other custom.

SMIT-THUMBS, s. An ancient pledge for the fulfilment of a bargain, *ibid*.

This is obviously the same with **THUMB-LICKING**, q. v. *Smit* is not to be viewed, I apprehend, as *synon.* with E. *smite*, q. strike hands; but to be traced to Su.G. *smitt-a*, Isl. *smet-a*, MoesG. *smait-en*, illinere; q. anoint or besmear thumbs.

To this expression another is added; "Now, keep your day, or I'll drap a bane in the wall," i. e. drop a bone in the well. When the person, who gave his right hand as pledging himself for the fulfilment of his paction, failed to do so; he who was disappointed, took a bone, and having spit upon it in token of his giving over the other party to all the direful consequences of breach of faith, dropt the bone into the deepest draw-well in the neighbourhood, there to remain and rot. As this bone decayed, it was superstitiously believed that the hand pledged would, in similar gradation, shrink, and decay, and ultimately drop off.

SMITTIN', adj. Infectious, Aberd.; used instead of *Smittle*.

SMITTLE, adj. Infectious, S.] *Add*;

When Monseir gaid vnto his mess,
Into ane gallerie neir beasyde,
Thair wald this halie bischope byde,
Saying, forsuith, it was not *smittel*.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 333.

"To *smittle*, to infect;" Ray.

SMITTLINESS, s. Infectiousness, S.

SMITTRAL, adj. Infectious, Fife; the same with *Smittle*, q. v.

SMOCH (gutt.), s. The stifling smoke, that comes from the burning of wet rotten wood, especially when newly put on the fire, Roxb.

To SMOCH, v. n. To burn and smoke like wood of this description, *ibid*.

From the guttural pronunciation, this term would seem to retain the sound of Dan. *smoeg-er*, to smoke.

To SMOCHER (gutt.), v. n. To breathe with difficulty; as "*Smocherin* wi' the cauld," having a great struggle in breathing in consequence of a severe cold, Aberd.; synon. *Smore*, S.

Perhaps merely a change of *Smore* by the insertion of the guttural.

SMOGHIE (gutt.), adj. Close, implying the idea both of mist and of sultriness, Fife.

This seems originally the same with E. *Moky*, *Muggy*. Isl. *mugga*, aer succidus et nubilo humidus; G. Andr. p. 181.

SMOIT, s. Expl. as denoting one who talks obscenely, Gall. Encycl.; evidently allied to E. *smutty*.

To SMOO, v. n. To smile in a placid or benignant manner, Fife; *Smue*, Loth.

SMOO, s. A smile of this description, *ibid*.

This is said to differ from E. *Smirk*; the latter denoting a more sudden change of the countenance, without the same appearance of benignity. *Smoo* always includes the idea of a more permanent expression of pleasantness of aspect.

The idea is not very distant from that of Germ. *schmeichen* blandiri; Dan. *smj-er*, id. V. *SMUE*.

To SMOOK, SMUIK, v. a. To suffocate by means of sulphur; a term applied to the barbarous mode of destroying bees in order to gain their honey; or, as it is expressed, to *put them down*, Teviotd.

Teut. *smoock-en*, *smuyck-en*, fumare; Germ. *schmeuch-en*, fumo necare, Wachter.

To SMOOK about, v. n. To go from place to place, in a clandestine manner, in order to pilfer any thing that is exposed, M. Loth.

SMOOKIE, adj. Pilfering, addicted to petty thieving, *ibid*.

Su.G. *smug-a*, sensim penetrare, reptando se penetrare; Isl. *smiug-a* penetrare, repere; furtim perrepere; Verel. Ind.: *smuga*, rima, a chink, a place which can be entered by creeping. A.S. *smug-an* exactly corresponds; "serpere, to creep by little and little," Somner. Belg. *smuyg-en*, "to do underhand," Sewel. Hence E. *smuggle*. Ihre views *smaa*, little, as the origin; Wachter prefers Isl. *minsk* humilis, or *myg-is* humiliare.

To SMOOL, SMYLE, v. a. To secure by underhand means, to filch, Ettr. For.

A.S. *sméal* subtilis; or a dimin. from *smug-an* serpere, reptare, whence *smygela*, rabbits. Belg. *smuylen*, to smoke hiddenly, is used in a sense nearly allied. *Daar smeult iets quaads*; There's a contriving underhand of some evil design; Sewel.

To SMOOST, v. n. To burn gradually away without blazing, Roxb. V. *SMUIST*.

To SMORE, SMURE, SMOIR, v. a. 1. To smother.] *Add*;

O.E. id. "I *smore*, I strangle one, or stop his brethe. Je suffoque. I was almoste *smored* in my bedde to nyght." Palagr. B. iii. F. 365, a.

5. Applied to the prevention of legal prosecution or punishment. *To smoir the law*.

—"That thay sall tak na bud nor money for judgment to be done, or not to be done, throw the quhilk the law may be *smoirit*, or justice remane unexecute." Balfour's Pract. p. 547, 548.

SMORE of rain, s. Close small rain, without wind, Fife; the same with *Smarr*, q. v. Hence, **SMORIE, adj.** A *smorie day*, a day distinguished by close small rain without wind, a close atmosphere, Fife.

SMOT, s. 3. The distinguishing mark put on sheep, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

4. Transferred to the objects marked in this manner. Thus a certain number of sheep, marked in one way, are denominated a *smot*; and it is usual to speak of *smot* first, *smot* second, &c., according to the number of lots distinctly marked, in one flock, *ibid*.

5. Moral pollution, &c.] *Add*;

—"Our Souerane Lord, and his noble progenitors kingis of Scotland, & liegis of the samin, has bene first or at the leist with the first that euire acceptit the cristin faith, and bene maist obedient sonnys to oure haly faderis the papis of Rome, and the auctorite apostolik, without ony manere of *smot*, violacioun, or defectioun," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 335.

"We maist humelie and earnestlie besekis thy Majestie—to luke in the mirrou underwrytyn set up be the finger of God,—quhairin every stait may see his *smot*." Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. 209.

Lancash. "*smit*, *smut*, a black spot;" Gl.

To SMOUSTER, v. n. To eat clandestinely, Fife.

Germ. *smauss-en* compotare; or Teut. *smuyster-en*, given as synon. with *smarr-en*, which signifies primarily to anoint, and secondarily to play the glutton, q. to grease the entrails.

SMOUT, adj. Fair, clear, mild; applied to the weather. V. *SMOLT*.

SMOUT, s. 1. The fry of salmon, V. *SMOLT*, s. 2. A small trout of the speckled kind, Fife.

3. Any creature small in size, often used for a diminutive person, S.

SMUDDOCH, s. "A bad burning fire—more smoke than blaze;" Gall. Enc. Gael. *smud*, vapour, smoke; *smuid-am* to smoke.

To SMUE, or SMUDGE, v. n. To laugh in one's sleeve, &c.] *Add*;—Dumfr., Roxb.

Scowderdowp came to our dwallin',
And, wi' serious *smudgin'* leuk,
Spier'd at Aunty, gin the Callan
Wanted either cleps or crook.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 104.

Then with new keenness wad they caper,
He sliely *smudg'd* to see them vaper,
And, if some glakit girl should snapper,
He'd gi' a wink, &c.

Poetical Museum, p. 61.

It is frequently conjoined with the *v. to Lauch*. It is understood as often used to denote an attempt to suppress risibility; or at least to guard it from the observation of others, Ettr. For.

"Na, ye needna *smudge* and *laugh* at me now Janet; for its true." *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 1823, p. 312.

To "*smudge*, to try to suppress smiles, or laughing;" *Gall. Enc.*

SMUDGE, *s.* A suppressed laugh, *Loth.*, *Roxb.*, *Clydes.*; often "*a smudge o' a laugh*."

To *SMUG*, *v. n.* Expl. "to toy amorously; to embrace, as if smuggling enjoyment;" *Picken's Gl.*, *Ayrs.*

We'll cuddle baith amang the fug,
An', while we hug, an' kiss, an' *smug*,
I'll haud thee firm by ilka lug,
An' ca' thee my ain Davy.

Picken's Poems, i. 176.

A.S. *smug-an* serpere, "to creep by little and little;" *Isl. smiug-a*, id. *Su.G. smyg-a*, sensim penetrare, reptando se insinuare. *Ihre* views the *E.* term *smuggle* as allied.

To *SMUIL*, *v. n.* To sneak; to *smuil awa'*, to sneak away, *Loth.*

Isl. smiug-a, *Su.G. smyg-a*, to sneak into corners, *Seren.*; A.S. *smig-an*, serpere, whence *smygela* cuniculi.

To *SMUIST*, *Smoost*, *v. n.* 1. To be in a smouldering state; as, "to *smuist* and burn," *Clydes.*, *Ettr. For.*

For, if they raise the taxes higher,
They'll set alunt that *smoostin'* fire.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 16.

2. To emit smoke; "*Smuisted*, smoked;" *Gall. Enc.*

I can scarcely view the *S.* verb as allied to *Su.G. smuls-a* contaminare. It might rather seem to be a derivative from *Isl. smiug-a*, sensim penetrare; as denoting the gradual and almost imperceptible progress of smothered fire. *Proprie describit lentas et pedetentim factas progressionones; Ihre. Ir. smuid-im*, to smoke.

SMUIST, *Smoost*, *s.* 1. The act of burning in this way, *Roxb.*

2. A smouldering smell, *Clydes.*

3. It gives the idea of a smell that threatens suffocation, as of smoke in a kiln, of sulphur, &c. *Roxb.*

4. Also applied to smoke; "*Smuist*, disagreeable smoke;" *Gall. Enc.*

This must be radically the same with *Smush*, *s.* 1. *Fife*, and *Smudge*, *A.Bor.* *Ir. Gael. smuid*, vapour, smoke.

To *SMUISTER*, *v. a.* To smother; applied to air, *Clydes.*

Nae sun shines there, the mochie air
Wi' *smuisteran'* rowks stinks vyld.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

Undoubtedly a derivative from *Smuist*.

To *SMUKE*, *SMUIK*, *v. a.* and *n.* To smoke, *Roxb.*; as, "to *smuik* bees." *V. Smook*, *v.* *SMUKE*, *s.* Smoke, *ibid.*

To *SMULE* in, *v. n.* To use wheedling or cajoling means. One who curries favour with another, is said to *smule in wi' him*, *S.*

To *mule in with one*, *S.* is to be in a state of intimacy, literally, to crumble into the same dish with one. As *Su.G. smul-a* signifies to crumble, the phrase might seem originally the same. I find, however, that *Widieg.* renders *Sw. smil-a*, to curry favour; to fawn, to cringe. *Germ. schmeichl-en*, blandiri, blande dictis mulcere. *Mit smehlichen*, blandum, *Willeram; ersmiel-en*, blandiri.

To *SMULT*, *v. a.* To crop very short; as "to *smult* a tree," to cut off the crop or branches above the cleft, to convert it into a pollard; "to *smult* the head of a bairn," a phrase used when the hair of a child's head is cut too close, *Ayrs.*

Su.G. smol-a comminuere; *smola*, *smula*, pars rei minimum. This has been viewed as formed from *smo* parvus, and *mola* fragmentum, *q.* what remains after grinding. I can scarcely view *smult* as allied to *O.Fr. esmould-re* to whet, to make sharp.

SMURACK (*gutt.*), *s.* A slight summer shower of rain, *Mearns.*; a dimin. from *Smurr*, *q. v.* *SMURAGH*, *s.* Peat dust, *S.B.*

At first view this might seem formed from *Teut. smeur-en*, *smoor-en*, to smoke, to emit vapour; whence *smoor*, smoke, vapour. But it seems more immediately allied to the Celtic. For *Ir. smur*, *smurach*, are expl. "dust, dross;" *O'Reilly*. The *Teut.* and *Celt.* terms seem, however, to be radically the same. *SMURR*, *s.* A drizzling rain.] *Add*;—*Lanarks.* "*Smurr*, light rain, rather heavier than dew;" *Gall. Enc.*

This term is equivalent to *Dagg*, denoting such rain as scarcely exceeds mist. Used also *Pertha.* and *Renfrews.*

It's *SMURRIN*, *v. impers.* It rains slightly, *Ayrs.*, *Renfr.*

The *Teut. v.* is written both *smoor-en* and *smeur-en*, as signifying vaporare, exhalare; and as the *v.* signifying, linefe, has the same form, perhaps the primary idea is that of merely anointing; *Isl. smyr-ia*, (*pret. smurdi*) ungere, illinere.

SMUSH, *s.* 1. A disagreeable sulphureous smell.] *Add*;

2. Dirt, filth, *Aberd.*

Yer face is barked o'er wi' *smush*;
Gae wash yersel, an' get a brush.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

SMUSH, *s.* A slight drizzling rain, *Ayrs.*

This is evidently of *Dan.* origin; *smusk-er*, "to drizzle, to fall in small and slow drops; *smusk*, thint small rain;" *Wolff.*

To *SMUSH*, *v. a.* To bruise, to reduce to small

particles, to grind to powder, Roxb.; synonym with *Smash*, q. v.

SMUSH, *s.* *Gane to smush*, reduced to a friable or crumbled state, like potatoes too much boiled, &c., Roxb.

Although this might seem originally the same with *Smash*, it more nearly resembles Gael. *smuais*, broken in shivers.

To **SMUSH**, *v. a.* To devour any thing clandestinely, which has been taken by stealth, or come by in an improper manner, Roxb.

Teut. *smets-en* ligurire; or perhaps rather from Belg. *smuyg-en*, "to do underhand, to eat secretly;" *smuyger*, "one that will eat something he likes without being seen;" *ter smuyg*, "in hugger-mugger, underhand, secretly;" Sewel.

SMUSH, *adj.*

"He seeth him gaping for lyfe lyke a hungry dogge gaping for a *smush* bone." Z. Boyd's *Balme of Gil-lead*, p. 107.

This may either signify what is filthy, Germ. *schmutz*, sordes; or bruised. V. **SMUSH**, *v.* and *s.*

SMUSHAGH, *s.* A suffocating smell arising from a smothered fire, Ang. The same with *Smush*, a disagreeable sulphureous smell. *Stushach* synonym.

It nearly resembles Germ. *schmutz*, Su.G. *smuts*, sordes, filth, *schmutz-en*, to defile. If this be the origin, there is merely a transition from external pollution to what is offensive to the olfactory nerves.

To **SMUSHLE**, *v. n.* To drizzle, Ayrs.

Obviously a diminutive from *Smush*, *s.*, drizzling rain, q. v.

SMUSTER, *s.* A large cluster of things, Fife; synonym. *Muther*.

SMUTCHACK, *s.* A designation for a child; apparently synonym with *Smatchet*, Aberd.

An', Tibby, bring him ben some meat,
Ye senseless *smutchack*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 4.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *smuts-a*, inquare, q. "dirty little creature."

SNAB, *s.* A shoemaker or cobbler's boy.] *Add*;
2. A cant term for a shoemaker, S.

To flame as an author our *snab* was *sae bent*,
He ne'er blinn'd a styme till he gat it in prent.

Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

SNAB, *s.* The projecting part of a rock, &c.] *Add*;
Then knees an' elbows like a crab,
Spraul up yonself yon dizzy *snab*.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 122.

2. This term also denotes the bank, rock, or hill itself, which projects.

This has been defined, I believe very accurately, "the brow of a steep ascent."

SNACHEL (gutt.), *s.* The same with *Snaggerel*, q. v., Dumfr. V. **SNAUCHLE**, *s.* sense 2.

SNACK, *s.* A morsel swallowed hastily. S.] *Add*;

"And so, my young friend, we'll have a *snack* here at the Hawes, which is a very decent sort of a place." *Antiquary*, i. 21.

SNACKUS, *s.* A fillip, Mearns.

Probably from the same origin with *Snack*, q. v., as denoting what is done with celerity: or as Dan. *knepp-er* signifies both to crack, and to fillip, perhaps from *knaekk-er*, Teut. *knaek-en*, to crack, with the sibilant prefixed, as expressive of the sharp noise made by a fillip.

SNAG, *s.* A branch or broken bough of a tree, S.O. and A.

For even Roy, the chieftain's man,
Who wins within the hazy glen,—
Well mounted on his wall-eyed mare,
As lantern as the lankest hare,
Without a lash, without a *snag*,
Or even saddle on the nag,
Both rock and dallop gallops o'er
To meet the mourners gone before.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 65, 66.

To **SNAG**, *v. a.* To cut off branches with an axe or bill, Dumfr. V. **SNECK**, **SNEG**, *v.*

AIK-SNAG, *s.* The broken bough of an oak, S.
"He'll glowr at an auld warld barkit *aik-snag* as if it were a queez-maddam in full bearing." Rob Roy, ii. 158. V. **BARKIT**.

To **SNAG**, *v. n.* To snarl, to banter, Fife.] *Add*;
Isl. *snagg-a* litigare, *snag* lis, *snaegg-ia*, duris et asperis verbis aliquem recipere; *snaegd*, importunior et durior increpatio, saepe sine causa; Verel. *Snugg-a* also signifies increpare.

To **SNAG**, *v. a.* To chide in a taunting way, to reprehend both with severity and scorn, Ang.

SNAGGEREL, *s.* A puny contemptible bantling; synonym. *Snachel*, Dumfr.; a dimin. from *Snag*, a broken branch, or *Sneg*, *v.*, to cut off.

SNAGGER-SNEE, *s.* "A large knife, first introduced from Germany;" Gall. Enc.

The first part of the word must be from S. *sneq*, to cut, or from a common source. I know not if *snee* be from Teut. *snyde*, or *sne*, acies cultris, Belg. *snee*; q. "a knife with a sharp edge." This term may be viewed as allied to E. *Snick and snee*, "a combat with knives."

SNAIG, *s.* 1. An old flash word, used to denote the obtaining of money, whether by fair or by foul means, as by cheating or stealing, Fife.

It has been supposed, but I think without sufficient ground, that this is the origin of the term *sneek-drawer*.

2. A worthless fellow, *ibid*.

In came a *snaig* she lo'ed na weil
For his disloyal clavers,
Wha aft wad scaff at priest and de'il,
An' ca't a' auld wives' clavers.

MS. Poem.

Su.G. *snack-a* nugari; Teut. *snigghe*, a snail; or perhaps allied to E. *sneak*, *v.*, q. a sneak or sneaking fellow.

To **SNAM**, *v. n.* "To snap at any thing greedily;" Gall. Enc.

Moes.G. *snium-jan* properare, *snium-jando* velocius. Alem. *snuimor* celerius, Isl. *snemma* cito. The common origin seems to be Goth. *sno*, *snu-a*, properare. Sw. *sno*, *sno aet sig*, cito auferre.

To **SNANG**, *v. n.* To twang?

"The *runt* [of a scythe] must be *siccard* in the den, that the bladema may have a *snanging* sound;" Gall. Enc., vo. *Sued*.

I have not met with any one who is acquainted with this word.

SNAP, s. A small brittle cake of gingerbread, S; most probably denominated from its being easily *snapped*, or breaking short.

"*Snap*, a little cake;" Gall. Encycl.

"I might shut up house—if it was the thing I lived be—me, that has seen a' our gentle-folks bairns, and gien them *snaps* and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand." St. Ronan, i. 48.

SNAP, adj. Quick, smart, eager; often used as implying a disposition to find fault, or to catch one tripping, S.B.

But a lang tryvall there was *snap*,

Cam on him wi' a bend,

Gart him, ere ever he wist, cry clap

Upon his nether end,

An' there he lay.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

Under the words of a similar form I have referred to a variety of northern terms. In addition to these I may mention Su.G. *snabb*. Though *b* is used for *p*, the sense is precisely the same; Celer, *agilis*, *snab* *paa* *fofen*, swift of foot. *Han aer snabb i sina vaeendnigar*; he is quick in his motions. *Ihre* views it as deducible from Moes.G. *sniv-an* *ire*; and as probably allied to Isl. *snú-a*, *terga dare*, as including the idea of celerity of motion.

SNAPGUN, s. Apparently a gun or firelock that *snaps*, as opposed to one with a matchlock.

"Their foote men haveing *snap* gunnes and suordis sall have the pay of foote souldiers." Acta Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 65. V. **SNAP-WORK**.

SNAP-HAUNCE, s. A firelock; the same with *Snappgun*.

"Let me see those pistols." "Ye are not so unwise as to meddle with such *snap-haunces*, Baby Charles," said James." Nigel, iii. 93.

An O.E. word, from Germ. *schnap-hahn*, id. Su.G. *snapp-hane*, bombard; compounded of *schnapp-en*, *snapp-a* to *snap*, and *hahn* a cock.

To **SNAPPER, v. n.** To stumble.] *Add*; slightly to trip, S.

It had been used in the same sense in O.E. "I *snapper* as a horse dothe that tryppeth. Je trippette. My horse dyd nat stumble, he dyd but *snapper* a lytell." Palsgr. F. 365, a.

SNAPPER, s. 1. A stumble.] *Add*;

3. A perplexity, an entanglement, a snare, S.

—"That body's mad! He'll lead us into some ill-faur'd *snapper*. Dinna be ower rash, callans. Just look afore ye." Perils of Man, ii. 42.

Q. such a situation as one is often brought into in consequence of tripping.

4. "An unforeseen accident; a misfortune;" Gall. Encycl.

SNAPPY, adj. Keen in business, disposed to take the advantage of another, Ang.

Su.G. *snapp-a* *arripere*, cito auferre. V. **SNAP UP, v.**

SNAPPOUS, adj. Hasty in temper, testy, Aberd. the same with E. *snappish*.

SNARE, adj. Prudent and diligent; as, "a *snare* wife," a good housewife, one who manages her family well, Dumfr.

Perhaps this ought to be viewed as another sense of *Snarre*, S.B., tart, severe; as it seems to claim the same origin.

SNARRE, adj. 1. Tart, severe.] *Add*;

3. Applied to one who is so sharp in his dealings as to indicate a disposition to overreach others, Ayrs.; written *Snaur*.

SNAR-GAB, s. Acrimonious prating, abusive language; or, as some understand it, rather the mouth from which it is emitted; as, "Haud your *snar-gab*," Lanarka; (synon. *Snashgab*,) from *Snarre*, tart, severe.

To **SNASH, v. n.** To talk saucily, &c.] Etymon, l. 6. for—Ihre derives this v.—R. Isl. *snest-a* increpo, (G. Andr. p. 219.) *Ihre* derives the v. *Snaes-a* from, &c.

SNASH-GAB, s. 1. Prating, petulant talking, S.

2. A prattling forward boy or girl, S. In Teviotdale, a girl of this description is called *Nashgab*, also by inversion *Gabnash*.

SNASHTER, s. Trifles, Ayra.

Teut. *snocster*, the green bark covering the shell of a nut, a husk; perhaps rather from *Snash*, v.

SNASTRY, s. "Low chat;" Gall. Encycl.

To **SNAUCHLE** (gutt.), v. n. To walk in a slow and lingering mode, Upp. Lanarks.

SNAUCHLE, s. 1. A term used to denote one of a weak habit of body, *ibid*.

Isl. *snigill* denotes a snail; Dan. *snigel*, A.S. *snægð*, id., deduced from *snic-an* to creep, whence E. to *Snæk*. Thus the v. might be borrowed from the slow motion of a snail. Or it may be allied to Su.G. *snugg*, Isl. *snagg-r*, brevis.

2. A dwarf; synon. *Nauchle*, *ibid*., Dumfr.

SNAW, s. Snow, S.] *Add*;—A.Bor. id.

The ground *fadit*, and fauch *wox* al the feildis, Mountane toppis slekit with *snaw* ower heildia.

Doug. Virg. Prol. 200, 43. V. **SNYP, v.**

To **SNAW, v. n.** To snow, S.; pron. q. *Snaww*, S.B. "*Snaw*, to snow;" Gl. Picken. This is properly used as an impersonal v.; *It's snawin*."

SNAW-BIRD, s. The same with *Snaw-fowl*.

"*Snaw-burds*, birds which visit us in winter;" Gall. Encycl.

SNAW-BRACK, s. "A thaw, which frequently raises rivers, and does great damage;" Gall. Encycl.

SNAW-BRUE, s. Snow in a dissolved state, S.

"*Snaw-brue*, melted snow;" Gall. Enc. V. **BREE**.

This in Norw. is denominated *sole-brae*, i. e. snow melted by the heat of the sun; from *sole* the sun, and *bræ-e*, to melt. Can this be the origin of our *Brue*, S.B. *Bree*, q. what is dissolved? Or shall we prefer that given, under **BREE**, from Germ. *bräsen*, &c. to boil.

SNAW-FLAIGH, SNAW-FLECK, s. The same with *Snow-flake*, the Snow-bunting, Aberd.

The sun wis scanty beetle-height,

An' *snaw-flaighs* teuk their hameward flight.

Tarrar's Poems, p. 51. V. **SNOW-FLAKE**.

SNOW-FOWL, *s.* The snow-bunting, Shetl.

"*Emberiza Nivalis*, (Lin. syst.) *Snow-Fowl*, Snow-Bunting, or Snow-Flake." Edmonstone's *Zetl.* ii. 268. Norw. *sneefugl*, id.

SNOW-POWTHIER, *s.* "Fine snow;" Gall. Enc.

SNOW-WRIDE, *s.* V. WREATH.

SNOWDOUNE HARRAT, SNOWDOWN HERALD. "Alex^r. Guthrie *Snowdoun Harrat*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1545.

"The heralds, being six in number, have their precedence according to the dates of their creations. Their names of addition are altogether local, and are very ancient. *Snowdown* is named from Snowdown castle in the shire of Ross, and the residence of our ancient Scots kings. *Albany* is named from the whole realm, which, by the ancients, was called *Alba*, and by our Highlanders—*Albanach*. This herald was in use mostly to attend upon the Dukes of Albany. *Ross* herald, so named from the county of Ross, which was of old an appendage of the Crown. *Rothsay* has his name and title from the castle of *Rothsay*, or *Rosay*, an ancient residence of our Scots kings in the isle of Bute. *Marchmont* derives his title from the castle of *Marchmont*, so named in our ancient histories, now called *Roxburgh* castle. *Ilay* herald has his denomination from an island in the west seas.

"As for pursuivants, they are also for most part locally denominated (Unicorn only excepted) viz. *Carrick*, *Kintyre*, *Ormond*, and *Bute*." Nisbet's *Heraldry*, P. iii. p. 166.

The orthography differs, in some instances, in our records. *Jacobus*, &c. dilectis nostris *Leoni regi armorum*, *Ilay*, *Albanie*, *Ross*, *Rothsay*, *Snowdoun*, *Merchemond*, heraldes;—*Ormond*, *Bute*, *Unicorn*, *Carrick*, signiferis. Act. Ja. VI. 1581, vol. iii. 207.

"*Snowdon* [Barb. p. 70.]—a part of the castle of *Kildrummy*, probably appropriated to the knightly ceremonies grafted on the legends of *K. Arthur's* round table, and apparently the same which is now called the *Snow tower*. There was also a *Snowdown* in *Striveline*; and there are many places of the same name in various parts of Scotland." D. Macpherson's *Geogr. Illustr.*

The passage, to which this ingenious writer refers, is the following:

—And in till short tyme has done,
That all a quartir off *Snowdown*,
Rycht till the erd, thai tummyllyt down.

The Bruce, p. 70, Ed. 1820.

As *Snowdown* was either a part of the castle of *Kildrummy*, or in its immediate vicinity, it has been improperly placed in *Ross*; for *Kildrummy* was in *Garioch*.

TO SNEAR, *v. n.* 1. To emit a hissing sound, *Clydes*.

Syne a *snearin* snake she twin'd round his arm,
An' owr his bosom slade.

Mary o' Craignethan, Ed. Mag. July 1819.

2. It is also expl. to snort, *Ayrs*. V. SNEER.

TO SNECK, *SNAG*, *v. a.* 1. To cut with a sudden stroke of a sharp instrument, *S.*] *Add*;

"Do the folk think I hae another thrapple in my pouch after John Hielandman's *sneckit* this ane wi' his joctaleg?" *Rob Roy*, iii. 140.

SNECK, *SNAG*, *s.* A small incision or notch.] *Add*;
Sneck is often used to denote a stroke of the scissars, *S.*

"I give your honour leave to hang *Shemus*, if there's a pair of sheers in the Highlands that has a baulder *sneck* than hers ain at the—shape of the trews." *Waverley*, ii. 273.

SNECK, *SNICK*, *s.* 1. The latch of a door, *S.*] *Add*;

This word has also been used in O.E. as synonym with *Latch*. "Lache or *snecke*. *Pessulum*. *Clitorium*." Afterwards, "*Snek* or *latche*. *Clitorium*. *Pessulum*." Prompt. Parv. "*Pessulum*, dicitur sera lignea qua hostium pellitur cum seratur. Dicitur a *pello*, *pellis*. Anglice, a lyteke, a *latche*, or a *snecke*, or a barre of a dore." Ort. Vocab.

"Lache, or *snecke* of a dore, Fr. locquet." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 43, b.

Add, as sense

2. A portion of a wall built with single stones, or stones which go from side to side, *Galloway*.

"Besides the improvement of locked tops, he (*John Macadam* of *Craigengullen*) invented also *snecks* or *hudds*, i. e. spaces built single at short intervals, a very useful contrivance, for if any accident happen to a part of the dyke, these *snecks* prevent the evil from spreading far." *Agr. Surv. Gall.* p. 86. V. THROUGH-BAND.

TO SNECK, *v. a.* To secure by a latch or bolt, *S.*

"The secrets of grit folk," said *Ochiltree* within himself, 'are just like the wild beasts that are shut up in cages. Keep them hard and fast *snecked* up, and it's a' very weel or better—but anes let them out, they will turn and rend you.' *Antiquary*, ii. 334.

SNECK-DRAWER, *SNICK-DRAWER*, *s.*] *Add*;

"And so gudeman," said she,—'ye hae had that auld *sneckdrawer*, *Keelivin*, wi' you?' *The Entail*, ii. 22.

SNECK-DRAWIN, *adj.* Crafty, &c. *S.*] *Add*;

"I am sure I aye took your part when folk misca'd ye, and said ye were this, that, and the other thing, and little better than an auld *sneck-drawing* loon, *Mr. Bindloose*." *St. Ronan*, ii. 24.

SNECKER, *s.* A sharper, *Roxb.*

Whether from *Sneck*, *v.*, as signifying to cut with a sudden stroke; or from the *v.* of the same form, applied to fixing the door, seems uncertain.

TO SNECK-PIN, *v. a.* To put in small stones between the larger ones in a wall, and to daub the seams with lime, *S.B.*, *Aberd.*; synonym. *Sneck*, *v.* sense 3.

"The walls of these houses shall be built of stone and lime, or stone and mortar, outer course laid and *sneck-pined* with lime." *Agr. Surv. Aberd.* p. 199.

TO SNED, *v. a.* 1. To cut, to prune.] *Add*;

"If it be a forest, he [the donatar] cannot otherwise cut it than the heritor was in use to do, or for the use of the ground, to repair tenants' houses, &c. or to *sned* them." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* iii. 286.

A.Bor. "to *snathe*, to prune trees;" *Ray*. *Add* to etymon; Isl. *eg sneid*, *sneo*.

Insert, as sense

3. To hew or polish stones with a chlzzel, S.B.
It is used in this sense in Sutherl. at least.

One sense of Teut. *snyd-en* is nearly allied to this; scalpere; caelare; and *snyde*, also *sneede*, denotes the edge of a knife.

SNED, *s.* A branch pruned off, Lanarks.

SNEDDER, *s.* A pruner, one who lops off branches, *ibid.*

SNED-KAIL, *s.* The name given to coleworts or cabbages, the old stalks of which, after they have begun to sprout, are divided by a knife, and set in the earth for future product. The cutting is supposed to prevent their going to seed, S.B.

Isl. *snidkael*, brassica praescissilis, Dan. *snitkael*, *id.*

SNED, *Scythe-sned*, *s.* The shaft or pole of a scythe, Roxb., Mearns.; A.Bor., *id.*

"*Sned*, the long pole a scythe is fitted into, for the purpose of mowing with it;" Gall. Enc.

"*Snathe*, the handle of a scythe. South." Grose.

V. SITHE-SNED.

SNED, *s.* The name given in Upp. Lanarks. to the link of hair, to which a hook is tied, that is fastened to a cord-line, usually called a *set line*. *Snood*, *synon.*

To SNEEL, *v. n.* "To snivel; to speak through the nose;" Gall. Encycl.

SNEEP, *s.* The glitter of a white colour. V. SNIP.

To SNEER, *v. n.* To inhale by the nostrils, Fife.

2. To snort, Ayrs.

8. To hiss; the term used in Clydes. to denote the hissing of the adder. V. SNEAR.

Under the E. *v. Sneer*, Seren. mentions as the probable root, Goth. *snirre* (*snerri*, Verel.) sternutatio. The act of sneezing, indeed, approaches very near to that referred to in sense 2. This *v.*, I strongly suspect, gives us the original sense of E. *sneer*, as signifying, to shew contempt. For it seems properly to denote that contempt which is indicated by high and rapid respiration through the nostrils; a sense, which, as far as I have observed, is overlooked by E. lexicographers. As instead of Su.G. *nys-a*, A.S. *nies-an*, Belg. *nies-en*, Germ. *niess-en*, sternutare, in Isl. it is *ner-a*, *hner-a*; and as all the preceding terms are traced to *naesa* the nose, as "the fountain of sneezing;" it is probable that there had been an ancient word of this form, denoting the nose, or at least the nostrils, to which Lat. *nares* was allied. I need scarcely observe, that the Goths very commonly prefix the letter *s*. Thus *Nesse* and *Sneeze* are radically the same; so *ner-a* and *sneer*.

As signifying to hiss, it might seem allied to Su.G. *snorr-a* susurrare; Teut. *snarr-en*, fremere, strepere, murmurare.

SNEER, *s.* Insert, as sense

1. The act of inhalation or inspiration by the nostrils, Fife.

2. A snort, S. V. NISHER, *s.* Add;

3. It also denotes the act of a horse, when eoked, in throwing the mucus from his nostrils, S.

4. The hiss of an adder, Clydes.

SNEESHIN, *s.* 1. The vulgar name for snuff, S.] Add;

2. A pinch of snuff; S.

—Or else they are not worth a *snishen*.

Meston's Poems, p. 25.

SNEESHIN-HORN, *s.* A horn used for holding snuff; *synon.* a *Snuff-mill*, S.

Lancash. "*sneeze-horn*, a snuff-box made of the tip of a horn;" T. Bobbins.

SNEESHINIE, *adj.* Snuffy, S.B.

In Ir. and Gael. *snaoisia* signifies snuff. But it has undoubtedly been borrowed from the S. or E., as there is no correspondent term in C.B., nor any verb in Celt. resembling *Sneeze*.

To SNEEST, SNEYST, *v. n.* To treat contemptuously by word or action. *He sneystit at it*, Loth. V. SNISTY.

Ne'er let her slights thy courage spill,

Nor gie a sob, although she *sneest*;

She's sairest paid that gets her will.

Herd's Coll. ii. 45.

Isl. *snessa* is expl. by Haldorson, irritare, contemptum tractare.

SNEEST, *s.* 1. "An air of disdain;" Gl. Herd.

2. Impertinence, Ettr. For.

This seems the same with *Sneist*, q. v.

SNEG, *s.* A low term for gain, Fife; apparently parallel to the E. phrase, *to go snacks*, to get a share, or half.

Johns. deduces the latter from the *v. to Snatch*. But if this be the sense of the radical term, the claim undoubtedly belongs to Teut. *snack-en* captare. I would, however, prefer viewing both terms as allied to the *v. Sneck*, *Sneg*, to cut, q. v.

To SNEG, *v. a.* 1. This is rendered "to interrupt—to check," &c. Gall. Enc. This seems to be the same with *Snag*, Ang., as expl. above.

2. It is also expl. "to invite a broil," *ibid.* This appears to correspond with *Snag*, as signifying to snarl, to banter.

SNEYCHT, *part. adj.* Apparently smoothed. "To by thair hyddis roche or *sneycht*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541, V. 17. i. e. "To buy their skins, whether rough or smooth."

Isl. *snœgg-r*, *snœgg-ri*, Su.G. *snugg*, glaber, depilis. Verel. renders *snogg-r*, Pilis brevibus et curtis. Sw. *snugg-a*, to dress, to clean, Wideg.

SNEILL, *s.* An indolent inactive person, *Aberd.*; perhaps merely the northern pron. of *Snool*.

SNEIST, *s.* A gibe, a taunt, Loth.

I carena by their base ill names,

Their *sneists* an' sneers, an fy-for-shames.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 48.

SNEISTY, *adj.* Sneering, Loth. V. SNISTY.

To SNEYSTER, *v. a.* To sear, to scorch, Ayrs.; *Synon.* *Scaum*.

SNEITH, *adj.* Smooth, polished, Roxb. *Not sneith*, metaph. applied to language that is tart and somewhat acrimonious, *ibid.*

This put the dame in perfect wrath,

Her words they werena *sneith*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 16.

Isl. *snid-ug* is rendered elegans, Haldorson. But *Sneith* seems to be merely a variety of A.Bor. *Snathe*,

which signifies "to prune trees; to cut off the boughs of ash or other timber trees, of which the wood is used, as *prune* is of fruit-trees;" Grose. Isl. *sneid-a*, secare. V. SNED. Perhaps this is the proper meaning of *Sneith*, as used by G. Douglas.

SNELL, *adj.* 1. Keen, sharp, severe, S.] *Add*: It often denotes bodily pain. Thus the *adj.* is used for the *adv.*

Now Bruntie's ee's tied in a clout,
I wat he fan't right *snell*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 137.

2. Sharp, piercing, &c.] *Add*; A.Bor. id.
Its better to sit still than rise and' fa':
On Tintoc tap the *snellest* drift-showers blaw.

Falls of Clyde, p. 174.

6. Applied to losses in trade, S.
"It may be a dead loss!—whate'er ane o' your Lombard-street goldsmiths may say to it, its a *snell* ane in the Sautmarket o' Glasgow." Rob Roy, ii. 239.
To SNIAUVE, *v. n.* To snow, Buchan. V. the letter W.

SNIB, *s.* A small bolt for fastening a door, S.
This is quite different from the *Sneck*, which, in a lock of the wooden fashion, is the substitute for a latch, and is turned round by the handle of the lock; whereas the *snib* is the small bolt placed under the latch, and fastening the door so that it cannot be opened from without.

* To SNIB, *v. u.*
When hee was borne, nane did him *snib*
To lye right law intil ane cribe.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 71.

Given in Gloss. as not understood. But it is merely the E. *v.* used in the sense of *check*. "No one, to prevent him from lying in a manger, objected to this as inconsistent with his glory."

To SNIB, *v. a.* To geld, S.

Teut. *snipp-en* secare. Verel. uses Sw. *snepte* as signifying castrated. Ind. vo. *Kiarnhafur*.

SNIB, *s.* "A smart stroke;" Gl. Tarraas, Buchan.; probably from Teut. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, the beak of a bird, whence *snabb-en*, to strike with the beak.

SNIBBIT, SNIBBLE, SNIBBELT, *s.* A wooden knob put on one end of a rope, which goes into an eye on the other end, for fastening it; used for retaining a tether, Roxb.

"*Snibble*, a small piece of wood put through the end of a rope, so that it may be fixed into an eye in the other end." Gall. Enc.

Perhaps from S. *Snib*, to fasten, or Teut. *snebbe* a beak, and *bit*, *ghe-bit*; because it acts as a check or bit to the animal that wears it.

SNIBLICH (gutt.), *s.* A sort of collar for the neck of a cow, made of plaited rushes, by means of which she was in former times bound to the stake, Roxb. V. BAIRIE.

This is probably allied to Teut. *snebel*, Dan. *sna-bel*, Germ. *schnabel*, a beak, transferred to the nose; as perhaps originally denoting some kind of bridle or *branks*.

To SNICHER (gutt.), *v. n.* To titter, to laugh in one's sleeve; also pron. as in E. *snicker*, Aberd.

SNIFFLES, *s. pl.* That difficulty of breathing through the nostrils, which is caused by cold in the head, Selkirks.; synon. *Snifflers*.

Teut. *snoffel-en*, *snuffel-en*, naribus spirare.

SNIFFLER, *s.* A trifler, a driveller, Lanarks.

SNIFTER, *s.* 1. A severe blast.] *Add*;

4. Metaph. used like *Heesie*, to denote the effect of a strong purgative potion, S.B.

To SNIFTER, *v. n.* To draw up the breath—by the nose.] *Add*;—as generally implying that it is stopped by mucus, or from cold.

"To *snifter*, to snuff at the nose; Lancash." T. Bobbins.

"Haith, an' I'm sair haddin to my wark! Cardinal an' captain, principal an' prior, poor student and college-beathel, a' now i' their beds, *snifflin'*, *snocherin'*, an' sleepin' liketaps," &c. Cardinal Beaton, p. 89.
SNIFTER, *s.* 2. Any sudden reverse of fortune, &c.] *Add*;

But, Monseer, ye'd better no come here awa,
Lest ye meet with a *snifter* ye'll no like ava.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 112.

SNIGGERT, *s.* One who is chargeable with guileful malversation, Ayrs.

It may be allied to Isl. *snik-ia* parasitari; or Su.G. *snugg-a*, clanculum subducere; or A.S. *snic-an*, repere, E. to *sneak*. V. ART, ARD. term.

To SNIP, *v. n.* To stumble slightly, Loth. This term seems to be used in a less forcible sense than *Snapper*, q. v.

SNIP, SNEEP, *s.* 1. The glitter or dazzling of a white colour, such as snow, Gall. Encycl.

2. A white streak or stripe running down the face of a horse, Ang.

"Stolen—a brown coup-hunded, [qu. crop-hur-died?] switch-tailed horse with a *snip* in his forehead." Aberd. Journal, Dec. 27th, 1820. V. SNIPIT.
SNIP, SNEEP, SNEEP-WHITE, *adj.* Possessing a pure or bright white colour, South and West of S.

Our guidwife coft a *snip white* coat
Wi' monie a weel hained butter-groat;
But it's a wadset i' the town.—

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 90.

The twasome pied down on the cauld *sneep* snaw,
Wi' the sorry hauf striffen'd e'e.

Gall. Encycl. p. 412.

—Gurly norlan' blasts wad blaw,
And swurl in *sneep white* wrides the snaw.

Ibid. p. 352.

It confirms the conjecture thrown out in DICT. as to this being a deriv. from *snio* snow, that the *v.* in Isl. assumes a form which must give it a sound nearly resembling *sneep*. This is *sniof-ga*, also *sniof-a*, *ni-vescere*. From the usual pronunciation of the letter *n* by the northern nations, *Snipit* might, without much violence, be viewed as a corr. of their *sniohnit*, white as snow.

To SNIPE, *v. a.* To check, to reprimand, to snib, Aberd.; nearly the same with the E. *v.* in another form, to *Sneap*, properly traced by Mr. Todd to Isl. *snicp-a*, contumelia afficere.

SNYPE, *s.* 1. A smart blow, S.B.

But Tammy Norrie thought nae sin

To come o'er him wi' a *snype*,
Levell'd his nose flat wi' his chin.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

Shall we view this as allied to Germ. *schnipf-en* secure? I find no proof that the northern terms quoted under *Snipe*, a sarcasm, have been used literally to denote a stroke; else we might view this as the same word with the other.

2. A fillip, Roxb.

To *SNYPE*, *v. a.* To give a smart stroke or blow; as, "I think I've *snypit* ye," Aberd.

2. To fillip, Roxb.

SNIPIE-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a nose resembling a *snipe's* *neb* or bill, which is long, and sharp, and slightly bent, Roxb.

SNIPPILTIN', *part. adj.*

"Poor shilly shally shurf!—You haud a pleugh! ye maun eat a bowe o' meal an' lick a peck o' ashes first! d—l haet e'er I saw ye gude for yet, but rinnin *snippiltin* after the bits o' wenchies." *Hogg's Tales*, i. 5, 6.

Perhaps smelling like a dog, *S. Snooking*, Dan. Teut. *snabel*, a beak, a snout; Belg. *snuffel-en*, to search.

SNIPPIT, *adj.* *A snippit horse.*] *Add;*

This should have been defined;—one that has a streak or stripe of white running down its face, *S.B. Dele* synonym. *bawshint*.

It might seem allied to Dan. *snip*, "the point or extremity of a thing, a slip;" *snipped*, "pointed, picked;" [*r. peaked*], Wolff. But *V. SNIP*, *adj.*

To *SNIRK*, *v. n.* To draw up the nose hastily, as an expression of contempt or displeasure, Gall.

"*Snirk*, to give the nose a smart draw up with the membranes of itself;" Gall. *Encycl.*

This is undoubtedly allied to Teut. *snorck-en*, *Su.G. snark-a*, Dan. *snork-er*, to snore, to rout. In *O.E. snork* was used in the same sense. But *Snirk* is more closely connected with some terms, from a common origin, which are used with a variation of the sense, as more immediately expressing the action of the membranes. These are Isl. *snerk-ia*, denoting a grin or distortion of the mouth, ringi, or distorture; and *Su.G. snork-a*, which has a different signification from the cognate *snarka*. For Ihre expl. the latter, *narius follicare, stertere*. But of *snark-a* he says; *Apud nos de fremitu minas spirantis tantum adhibetur, unde dicimus med snork och pock, per minas et ronchos; vo. Snarka*. He afterwards defines *Snorka*, ringi, minas proflare; adding Isl. *snerka*, id. *snerka sig*, caperare frontem. It may be observed that Teut. *snorck-en* is also rendered by Kilian as expressive of the tokens of indignation; *Crepere verbis, proflare fastum, minas, iram*. Wachter defines Germ. *schnarch-en* almost in the same terms; *Narius follicare, ut solent iracundi. Ira enim nares inflat, et ignem suum reciproco anhelitu magis excitat*. It has been formerly observed, *vo. Snisty*, that many of the terms denoting displeasure are borrowed from the nose. Wachter here throws out a similar idea. For he views this word as formed either from Lat. *nar-es*, or Heb. *nachar*, the nostrils, with the sibilant prefixed.

To *SNIRL*, *v. n.* 1. To sneeze, Roxb.

2. To laugh in an involuntary and suppressed way; synonym. with *Snirt*. This is the more general sense, *ibid.*

"*Snurles*, nostrils, North." Grose.

In both senses the word must be viewed as having a common origin with *Snirk*, *Snirt*, and *Snork*. It must be undoubtedly the same with Isl. *snoerl*, ronchus, gutturi stridor; *snoerl-a*, ducere ronchos; 2. *extremam vocem laesi gutturi emittere*; Haldorson. The *v.* is probably from Goth. *snirre* sternutatio, to which Serenius traces *E. Sneer*.

To *SNIRT*; *v. n.* 1. To breathe sharply, in a jerking sort of way, through the nostrils, Roxb., Dumfr.

She gecks as gif I meant her ill,

When she glaiks paughty in her brows;
Now let her *snirt* and fyke her fill, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 45.

When weasels *snirtit* frae the dykes,
Or fumerts frae the braes an' sykes,
He cock'd his tail, and geed his head;
O' scores o' them he was the head.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 22. *V. SNIRT*, *s.*

2 To breathe strongly through the nostrils, as expressive of displeasure or indignation, Loth.

3. To burst out into a laugh; denoting that sort of laugh that breaks out notwithstanding one's attempts to suppress it, Roxb., Ettr. For.

This might seem to be a frequentative from the *E. v. Sneer*, the immediate origin of which is obscure.

SNIRT, *s.* A suppressed laugh, issuing with a snorting noise from the nostrils, *ibid.*

A smile, it has been observed, is in the lips; whereas a *snirt* proceeds from the nose. In analogy with this natural distinction, Wachter has deduced Germ. *schmoll-en*, to smile, from *maul*, the mouth; as he traces *schnarch-en*, to snort, from Lat. *nar-es* the nostrils. *V.* the *v.* above. According to the same idea, Teut. *smuyl-en* subridere, must be traced to *muyl* the mouth.

Snicker or *Snigger*, *v. E.*, expresses the same idea. *Snert*, North. is expl. "an ineffectual effort to stifle a laugh," Grose; and perhaps this explanation gives the proper idea. Under the *E. to Sneer*, Serenius refers to Goth. *snirre*, sternutatio.

SNIRT, *s.* An insignificant diminutive person; generally applied to children, Upp. Clydes.

Su.G. snert, gracilis; Isl. *snirt*, comptus, nitidus. *SNISH*, *s.* Snuff, Gl. Shirr. *V. SNEESHIN*.

"*Snush*, or sneezing-powder;" Kersey.

SNYST, *s.* Perhaps the same with *Sneest*.

"Ye wad—blaw i' the lug o' Sathan,—an' haud him up in *snysts* an' birsles till the maw o' him's as fu's a cout amang clover." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

Does this signify taunts? *V. SNEEST, SNEYST*.

SNISTER, *s.* A severe blast in the face.] *Add;*

It is pronounced *Sneyster*, Fife; and expl. as properly denoting a severe blast, in a cold day, which makes the nose to run; whereas *Snifter* is, in that county, always applied to a storm of snow, when it is drifted. It has been supposed, that as a *sneyster* makes the mucus to flow from the nose, by a *snifter* such a blast is denoted as stops the nostrils. The

one is viewed as expressive of a similar effect with *sneezing*; the other, with *sniffing*.

SNYTE, *s.* A smart blow, Ettr. For.

Isl. *snid-a* secare.

To SNYTE, *v. n.* To walk feebly, Buchan.

He's friendly an' kindly,

To chear a carking hour;

Whan dytin, an' *snytin*,

A word frae him's a cure.

Tarras's Poems, p. 109.

"Walking crazily;" Gl. *ibid.* p. 67.

Isl. *snaut-a* labi; item, incertus ferri; Haldorson.

G. Andr. renders it, nuto. Perhaps *snatt-a* divagor, and *snate* mendicus, are allied.

* To SNIVEL, *v. n.* 1. To breathe hard through the nose, S.

2. To speak through the nose, S., A.Bor.; used in the same sense with E. *to Snuffle*.

Teut. *snoffel-en*, *snuffel-en*, naribus spirare.

To SNOCKER, *v. n.* To snort, &c.] *Add* to definition;—properly, to throw out the breath or respire violently.

And aye quhan the caryl gave a yowle,

Or *snockerit* with belsehe and braye,

Then all the rokis playit clatter agayne,

And nicherit for mylis away.

Grousome Caryl, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1825, p. 79.

SNOCKERS, *s. pl.* A stoppage of the nostrils from cold; in consequence of which one cannot breathe through them, or cannot do so without great difficulty, and making a snorting noise, S.B.; synon. *Snifters*.

SNOD, *adj.* 3. Trim, neat, S.] *Add*;

A.Bor. *snod*, neat, handsome; Ray, Marshall.

SNODDIE, *s.* A neatly dressed person; almost invariably applied to a female, Clydes.

SNODLY, *adv.* Neatly, trimly, S.

"Mrs. Mc'oul was—in the weeds of a widow, with a clean cambric handkerchief very *snodly* prined over her breast." R. Gilhaize, iii. 104.

Lang winnow't she, an' fast, I wyte,

An' *snodly* clean't the stuff.

SNODDLE, *s.* A thick cake or bannock baked among hot ashes, Orkn.

Isl. *snad* cibus, food, *snæd-a* cibum capere, *snæd-ing-r* epulae; *snæda* prandium, Olav. Lex. Run. The term seems, in modern times, to have been transferred from its general sense, as denoting any kind of food, to one species of it. Ir. *snath-aim*, to sup.

SNODDIE, *s.* An ignorant stupid fellow, a ninny, Roxb.

Teut. *snoode* vilis, turpis; Germ. *schnod*, *schnoede*, vanus, despicatus. Wachter views it as the same with Isl. *snæud-ur* nudus, egenus.

To SNODGE, *v. n.* To walk deliberately, Roxb.

Dan. *snig-er*, "to sneak, to slink, to creep, to tread easily, to go softly," Wolff. Sw. *snugg-a*, clanculum subducere; Ihre, vo. *Snabb*. E. *Sneak*, and *Snudge*, perhaps acknowledge a common fountain.

To SNOG, *v. a.* To jeer, to taunt, to gibe, to flout, Aberd.

This nearly resembles Isl. *snugg-a* increpare. V. SNAG, *v.*

SNOICK, *adj.* 1. In a virgin-state; applied to young women, as expressive of their supposed purity; South of S.

2. Used by sailors to denote what is water-tight, *ibid.*

The most probable origin seems to be Su.G. *snugg*, concinnus, elegans. *En snygg piga*, a neat girl. Old Dan. *snog* occurs in the same sense. It is viewed as an oblique sense of Isl. *snoegg-r*, depilis, smooth, not hairy; perhaps from a common origin with Teut. *snoeck-en* scindere, as primarily applied to the hair when cut short. Gael. *snoighte*, hewn, chipped, corresponds; signifying also, pleasant, decent; from *snoigh-am* to hew, to chip.

To SNOIT, *v. a.* To blow one's nose with the finger and thumb instead of a handkerchief, S.; Johns. gives *Snite*, *v.*, as simply signifying "to blow the nose."

A.S. *snyl-an* emungere.

SNOIT, *s.* "A young conceited person who speaks little;" Gall. Encycl.

Shall we view this as allied to Isl. *snót*, foemina lepida, sapiens; *snót-r* sapiens, also vafer, Haldorson? G. Andr. gives the additional sense of modestus, which perhaps more nearly approaches the interpretation of *Snoit*; and *snotra*, mulier a compositis moribus. We must view A.S. *snót-er*, *snyl-er*, wise, prudent, as the same word. Its most ancient form is in Moes.G. *snulrs*, sapiens.

To SNOITER, *v. n.* To breathe high through the nose. *He's ay snoiterin and sleepin*, Ang.; a phrase used of an old or infirm person, who begins to dote. V. SNOTTER.

To SNOKE, SNOOK, *v. n.* 1. To smell at objects like a dog.] *Add*;

Lancash. "to *smook*, to smell;" Gl. Yorks. "Snoose, to smell in a snuffing manner, as a hound;" Marshall. "Snoke, to smell, to pry about curiously, to look closely at any thing;" Brocket.

SNOKER, *s.* 1. One who smells at objects like a dog, S.

2. Often used in a very bad sense, as denoting a rake, Roxb.

See what has been said in Dict. as to the use of this noun in its compound form, *Tullsmoker*; a low custom-house officer, who is still *smoking* about to see if he can lay hold of any thing on which tribute or toll may be exacted.

SNOOD, SNUDE, *s.* A head-band, &c.] *Add*;

To TYNE one's SNUDE, a phrase applied to a young woman who has lost her virginity, S.

Coming through the muir, my dearie,

The lassie lost her silken *snude*,

That cost her mony a blirt and bleirie.

Old Song, Coming through the Muir, &c.

The following words seem to be merely another edition of the preceding.

Down amang the broom, the broom,

Down amang the broom, my dearie,

The lassie lost her silken *snood*,

That gard her greet till she was wearie.

"A *snude*, vitta; Northumb." Ray, p. 149. This word had been also known to the Celts. C.B.

ysnoden, "a fillet, band, ribband or lace; a head-band; a hair-lace;" Owen. Corn. *snod*, id. Lhuyd, Pryce. Perhaps Ir. Gael. *snath*, thread, line, and Ir. *snadm*, a band, a braid, are allied.

The *snood*, or ribband with which a Scottish lass braided her hair, had an emblematical signification, and was applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the *curch*, *toy*, or *coif*, when she passed, by marriage, into the maternal state. But if the damsel was so unfortunate as to lose pretensions to the name of maiden, without gaining a right to that of matron, she was neither permitted to use the *snood*, nor advanced to the graver dignity of the *curch*. In old Scottish songs, there occur many sly allusions to such misfortune, as in the words quoted above.

It is singular that the ancient Romans had the same figure. *Mitram solve*, metaphorice significabat cum virgine concumbere. For, with the Greeks, the *mitra* anciently denoted a ribbon, or fillet. Montfaucon *L'antiquité expliquée*, T. iii. p. 44. In some parts of the country, it is said, where the *snude* was commonly worn by young women, if any one dared to assume it, who was known to have made a *faur pas*, it would have been torn from her head with indignation.

To SNOOD, *v. a.* 'To bind up the hair, &c.] *Add*;
The prep. *up* is most commonly added.

"The elder maid-servant wore a good stuff gown—the younger *snooded up* her hair," &c. St. Ronan, iii. 19.

C.B. *ysnod-enu*, to fillet, to bind with a lace or ribband.

SNOOFMADRONE, *s.* A lazy or inactive person, Fife.

Perhaps from the *S. v. Snoove* and *E. Drone*.

To SNOOL, *v. n.* To submit tamely, *S.] Add*;
Never *snool* beneath the frown
Of only selfish roguie.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 174.

2. To act in a mean and spiritless manner, in whatever respect, *S.O.*

"Sackless callant!—*snooling* amang rags and ram horns, with a horde of deaving gypsies." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 281.

To GAE *about SNOOLIN'*, to go from place to place, with an abject and depressed appearance, *S.*

To SNOOVE, *v. n.* 1. To move smoothly.] *Add*;

4. To walk with the head bent downwards towards the earth; to walk carelessly or in a slovenly manner, *Roxb.*; to walk without any certain object, with the hands hanging down towards the ground, *Clydes*.

To SNOOZE, *v. n.* To sleep, *Roxb.*

Allied probably to Teut. *snuyv-en*, *Su.G. snyfst-a*, naribus spirare, from the high breathing in sleep.

To SNORK, *v. n.* 1. To snort, *Roxb.*, *Dumfr.*

The ducks they whackit, the dogs they howled,

The herons they shriekit most piteouslie,

The horses they *snorkit* for miles around,

While the priest an' the pedlar together might be. *Hagg's Mountain Bard*, p. 20.

2. A person is said to *snork*, when he attempts to clear away any huskiness in the throat,

Dumfr. According to this interpretation, it is used as synon. with *Hawgh*, *E.* to hawk.

This is obviously the same with *Dan. smorck-er*, Belg. *snork-er*, to snore, to snort; Germ. *schnarch-en*, to snore; *Su.G. snark-a*, to snort.

SNORK, *s.* "The snort of an affrighted horse;" *Gall. Enc.*

SNORT of Thread, a hank of entangled thread, *Aberd.*; Isl. *snurda* ruga, also inaequalitas; *snurd-a* signifies to ravel. The root seems to be *snur*, *Dan. snor*, a line, a thread. *V. SNURL, v.*

SNOSH, SNUSH, *adj.* Fat and contented; applied to a thriving chubby child, *Dumfr.*

Ir. *snasach* is neat, elegant; and *Sw. snark*, "any thing that is sweet and delicious;" *Wideg.* But the original term is most probably *Dan. snodsk*, "pleasant, merry, jocund," &c. *Wolff.*

SNOT, SNOTTIE, *s.* A dunce, a booby, a dolt, *Roxb.*; synon. *Dulbert.*

A.S. snote, Teut. *snot*, mucus; whence *E. snottynosed*, applied to a sloven. But *V. SNODDIE*.

SNOTTER, *s.* "The proboscis of a turkey-cock;" *Gl. Antiq., S.*

"*Snotergob*, the red part of a turkey's head. *North.*" *Grose.* This corresponds with the *S.* designation *Bubble-jock.*

SNOTTER, *s.* 1. The snot that hangs, &c.] *Add*;
"Snotters, snots; the mucous, viscous matter of the nose;" *Gall. Enc.*

To SNOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To breathe hard, &c.] *Define*;
—To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils.

When thou shouldst be kind,
Thou turns sleepy and blind,
And *snotters* and *snores* far frae me.

Sleepy Body, Herd's Coll. ii. 98.

"Ou, 'deed, my *Leddy*, he's just quite silly-wise,—he just lies there *snottling awa'*, pointing to the bed." *Inheritance*, ii. 319.

2. To snotter, to blubber, *S.*

"To *snotter* and *snivel*, to blubber and snuffle;" *Gl. Antiq.* "To *snotter*, to sob or cry; *North.*" *Grose.* To SNOTTER and LAUGH, to laugh in a good-natured way, *Fife.*

SNOTTER, *s.* A laugh of this description, *ibid.*

SNOTTER-BOX, *s.* "A cant term for the nose;" *Gl. Shirr., Aberd.*

SNOTTER-CAP, *s.* A dull, stupid, boorish fellow, *Roxb.*

A combination, like many of our national terms, strongly expressive of contempt; *q. a cap or bowl*, filled only with *snotter*, or the mucus proceeding from the nose.

* SNOUT, *s.* 1. Used metaph. for impudence.

Now wae and wonder on your *snout*,

Wad ye hae bonny *Nansy*?

Wad ye compare yourself to me,

A docken to a tansy?

Scornfu' Nansy, Herd's Coll. ii. 80.

In allusion, perhaps, to a sow pushing forward its *snout* into a place where it has no right to come.

2. This term had been formerly used in *S.* to denote the stem of a ship.

"Rostra, the *snout* of a ship." Wedderb. Voc. p. 22.

Teut. *snuyte* rostrum, rostra; pars navis primore in prora exporrector et acutior; Kilian.

SNOUTHIE, *adj.* Drizzly, dark, and rainy, Tweedd.

Perhaps originally applied to sleety weather, and allied to Isl. *snuf-a* to snow, pret. *Snyde*, or Gael. *sneachda*, snowy. *Snidhe*, however, in the language last mentioned, signifies drops of rain through the roof of a house. *Snidh-am* to drop, distil; and *snod-hach* sap, moisture.

To **SNOWK**, *v. n.* To smell about, Clydes. Ettr. For.

This is merely a variety of **SNOKE**, *q. v.*

SNOWK, *s.* A smell; used in a ludicrous way, ib.

SNUBBERT, *s.* 1. A loose knot or lump, Ab. 2. The nose, in contempt; the snout, ibid.

The latter seems to be the primary sense; O. Teut. *snabbe*, Fris. *snebbe*, rostrum avis.

SNUFFIE, *adj.* Sulky, displeased; often *Snuffie-like*, Clydes.

SNUFFILIE, *adv.* In a sulky manner, ibid.

SNUFFINESS, *s.* Sulkiness, ibid.

The idea expressed by these terms does not seem to be borrowed, as one might suppose at first view, from the appearance of one who is accustomed to take snuff liberally. It is from the powerful use of the nostrils, when one's anger is excited. Thus Germ. *schnauf-en*, or *schnaub-en*, primarily signifies, per nares spirare, and secondarily, fremere. V. Wachter. Teut. *snuff-en*, *snaff-en*, naribus spirare, folium more reciproco spiritu nares agitare.

SNUIFIE, *adj.* Sheepish, awkward, Berwicks.

Isl. *snæf-ur* austerus; or from *snufb-a*, castigacriter, *q.* one who is depressed by continual snubbing.

To **SNUIST**, *v. n.* To sniff, S.

"An' what—are ye aye doin' hniushin' an' *snuistin'* wi' the nose o' ye f' the yird, like a brute beast, every ither day, can ye tell me?" St. Patrick, ii. 266.

Su.G. *snufst-a*, anhelitum per nares crebro reducere; Dan. *snus-er*, odorari.

To **SNUISTER**, or **SNUITTER**, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed or clandestine way, through the nostrils, Fife. V. **SNOTTER**, *v.*

Teut. *snoff-en*, *snuff-en*, *snuyt-en*, naribus spirare. This term has obviously the same common origin with *Snifter*, *Snister*, *Snisty*, &c., *q. v.*

SNUISTER, **SNUITTER**, *s.* A laugh of this description, ibid.

To **SNUIT** (like Gr. *σνι*), *v. n.* To move in a careless and inactive manner, conjoined with the appearance of stupor; as, "He was gaun *snuitin* down the street," "He cam *snuitin* in;" Fife.

The original idea may be that of one trudging along, with his snout pushed out, which is often the gait of a lubberly fellow; Teut. *snuyte* nasus, proboscis. Or it may be borrowed from the habits of a dog, that ranges about *snoking*, or smelling out objects; Isl. *snudd*, exploratio canina, *snudd-a*, canum more explorare.

SNUITTIT, *part. adj.* Having the foolish and glimmering look of one who is half-drunk, Loth.

This may be allied to Dan. *snotted*, *snotty*, or to

snudded, *snouted*, *beaked*, *pointed*, Wolff; because of the singular change produced on the features by intoxicating liquor.

SNUK, **SNUKE**, *s.* A small cape, &c.] *Add*; Isl. *hniuk-ur*, montis quaelibet major eminentia; Gl. Rymbegla.

Only in one other place have I met with this term. In Bleau's Map of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, the isthmus which projects towards the mainland is designed "*The Sneweke or Conny-warren*."

To **SNURKLE**, *v. n.* To run into knots, as a hard-twisted thread, Ettr. For.; immediately allied to Isl. *snerk-ia* ringi, *snerk-iur*, *s. pl.* rugae, and *snorkinn* rugosus.

To **SNURL**, *v. a.* To ruffle or wrinkle.] Instead of sense 2. *Give*;

To **SNURL**, *v. n.* To be entangled or ravelled; applied to thread, ropes, &c., Roxb. E. to *snark*.

"*Snaryn* or *snarlynn*. Illaqueo." Prompt. Parv.

"Thread which is overtwisted, and runs into kinks, is said to run into *snocksnarks*. North." Grose.

Isl. *snurd-a* is used precisely in the same sense.

V. **SNOT** of Thread.

SNUSH, *s.* Snuff, a term still used by old people, Aberd.; also *Sneesh*.

Bedaub'd with soot, and *snush* and bubblings; Her grandchild found these following scribblings.

Mexton's Poems, p. 82.

SNUSH, *adj.* Fat and contented. V. **SNOSH**.

To **SNUVE**, *v. n.* V. **SNOOVE**.

To **SO**, *v. a.* To smooth the water by oily substances, in order to facilitate the raising of small fishes to the surface, Shetl.

I see no affinity, unless perhaps to Su.G. *soefn-a*, to lull asleep, or Isl. *soo-a* extenuare, G. Andr.; diminuer, Verel. Haldorson gives *sóg-a*, alias *só-a*, as signifying, pecuniam profundere, projicere.

SOAKIE, *adj.* Plump, in full habit, S.] *Add*;

The pron. of Clydes. is *Sukie* or *Sookie*. "A *sookie* lassie," a plump sweet girl. That of Roxb. is *Soakie*. "A *soakie* lassie," a weighty female child, Roxb.

SOAKIE, *s.* A ludicrous designation for a lusty female, Loth.

Perhaps from E. *soak*, A.S. *soe-ian*, to macerate; or allied to C.B. *soegen*, a swaggy female, from *soeg-i*, to puff up with moisture. The sound given to the *adj.* in Clydes. renders it probable that it is an ancient Strathclyde term.

SOAM, "*Herring soam*, the fat of herrings.

Young girls throw this against a wall; and if it adheres to it in an upright manner,—the husband they will get will also be so; if crooked, he will be crooked." Gall. Enc.

This is originally the same with E. *seam* lard; C.B. *sain* grease.

SOAPER, *s.* A soap-boiler, Aberd.

This may have been borrowed from O.E. "*Sopar* marchaunt or chapman. Saponarius." Prompt. Parv.

SOAPERIE, *s.* A place where soap is made, S.

"Here [in Bervie] is also a *soaperie*." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 411.

* To **SOB**, *v. n.* This E. *v.* is applied, by a sim-

gular obliquity of signification, to the palpitating motion of green wood, or of any moist body, in the fire, S. Perhaps it also includes the sound emitted.

Birk will burn, if it was burn-drawn,
Saugh will *sob* if it was sommer-sawn.

S. Prov. Kelly, p. 76.

i. e. Birch will burn although dragged through a rivulet; but the willow will heave in the fire, although it has all the benefit of summer-drought.

It is also applied to the burning of nuts.

Nell had the fause-house in her min',
She pits hersel an' Rob in;

In loving bleeze they sweetly join,
'Till white in ase they're *sobbin*.

Burns, iii. 129.

SOBIR, SOBYR, SOBER, *adj.* 1. Poor, mean, S.]

Insert, as etymon, after sense 1.;

Belg. *sobor*, id. *Sobere kost*, spare diet; *Hy is in een soberen staat*, He is in a poor or mean condition, Sewel.

2. Applied to money, it denotes what is low in price.

And be Judas that false tratour,
That Lambe for *sober* summe was sauld.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 41.

We read of "*sobirar* prices;" *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1551, V. 21.

3. Little, small.] *Add*;

Sobre is used in this sense by an O.E. writer.

"But, heraulde, say to the Gouvernour,—that we —ar here now but with a *sobre* cumpanie, & they a greate number, & yf they will mete vs in felde they shalbe satisfied with fightynge ynough." *Patton's Expedition D. of Somerset*, p. 50.

It is expl. however, on the margin, as a S. word.

"*Sober* is the proper terme whearby the Scottes doo signifie smal, litle, easy, or slender."

SOBERLY, *adv.* Sparingly, frugally, S.

Teut. *sobor*, parcus, continens, frugalis; *soberheyd*, parcitas; *soberlick*, parca.

To SOBER, *v. n.* To become less boisterous, to grow more calm, *Aberd.*

SOBERSIDES, *s.* "A creature of *sober* habits;" *Gall. Encycl.*

SOCHT, *part. pa.* of the *v. Seek*. Exhausted, wasted, drained, S.

Thai landis ar with stouth sa *socht*,

To extreme povertie ar brocht,

Thai wicked schrowis,

Has laid the plowis,

That nane, or few, is

That ar left ocht.

Aganis the Thievis of Liddisdail, Mail. Poems, p. 332.

The sense most nearly akin to this, in which the E. *v.* is used, is that given by Johns. "at a loss; without measure, knowledge, or experience." But the term in S., while it has far greater latitude of signification, being applied not only to the mind, but to the body, substance, &c., is also far more emphatic. One is said to be *sair socht*, who is much wasted by debauchery, by disease, or by searching medicines.

SOCHER (*gutt.*), *adj.* Lazy, effeminate, inactive from delicate living, North of S.

SOCY, *s.* "A person who walks with a manly air;" *Gall. Encycl.*

Su.G. *swass-a*, to walk loftily. V. SWASH.

SOCK, Sok, *s.* A ploughshare, S., A.Bor.] *Add*;
O.E. *socke*, id. "*Socke* of a plough, [Fr.] *soc* de la cherue;" *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 65, a.

SOCK-MANDRILL, *s.* A *fac simile* of a plough-head cast in metal, Teviotd.

Since the introduction of metal heads to ploughs, in place of wooden ones, commonly called *sheths* or *sheaths*, it has been found necessary, for the better fitting on of the *sock*, to have such a cast of the head lodged with the smith, as to prevent the inconvenience of having to send the plough itself to the smithy when a new sock is required.

The only terms I have met with, that have any analogy, are Isl. and Su.G. *mynd* effigies, imago, icon, and *mynd-a* formare, fingere. Shall we suppose that it received this designation in contempt; being viewed as the *mandrel* or vagary of some giddy innovator?

SOCKIN-HOUR, *s.* The portion of time between daylight and candle-light, Teviotd.

As A.S. *socn*, *socne*, signifies privilegium, immunitas, libertas, "a privilege, an immunity, a liberty," (Somner); shall we view the term as denoting that short space which servants had a right to claim as a relaxation from labour? This is also called *Gloamin-shot*. Or, as it seems from time immemorial, both in town and country, to have been the season especially chosen for meeting together for a little gossip, it may be from Dan. *soegen*, a quest, a seeking, or Isl. *sokn* accursus, concourse. For this is a very ancient term, still used in Iceland to denote conventions of whatever description.

SOD, *adj.* 1. Firm, steady. *To lay sod*, to make secure; *to lie sod*, to lie secure, or on a solid foundation, Fife.

2. As applied to the mind or conduct, synon. with *Douce* and *Canny*, *ibid.*

This seems to be merely a provincial variety of *Sad*, q. v.

SOD, *adj.* "Singular, odd, unaccountable, strange;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

SOD, *s.* 1. A species of earthen fuel, used for the back of a fire on the hearth, S.

The word is used in Yorks. in the same sense; and is properly distinguished by Thoresby from a *turf*, although Dr. Johns. explains the E. term by this. "A *turf* is thin and round or oval, taken from the surface of the earth; a *sod* thick and square, or oblong mostly." *Ray's Lett.* p. 337.

It denotes a turf much thicker and weightier than what is called a *Divet*.

2. Used to signify a heavy person, or any dead weight, Roxb.

SOD, *s.* A species of bread, Ayrs.

Thick nevelt scones, beer meal, or pease,—
I'd rather hae, an', gin ye please

A butter *sod*,

Than a' their fine blaw-flums o' teas,

That grow abroad.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 63.

Isl. and Su.G. *sod* denotes pottage, jus, jusculum, from *siud-a* coquere.

SODDIS, *Sodds*, *s. pl.* A sort of saddle, &c.]

Add;

"A. Bor. *sods*, a canvas pack-saddle stuffed with straw;" Grose.

To SODGERIZE, *v. n.* To act as soldiers, to be drilled, Dumfr.

The fouk were in a perfect fever—

Marching wi' drums and fifes for ever,

A' sodgerizing.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 11.

This is a local and a cant sort of term. *Sodgering* is used in the same sense in other counties.

SODGER-THEE'D, *part. adj.* A low term, signifying that one has little or no money in one's pocket; *q.* having the *thigh* of a soldier.

SODICK, *s.* A dull, clumsy, heavy woman, Shetl. *V. Soudie*, *s.*

Isl. *sodi*, homo sordidus; *sod-az*, sordere.

SODROUN, *SOTHROUN*, *adj.* Of or belonging to England, *S.*

—Full gret frendschipe thai fand

With *Sothroun* folk: for scho was of Ingland.

Wallace, B. I. v. 284.

To SOFT, *v. a.* To assuage.

"Thay nicht—be participant in all richeis and felicitieis—providing so thay wald *soft* the indignacioun of thair mindis." Bellenden's T. Livius, p. 19. Mollirent, Lat.

* **SOFT**, *adj.* Wet, rainy; a *soft day*, a rainy day, South of S., Loth.

Junius traces A.S. and E. *soft* to Su.G. *saft succus*. This use of the term in S. corresponds with his deduction.

SOY, *s.* Silk.] *Add*;

It would seem that the phrase, *silken soy*, is still preserved, Dumfr.

Ev'n little maids, wi' meikle joy,

Flow'r lawn and gauze;

Or clip, wi' care, the *silken soy*

For ladies' braws. *Mayne's Glasgow*, p. 10.

To SOILYE, *v. a.* To solve, to resolve.

"To *soilye* this questioun, ane law was promulgat in comites, centuriat, quhatsumevir consultacioun was maid be the tribunis of small pepil, the samin sall have strenth of ane law." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 284.

From Lat. *solv-ere*, or O.Fr. *sol-er*, used in the same sense; as *assoil-er* is from *absolv-ere*.

SOIND, *s.* A court, Shetl. *V. SHYND*.

To SOYNDA, *v. a.* To see, Shetl.

This may seem immediately derived from Dan. *syn-e*, to appear, or from Su.G. *syn*, Isl. *sion*, the power of vision.

SOYNDECK, *s.* The eye, Shetl.

SOYNE, *s.* A son; Aberd. Reg.

To SOIR, *v. n.* To complain.

—He that cryis most & roris,

Ourthrawin, schent, & most *soiris*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 140.

Su.G. *soer-ja dolere*.

To SOIRNE, *v. a.* To quarter, to lodge forcibly.] *Add* the proof under *SORN*, from Acts Ja. I.

This is merely the term *Sorn* in its more primitive form. The old Fr. *v.* was also used actively. *Metre des chevaux, à l'écurie pour les rafraichir et les faire reposer*; Roquefort.

SOYTOUR, *SOYTER*, *s.* Any person appearing in a court, &c.] *Add*;

3. This term is sometimes used as equivalent to *Dempster*, because it was part of the office of a *Suitor* to pronounce the judgment of court.

"The *suitar*, or dempstar of court sould sweir, that he sall mak leill and trew record in that court, and sall gif and pronounce lauchful and trew *dome*, efter the knowlege gevin to him be God." Balfour's Pract. p. 275.

"Bot gif ane dome pronounced, and againe-said in the schiref court, is falsified before the Justitiar in his court; ilke *soytour* before the Schiref, pronouncers of the said dome, sall be vnlawed before the Justitiar in ten poundes." Quon. Attach. c. 13. § 8.

The terms are sometimes conjoined in old acts.

"That the dome gevin in the schirref court of Drumfress—be the mouthe of Nichole Thomsone dempstare & *soytoure* of the said court—was weile gevin & evil again callit." Acts Ja. III. A. 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 94.

L.B. *sectator* is used in the second sense; *Sectatores litium*; *negotiorum forensium Sectatores*; Du Cange. Skene expl. it in sense first. "Hee quha is infest with *sok* (quhilk now we call *soyte*, from the Frenche worde *suile*, i. e. sequela) hes power and libertie to halde courtes;—in the quhilk courtes, *homines sui*, or his vassales, suld giue *soyte*, and sende for them ane quha is called *soytor*, or *sectator*, a se-quando, because hee suld follow the courte, in the quhilk hee suld appeare." Vo. *Sok*. This denomination seems rather to have been given from his following or pursuing the *cause* in court.

It seems nearly allied to Su.G. *sok-a* quærere, metaph. used to denote violent invasion; whence *hemsocka*, our *haimsucken*, and Isl. *atsokn*, impetus bellicus. Ihre observes that Su.G. *sok-a* is metaph. applied to medicine, or to any kind of food, which, in consequence of its severe operation, renders one languid; *dum hominem tentat*, et languidum reddit.

To SOLD, *v. a.* To soldier.]

In Edit. 1814, *souddit*, p. 222.

SOLDATISTA, *s.* Soldier; Ital. *soldatesca*, *soldato*, L.B. *soldates*, a soldier.

"Desires that in testimony of their bonaccord with the *soldatista* that had come so far a march for their safeties,—they may be pleased out of their accustomed generosity and present thankfulness to the *soldatista* for keeping good order, and eschewing of plundering, to provide for them 1200 pairs of shoes," &c. Spalding, i. 215.

SOLE, *s.* A potatoe-basket, Liddesdale; pronounced like E. *soul*.

Flandr. *seule*, *suele*, *suyle*, situla; modiolus; a bucket; also, a small bushel or corn measure.

SOLE-CLOUT, *s.* A thick plate of cast metal attached to that part of the plough which runs on the ground, for saving the wooden heel from being worn, Roxb.

"O, to see the sock, and the heel, and the *sole-clout* of a real steady Scottish plough, with a chield like a Samson between the stilts, laying a weight on them would keep down a mountain." The Pirate, ii. 28.

A.S. *sul* denotes a plough.

SOLE-SHOE, SOLE-SHUE, *s.* The same, Clydes. SOLEFLEUK, *s.* The sole, a sea-fish, Dumfr.

"By this means they catch fleuks, *solefleuks*, tur-bets, and severall other fish." Symson's Descr. Gall. p. 43.

SOLE-TREE, SOAL-TREE, *s.* A large beam reaching from the one wall of a cow-house to the other, into which the under end of each stake or post is mortised; and which, resting on the ground, forms the crib or manger, Teviotdale; *q.* forming the *sole*.

SOLICIT, SOLLICIT, *adj.* Solicitous.

"The common brute is, that the Frenche have in hand sume hastie and sume greate enterprise, and the rumor lacketh not appearance, for they have shipped much ordinance, and are not verie *sollicit* to reenfort the ruptures and daylie decayes of Lythe." Knox's Lett. Sadler's Papers, i. 662.

"Being cairfull and *sollicit* for renewing, strenth-ing, and confirming the antient alliance betuix the kingdomes," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 60. V. SOLIST.

* SOLID, SOLIDE, *adj.* Sane, in full possession of one's mental faculties; used in a negative form; as, "He's no very *solid*," He is not quite sound in his mind, S.

"Bot the said erle and the said maistres Agnes continewing a certane space togidder, scho tuk occasioun be his infirmite and waik judgement, he being than nocht so *solide* as wes necessair for the weill of his estait, to invent and devyse mony fraudful meanis in the hurte and prejudice of the airis and successouris of the first mariage, in thair successioun to the said erledome of Erroll," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 317.

SOLIST, *adj.* Careful, anxious, eager.] *Add*; "Be not *solist* for any thing, but in euery thing let thy requests be shoven forth to God." Ro'hock on 2 Thes. p. 114.

SOLISTATIOUN, *s.* Legal prosecution, management in courts of law.

"That the alderman, bailyeis, &c. of Abirdene sall content & pay to Schir Johne Ruthirfurd of Terlane knycht the soume of fiftj merkis—aucht to him be the said alderman, &c. for *solistatioun* of thar errandis the tyme he was alderman of the said tounne." Act, Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 250.

Solistatioun of thar errandis, i. e. "legal management of their business."

Hence L.B. *sollicitator*, qui causas alienas apud Jurisconsultos sollicitat, id est, exponit, promovet, subsequitur; Du Cange.

SOLVENDIE, *adj.* 1. Sufficient to pay one's debts, solvent, Ang. Lat. *Solvend-us*. *Solvenda* is also used, Aberd.

2. Worthy of trust, to be depended on, Aberd.; changed to *Sevendle*-or *Sevennil*, Roxb.

3. Firm, strong; denoting sufficiency for the pur-

pose to which any thing is applied; used with the negative preceding; as, of a door that is beginning to be shattered, it is said, "That dore's no very *solvendie*," Ang., Aberd.

Solvendier in the comparative, and *solvendiest*, are used, Aberd.

SOLVENDINESS, *s.* A state of trust-worthiness, ib.

SOLUTIONE, *s.* Payment; Fr. *solution*.

—"Anent the recuperatioun and optening of annuale rentis in burghes, in falt of *solutione* and payment of the annualis to the lardis, awnaris, and proprietaris of the said annuales," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

"The strength of the presumption—was totally elided by proving a positive way—how the right came into the debtor's hands; it neither being by *solution*, nor other transaction, importing the consent of the creditor thereto." Rount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 280. SOLUTE, *adj.* General, not close, declamatory, Lat.

—"You floor it to fall on some, whom you mind to hit right or wrong, in a *solute* and lax discourse, substitute instead of argument." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 177.

SOME, a termination of adjectives. V. under SUM.

SOME, *adv.* 1. In some degree, somewhat, S.B.; as, "Are ye sair hurt wi' that fa' ye got?" "I'm some hurt."

—The sun was set,

An' fields wi' falling dew some wet.

Piper of Peebles, p. 9.

2. *And some*, a phrase used in Aberd., Mearns, &c. as denoting pre-eminence above that which has been mentioned before.

May we not think our pains well wair'd,

When our young Nory's gotten a laird?

Jean says, I thought ay guded of her wad come,

For she was with the foremost up *and some*.

Rass's *Helene*, p. 117, 3d Edit.

This language has been thus expl. to me by an intelligent correspondent in Aberdeenshire.

"Wi' the foremost up [i. e. up with the foremost] *and some*, is a common phrase, which means, 'Equal to the best of them, and a good deal more than equal; not merely equal, but superior to others in any respect. Thus, also, 'She's as bonny as you, *and some*;' she is as pretty as you are, and much more so.—'He'll sing wi' her, *and some*;' He sings as well as she does, and a great deal better."

The use of this term, as signifying somewhat, corresponds nearly with the use of Moes.G. and A.S. *sum*, signifying aliquid, aliquantum. But I find no parallel for *and some*: It seems evidently an elliptical phrase, allied to this use of *some*, by itself, as denoting somewhat in addition to what has been said before.

SOMEGATE, *adv.* Somehow, in some way, South of S.

"To speak truth, and shame the de'il, though Elshie's a real honest fallow, yet *somagate* I would rather take daylight wi' me when I gang to visit him." Tales of my Landlord, i. 201.

SOMMAR, *adj.* Summary; Fr. *sommaire*.

—"To tak *sommar* tryall and cognition of the offence." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 258.

SON-AFORE-THE-FATHER, *s.* Common Coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*, Linn., Moray, Mearns., Clydes. This plant has been often designed in botanical Latin, *Filius-ante-pater*. **SONDAY**, *s.* The old orthography of Sunday, the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath.

"That sick persones be present the next *Sunday* at sermone befoirnone, in the place to be apointed for thame to accept that charge." Election, &c. of Superintendants, Knox's Hist. p. 268.

Sunday more nearly resembles the A.S. designation, *Sunna-daeg*, Solis dies; *Sunday*,—Teut. *Son-dagh*, Su.G. *Soendag*, id. Ihre observes, however, that anciently it was *Sundag*. He views the word *Sun* or *Sonne*, as formed from *Sol*, by a change of the letter *l* into *n*. Vo. Sol.

SONELIE, *adj.* Filial.

"We, movit of *sonelie* lufe aucht to our derrest modere the quene; And attour of equite having consideracioun how Archibald erle of Angus hes wrangulie takin vp the malis and proffettis of diuerss hire l., and landis sene the sentence of diuorss lede betuix thame; And diuerss vtheris actounis quihilkis our said derrest modere hes and may haue incontrare the said Erle, alas wele before the said diuorss as sene-syne; Therefore we grant and will—that all actiounis and rychtis quihilkis our said derrest modere hes just tittle to, and mycht recouer apoune the said Erle be justice, geif he war nocht forfaitit, be excepte and reseruit to hire in his forfaitour." Acts Ja. V. 1528, Ed. 1814, p. 327.

I find no evidence of the use of any similar compound in A.S. The same beautiful epithet, however, remains in Sw. *sonlig*, and Dan. *soenlig*, id. I need scarcely remark that our term presents merely the softened form of *lik* or *lig*, denoting similitude.

SONE PLEUCHT, a ploughgate or division of land exposed to the solar rays. "The hail *some pleucht*," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

SONIE HALF, that part or division of lands which lies to the south, or is exposed to the sun; *Sunny side*, synonym. This is opposed to the *Schaddow half*, or the division that lies away from the sun, S.

"Confermis—the *schaddow half* of the toun and landis of Drumdurrocht;—all and hail the *schaddow quarter* of the *sonie half* landis of Eister Creuchie;—the quarter of the *sonie half* landis of Creichnaleid," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 372.

SONYIE, *s.* Excuse; improperly printed *Sonzie*.

"But I knew, your last *sonyie* and shift will be, that they admitted, yea invited, field-preachers and non-indulged to preach in their pulpits." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 93.

"I may here be put in mind, that it was with this *sonyie* the cause was betrayed by us." Ibid. p. 273.

Abbreviated from *Essonyie*, q. v. This is erroneously expl. in Gl. ibid. "sonnet, or cant."

SONK, **SUNK**, *s.* 3. A wreath of straw, used as a cushion, or load saddle.] *Add* to etymon;

We find the Dan. term *seng* applied exactly in the same manner; *straaseng*, "a pad of straw;" Wolf. **SONKIE**, *s.* "A man like a *sonk*, or a sackfull of straw;" Gall. Enc.

SONS, **SONCE**, *s.* 1. Prosperity, felicity, Loth.] *Add*;—*Sonce fa' me*, "May prosperity betide me!" The same phraseology is still used in Banffs., Fife, and Ayrs.

Sonce fa' you an' your souple gabs,
For at your trade ye're surely dabs.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 98.

Sonse fa' yer open, honest heart,
Whar double guile ne'er hauntit!

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 157.

SONSY, **SONSE**, *adj.* 3. Having sweet engaging looks.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "*Soncy*, or *sonsy*, pleasant, agreeable, engaging, as applied to a person's looks;" Gl. Brocket. 4. Plump, thriving, S.] *Add*;—A.Bor. id.

"Would any Christian body even yon bit object to a bonny *sonsy* weel-faured young woman like Miss Catline?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 119.

To **SOO**, *v. n.* To smart. V. Sow, *v.*

To **SOOK**, *v. a.* To suck, S. V. **SOUK**, *v.*

SOOKER, *s.* A horseleech, Loth.; from the *v. Sook*, to suck, S.

The name is similar in Iceland. *Blodsuga*, sanguisuga, from *syg*, *sang*, *suga*, sugere; G. Andr. Teut. *sygger*, Belg. *bloedsuyger*, id.

SOOKERS, *s. pl.* An instrument used by children for suction and noise, S.

"At each word, his tongue came away from the locum-tenens of his palate with a bang, like a piece of wet leather from a stone, called, by our Scottish children, *sookers*, we forget the English name." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 709.

SOOKIN' TURKEY, a common designation among the vulgar for a fool or ninny, Roxb.

Applied, perhaps, to the person described, from the absurdity of the idea; as Shakspeare uses the phrase, "a sucking dove," in a similar sense.

"But I will aggravate my will so, that I will roar you as gently as any *sucking dove*; I will roar you an' 'twere any nightingale." Midsum. Night's Dream.

SOOLEEN, *s.* The sun, Shetl.

Moes. G. *saul*, Su. G. *sol*, Dan. *soel*, Norw. *sole*, Isl. *sol*, or *sool*, Sw. *sool*, which Halderson renders by Dan. *solen*, id.; whence immediately the Shetl. term. Ihre views Gr. *ἥλιος*, as originally the same word. But C.B. *hayl*, and Corn. *houl*, *heul*, have still greater affinity. Varro says that *sol* was borrowed by the Romans from the Sabines, who were of Celtic extract.

To **SOOM**, *v. n.* To swim. This form gives the invariable sound of the word, S.

* **SOON**, *adj.* Near; an oblique use of the E. term, which, in its application, is thus transferred from time to space. *The soonest gait*, the nearest road. *Soon* is pron. like the Gr. *v.*

To **SOOP**, *v. a.* To sweep, S.

"The schoolmaster's wife and daughters," she said, "were now sae saucy as to pretend that they cou'd na sit down in comfort in a house that was na' clean *soopet*." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 395.

SOOPING, *s.* The act of sweeping, S.

"A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet, wi' their *soosings* and their *soopings*." St. Ronan, iii. 164.

SOUP-THE-CAUSEY, *s.* A scrub, one who would do the meanest thing for money, Fife.

SOOPER, *s.* A bunch of feathers for sweeping; Gall. Enc. Sw. *sopare*, a sweeper.

SOORLONG, *s.* A noted liar, Shetl.

The last syllable is evidently from Dan. *logn* a lie, or contr. from *logner* a liar. The first may be from Su.G. *swaar* gravis, *swaara* valde, used intensively, *q.* a great liar, a very liar; or from *soere* an oath, *q.* one who has perjured himself, or who has been proved a liar by the deposition of witnesses.

To **SOOSH**, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to flog, Ayrs. Often "to *soosh and skreenge*."

2. To tease one with taunting or upbraiding language, *ibid.*

SOOSHIN, *s.* 1. A beating, Ayrs.

2. Abusive language, *ibid.*

Most probably corr. from the E. *v.* to *Switch*.

SOOTHFOW, *adj.* Honest, worthy of trust.

A *soothfow* servant, one who is not an eye-servant, Loth. V. *SUTHFAST*.

SOOTIE, *s.* "An old term for the devil;" Aberd., Gl. Shirrefs; evidently from E. *soot*.

SOOTIPILLIES, *s.* "A moss plant which grows on a thick stalk, like a willow-wand. The head is about half a foot long, and of a *sootie* colour;" Gall. Enc.

SOOTY-SKON, *s.* Instead of "A cake baked with soot, to be eaten on Halloween;"—*R.* A cake baked with *soot* to be eaten on *Fastern's-eeen*, S.B.

In the room of what follows, *Insert*;

A more correct account of this singular custom has been communicated by a friend on whose accuracy I can depend.

In the shires of Mearns and Aberdeen, among the many superstitious ceremonies that are performed on *Fastern's-eeen*, by the younger people of both sexes, that of the *sooty-scone* holds a distinguished place. It is the usual custom on that evening to make *skair-scones*, which are composed of milk, meal, (or flour), and eggs beaten up and sweetened with sugar, mixed to a thin consistence. When a sufficient quantity of *skair-scones* is prepared, (which are made more for a treat than for any magical virtue they are considered to possess), as much of the substance is left,—into which a quantity of *soot* is stirred, and a marriage ring is put,—as will make a large and thick scone, which is called the *sooty-scone*, and in which all the magic is believed to consist.—She, who prepares the *sooty-skön*, must keep a strict silence whilst it is baking, for if she speak, all its virtues are lost; and when it is baked, it is divided into as many portions as there are unmarried guests, each of whom, blind-folded, draws a part. The person who is so fortunate as to draw the piece containing the ring, is assured of being the *first married* of the company; and to know who their intended partner will be, the piece of cake is *dreamt on*, i. e. placed under the pillow in the *left foot stocking*, and whatsoever person is dreamt of, he or she is viewed as the future husband or wife of the dreamer. This power of looking into futurity, however, is not confined to the person

who obtained the ring, but, by the mystical virtues of the *sooty-skön*, is alike equal to all who partook of it; the ring only conferring the privilege of being the *first married* of the company.

SOPITE, *part. pa.* Set at rest, S.

"We are in danger to be destroyed by Popish adversaries; let our differences amongst ourselves be *sopite*, and smothered." M'Ward's Contend. p. 232.

SOPITING, *s.* Setting at rest, quashing; a forensic term, S.

"What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected?" Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 83.

Lat. *sop-ire*, (*sopit-um*), to set at rest.

SORD, *s.* Apparently filth. V. **SUDDILL**, *adj.*

SORD, *s.* A cross bar in a *Liggat* or reclining gate. "The long bar which crosses the others obliquely is the *sord*;" Gall. Enc. p. 316.

SORE, *adj.* Of a sorrel colour.] *Add*;

"That Patric Lyone sall restore to Alex^r Scot a *sore* horse, price x lb. spuileit and takin be the said Patric out of the landis of Balran," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 116.

SORIT, *adj.* Of a sorrel colour; as, "a *sorit* horse," Clydes.

Fr. *saure*, of a sorrel colour, *saur-ir* to turn into a sorrel colour. This is traced to Lat. *sal-ire*, to salt; Dict. Trev.

To **SORN**, **SORNE**, *v. n.* To obstrude one's self, &c.] *Add*;

The only hesitation I have, as to the etymon given above, arises from the use of the word *Sorohen* (also written *Sorohen*) in Ireland, which is viewed by Dr. Johnson as the same with our *Sorn*.

"They—take and exact upon them, as upon their first demeanes all those kinde of services, yea and the very wilde exactions, Coignie, Livery, *Sorohen*, and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tenants and freeholders unto them." Spenser's State of Ireland, Works, viii. 485.

Sorohen is said, by Sir James Ware, to be "a tax imposed four times a year on all Frank-Tenants, or such who held lands descendible to their heirs, for the maintenance, entertainment and pay of "the Lord's horsemen and foot soldiers. I take the name," he adds, "to come from the word *Srone*, which was a measure of oat-meal containing three pottles, and that *Sorohen* was a charge of a certain quantity of oat-meal for the maintenance of so many *Galloglasses* as were stipulated for between landlord and tenant, three pottles for each head, and that seldomer or oftner according to the terms of the tenure." Antiq. of Ireland, i. 74.

Besides the *Sorohen*, the Irish lords, at least in the time of Elizabeth, subjected their tenants to a pretty severe visitation which they called *Coshering*. Fynes Moryson gives a strange account of their manners, in a passage in which he mentions this custom.

They "sleepe," he says, "vnder the canopy of heauen, or in a poore house of clay, or in a cabbinn made of the boughs of trees, and couered with turffe, for such are the dwellings of the very Lords among

them. And in such places, they make a fier in the midst of the rounge; and round about it they sleepe vpon the ground, without straw or other thing vnder them, lying all in a circle about the fier, with their feete towards it. And their bodies being naked, they couer their heads and vpper parts with their mantels, which they first make very wet, steeping them in water of purpose, for they finde that when their bodies haue once warmed the wet mantels, the smooke of them keeps their bodies in temperate heate all the night following. And this manner of lodging, not onely the meere Irish Lords, and their followers vse, but euen some of the English Irish Lords and their followers, when after the old but tyranicall and prohibited manner vulgarly called *Coshering*, they goe (as it were) on progresse, to liue vpon their tenants, til they haue consumed all the victuals that the poore men haue or can get." Itinerary, P. III. p. 164.

SORNING, s. The act of exacting free lodgings, S. "*Sorning*, spunging, and playing the unwelcome guest;" Gl. Antiq.

SORNE, part. pa. Sworn, Aberd. Reg.

To SORPLE, v. a. To scrub with soap and water, Roxb.

Teut. *schraeffel-en* corradere;" or Su.G. *sorp-a* to moisten.

SORPLINS, s. pl. Soap-suds; or the liquid in which clothes have been washed, ibid.

* **SORROW, s.** A term unwarrantably used, in imprecations, &c.] *Add*;

"The sorrow tak him, and a' his crew o' rotten Bishops thegither." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 25.

MUCKLE SORROW, the devil, S.

—An' rogues o' Jews, they are nae arrow

Wi' tricks fu' sly,

Wad pest the very muckle sorrow

To trock or buy.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 116.

SORROW-RAPE, s. A rope or strap slung across the shoulders of persons carrying a handbarrow, and attached to the *steels* or *trams* of it, to relieve the arms of those who carry the load, Teviotd.

Perhaps from Teut. *sorghe*, A.S. *sorg*, *sorh*, cura, as denoting solicitude for the ease or safety of the bearers; unless it should be from *swior*, *swura*, the neck, because it is hung near it.

To-SORT, v. n. To depart, to go forth; Fr. *sort-ir*.

"At efter none there *sortit* out of the town the lordis Hereis, Lochinwar, and Fernihurst, at the wast port about 200 hors," &c. Bannatyne's Journal, p. 155.

"They of Edinburgh come furth hors and fute; —and they of Leyth also *sorted*," &c. Ibid. p. 248.

"They *sorted* from Hamilton upon the 13th day of May, to pass toward Dunbarton." Keith's Hist. p. 477.

* **SORT, s.** A term applied to persons or things, when the number is rather small, Roxb., Berwicks. S. *Wheen* seems nearly synon.; as, "Was there mony fook at the kirk the day?" "Ou, there was a *sort* at it;" S.A.

"*Sort*, a lot, a parcel, or number;" A.Bor., Gl. Brocket. It has, however, no immediate connexion with Fr. *sort* as signifying a lot; but is perhaps allied to L.B. *sort-um*, denoting a measure of land, q. a portion.

To SORT, v. a. To supply or furnish to one's satisfaction, to fit, to suit; as, "I can *sort* ye wi' a knife now," I can now supply you with a knife to your mind; "That knife 'll *sort* ye;" That knife will please you; "*Sort* yoursel," Take what, or whichsoever you please, S.

This is used in the sense of O.E. *Assort*. Fr. *assort-ir* to suit, to furnish, &c. *Sortir* also signifies "to assort, to furnish or fit with;" Cotgr.

To SORT, v. n. To agree, to come to a bargain, S.

"He's the easiest merchant ever the people of God yoked with; if ye be pleased with the wares, what of his graces makes best for you, he and ye will soon *sort* on the price." Walker's Peden, p. 56.

* **To SORT, v. a.** To chastise, to correct by stripes, S.; q. to put one to *sorts*.

"May neer be in my fingers, if I dinna *sort* ye baith for it." Monastery, i. 140.

SORTING, s. Correction, whether with the hand or the tongue, S.

"See if I dinna gie a proper *sorting* to yon twa silly jauds, that gar'd me mak a bogle of you, and a fule of mysell—Ghaists! my certie, I sall ghaist them." St. Ronan, iii. 34.

SORTS, s. pl. *That's your sorts!* an exclamation used when one is highly pleased with an action or thing, Aberd.

It seems doubtful whether we should view this as a peculiar use of the E. *s.*, q. "that's your] mode or fashion of doing the business;" or as from Fr. *sort*, a lot; also fate, fortune; q. "You are fortunate indeed!" As originally used by school-boys, it might be borrowed from some classical phrase with which they were familiar, in which the word *Sortes*, destinies, occurred.

SOSH, adj. 1. Addicted to company and to the bottle. *A sosh companion*, expl. "social and sappy," South of S.

This at first view might seem abbreviated from Lat. *socius*, and equivalent to E. *social*. But perhaps it is allied to Germ. *sauss*, noise, especially that of drinkers. *Im sauss leben*, faire debauché, mener joyeuse vie; Schwan.

2. Frank, conversible, free, not reserved, Loth.

3. Expl. "*canny*, sober, quiet; though implying the idea of cheerfulness;" Teviotd.

4. Snug, comfortable; as applied to the external situation; synon. *Cosh*; Ayrs. Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 693.

5. Lazy, indolent, Lanarks., Ayrs. This sense is partly included in the term as used in the South of S.

6. Plump, broadfaced, Loth.

In the latter sense it seems nearly allied to S. *Swash*, "of a full habit," q. v. The latter term also signifies fuddled, swollen with drink.

SOSHIE, s. Social intercourse, Ayrs.

"The next witness was Mr Mordecai Saxheere,

presses and founder of that renowned focus of *sosherie* the yarn-club, which held its periodical libations in the puxom widow Sheid's tavern." The Entail, ii. 176.

"The persecutions which from that day the monks waged, in their conclaves of sloth and *sosherie*, against the children of the town,—only served to make their young spirits burn fiercer." R. Gilhaize, i. 9.

SOSS, *s.* A mixture of incongruous kinds of food, &c.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Sos*, houndis mete. Cantabrum." Prompt. Parv. This is expl. "branne of corne, for houndes;" Ort. Vocab. Hence perhaps A.Bor. *soss*, "to lap like a dog;" Gl. Brocket.

SOSSING, *s.* The act of mixing up in an incongruous way, *S.*

"A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let pair folk sa muckle as die in quiet, wi' thair *sossings* and their *soopings*." St. Ronan, iii. 164.

SOSS-POKE, *s.* A low word used to denote the stomach, *Fife*; *q.* that which receives the various kinds of aliments thrown into it. *V. Soss*, s. 1.

SOSS, *s.* The flat sound, &c.] *Add*;

—Providence oft gets into one scale,
To keep the proper poise; when easefu' bliss
Into the other *sosses*, overpond'rous.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 100.

"*Soss*, a heavy, clumsy fall; the sound caused by the act of falling;" A.Bor., Gl. Brocket.

This intelligent writer has thrown out the most probable conjecture I have yet met with concerning the origin of *E. souse*, of which he is disposed to consider this term as a variation,—that it is from O.Fr. *sus*, above or upon, of which *dessus* is in part compounded. We may perhaps need to go no farther than Ir. and Gael. *sios*, down, downwards.

To *Soss*, *v. n.* To fall down as a dead weight, to come to the ground as it were all in a piece, *S.*

SOTTHROWN, *s.* A collective term used to denote Englishmen. *V. SODROWN.*

To SOTTER, *v. n.* 1. To boil slowly, *S.*] *Add*;

Sotter, *sotter*, my wee pan,

To the spirit gin ye can.

When the scum turns blue,

And the blood bells through,

There's something aneath that will change the man.

Perils of Man, ii. 44.

"*Sotter*, to make a noise in boiling, as any thick substance does. North." Grose. *Add*, as sense

2. It properly denotes the sputtering or noise made by any bubbling substance, that is resinous, or in a semi-liquid state, when boiling.

3. "The crackling and bubbling noise which any—piece of flesh—or greasy substance—makes before the fire;" Clydes., Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 529.

SOTTER, *s.* The act of boiling slowly, *S.*

To SOTTER, *v. a.* 1. To scorch any part of the body, any piece of flesh, fat, or greasy substance before the fire; Upp. Clydes.

"The trees of the wood were blasted, and burnt, on which were stuck the *sottered* legs and thighs of the woman;—and on the top of a fir-tree, skathed almost to charcoal, was stuck the ghastly head." Edin. Mag. July 1809, p. 19.

2. To burn slightly. Thus one is said to *sotter* the fingers by touching hot embers, &c. *ibid.*

This seems to acknowledge a common fountain with Su.G. *swed-a*, adurere; leni igne perstringere; Isl. *swijd-a*, id.; *swide*, adustio; *swidiur*, concaedes arborum sylvæ exusta. This is most probably only a variety of *Sconder*, *Scouter*, *q. v.*

SOTTER, *s.* An indefinite number of insects, or other small animals, collected together; as, "a great *sotter*," Roxb.

Isl. *snot*, multitudo, *sveit*, satellitium; Su.G. *swet*, conglobatio, comitatus; A.S. *sweet*, turba, multitudo. In pl. Isl. *sveitar*, comites, *sveitar hofdingiar*, majorum ordinum ductores; Verel. Ind. Ihre views the term as of foreign origin, and most probably from Fr. *suite*, a retinue. The latter would seem, indeed, to be formed from the *v. suivre*, to follow. But as the term under consideration is so much diffused through the northern languages, Fr. *suite* may have been a Frankish word from the same fountain.

To SOTTER, *v. n.* To cluster closely, as the small-pox, or any cutaneous eruption, Roxb.

A *sotterin* is a phrase very commonly used in this sense; *q.* "all in a cluster."

To SOTTER, *v. a.* Expl. "to saturate;" Gall. Encycl.

To SOTTLE, *v. n.* A term expressive of the sound emitted by any soft substance, as porridge, broth, &c. when boiling, *Ayrs.*

From the same origin with SOTTER, *v.*

To SOUCH, SOUGH, &c. *v. n.* To emit a rushing or whistling sound, *S.*] *Add* to etymon;

The word, as it occurs in *Prophecia Thome de Erseldoun*, retains more of its A.S. form.

Ther the space of dayes thre

He herd the *sweghyng* of the flode.

MS. Lincoln. Jamieson's Pop. Ball. ii. 19.

He herde but *swowyn*g of a flode.

MS. Cotton. Minstrelsy Border, ii. 278.

SOUCH, SOWGH, &c., *s.* 1. A rushing or whistling sound, *S.*] *Add*, as sense

4. A cant, or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying, *S.*

Give them the *souch*, they can dispense

With either scant or want of sense.

Meston's Poems, p. 15.

"The *sough*, as it is called, the whine, is unmanly, and much beneath the dignity of their subject. I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *sough*, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle; and the wag used to say, that in the most jovial company, after he had played his tune but once over, there was no more mirth among them all the rest of that evening, than if they were just come out of the cave of Triphonius [*v. Trophonius*]." Burt's Letters, i. 207.

"*Sough*,—the chaunt or recitative peculiar to the old Presbyterians in Scotland, and to certain extrareligious casts in all countries;" Gl. Antiq.

5. A flying report, a vague rumour, *S.*

"I dread that the *sough* that gaed through o' his having deserted, had some truth in't." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 266.

"*Sough*—any rumour that engages general attention," Gl. Surv. Moray.

"I hae heard a *sough*," said Annie Winnie, "as if Lady Ashton was nae canny body." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 97.

"Little Scott, (who may truly be called sharp-eared rumour, she has at least as many tongues,) has already sent a *sugh* through the gude town, that Angus wears her chains." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 83.

6. *Auld sough*. When a person or thing retains the same character, temper, or mode, without variation, it is said,—*He*, or *It*, *has aye the auld sough yet*, S.

To *SOUGH out*, *v. a.* To utter in a whining tone, S.

"See to him wi' his badge," they said; "he hears one of the king's Presbyterian chaplains *sough out* a sermon on the morning of every birth-day, and now he would pass himsel' for ane o' the Episcopal church." *Antiquary*, ii. 309.

SOUGH o' THE SEA, "the sound of the sea,—as the sea begins to speak before the sky. When the sea thus doth growl, farewell to fair weather for a while;" *Gall. Enc.*

SOUCH, SOUGH, s. Silence. *Keep a calm souch*, be silent.] *Add*;

"Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howff, "but I'se aye *keep a calm sough*." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 147.

"Hout tout, man!" answered Jasper, "*keep a calm sough*;" better to fleech a fool than fight with him." *Monastery*, ii. 38.

"Mind the Clachan of Aberfoil.—But *keep a calm sough* till we meet again." *Rob Roy*, ii. 261.

Robbin sat still, and *keep'd a calm sough*,
Than happ'd out whan he was fu'.

Gall. Encycl. p. 413.

I have given this phrase under the word as signifying silence. But I hesitate whether it may not allude to the wind when it continues low, as opposed to the idea of its becoming boisterous. It might be admitted, however, that the former has the support of analogy. For the phrase corresponds with Teut. *stille-swijgh-en* silere, tacere, *stille-swijghende* taciturnus.

To *SOUDER, v. a.* 1. To solder; S. *Souther*. Teut. *souder-en*, ferruminare, consolidare metalla.

2. To unite, to combine, S.

Look laughing frae thy sky, and with thy heat,
Temper the scatter'd clouds, and *souder* all
Into the perfect year.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 8.

3. To make up a variance, or to unite those who have been alienated, S.

"You will roll all this hereby over upon the party opposing the indulgence, and the course you take to *souder* us into a sameness with them." *M'Ward's Contend.* p. 222.

To *SOUDER, v. n.* To unite.

"Others also, with whom we must likewise *souder*, have been encouraged to repeat, and rush upon the same disloyal practices." *M'Ward*, p. 4.

SOUDERING, s. An act of union.

"This healing and union must have stretched the length of a *soudering* with these men, who have really, and upon the matter, settled the usurper of the great all he hath, in his height of wickedness, and heat of violence, robbed from the anointed of God." *M'Ward*, p. 4.

SOUDY, s. A heterogeneous mixture, a hodge-podge.

Where will ye see such, or find such a *soudy*?
Bannocks of bearmeal, cakes of crouty.

Jacobite Relics, i. 20.

In this sense it seems allied to Isl. *sod*, jusculum.

SOUDIE, s. A gross heavy person, &c.] *Add*;

2. "*Sowdie*, a dirty woman, partaking much of the nature of a sow;" *Gall. Enc.* V. *SODICK*.

SOVER, SOVIR, adj. Sure.] *Add*;

"And the yeman that is nane archere, na can nocht deyll with a bow, sall haif a gude *souir* hat for his hede, & a doublat of fence, with suerde," &c. *Parl. Ja. I. A. 1429, Acts Ed. 1814*, p. 18, c. 12. i. e. as before mentioned, "ane yrn hat."

SOVERTIE, s. Surety; *Vpon sovertie*, on security.

"The Duckis sone—tuike—some travellouris,—whome they late depart *vpon sovertie* to enter agane at their calling." *Bannatyne's Transact.* p. 129.

To *SOUF, SOUFF, v. n.* 2. To whistle in a low tone.] *Add*;

I sheuk mysel', an' *souff't* to fleg the fear;
But yet my heart foretaul some sorrow near,

Tarras's Poems, p. 116.

i. e. "whistled to fright fear away."

5. To sing; used in a general sense, Roxb.

May virtue glad baith you an' me,

To *souf* our sang still merrilie,

While yet we may.

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 117.

To *SOUFF, v. a.* "To quaff;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

It seems the same with Teut. *souff-en*, *souff-en*, sorbere, sorbillare, Su.G. *sup-a*, also signifying to quaff.

SOUFF, SOWFF, s. A stroke, S.B.

He jee'd na out o' that an inch,

Afore a menseless man

Came a' at anes athort his hinch

A *souff*, and gart him prann

His bum that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 129.

Su.G. *smepa*, Isl. *svepa*, scutica, a scourge; *sveip-a* percutere.

SOUFFLE, s. A stupid; silly person, a lazy, idle, drunken fellow, Mearns.

Teut. *suff-en* delirare, hallucinare; Isl. *sveift-a*, agitare; gyrare.

SOUFLET, s. "A stroke, a blow;" *Buchan*.

Fr. *soufflet*, "a box, cuffe, or whirret on the ear;" *Cotgr.*

SOUFF, part. pa. Exhausted, *Loth., Border*.

This seems merely a corr. of the ancient part. *Sopii.* V. *SOPR, v.*

SOUGH, s. A stroke, a blow, *Buchan*.

This may be a variety of *Souff*, q. v. But as both are used in the same district, they are more probably of different origin. Shall we suppose that it refers to the *sough* or sound made by a blow: or trace it

to Isl. *swijge* vimen, often the instrument employed in striking?

To SOUGH, *v. n.* To emit a rushing sound, &c. V. SOUCH.

To SOUK, SOOK, *v. a.* 1. To suck, S.; as, *a sookin bairn*, a sucking child; pron. as *oo* in E.

2. Figuratively used, to denote the power of wheedling or flattery, in the old S. Prov.; "He has a tongue in his head that coud *souk* the *laverocks* out of the lift."

This evidently refers to the vulgar opinion, that some serpents have such a fascinating influence in their eye, or so powerful a suction in their breath, that, if a bird pass over them, they can arrest it in its flight, and make it drop down into their jaws.

"To come now unto the Basiliske," says Pliny, "whom all other serpents doe flie from and are afraid of; albeit he killeth them with his very breath and smell that passeth from him; yea, and (by report) if he do but set his eye on a man, it is enough to take away his life." Hist. B. xxix, c. 4.

Jerome, on Isa. xiv. 29, "Out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice, and his fruit shall be a fiery flying serpent," renders the words; "From the root of the serpent shall spring forth a prince, and his seed shall *suck up* the bird." For he accommodates the words to the history of the basilisk, as given by Solinus: "It even corrupts the air, so that no bird can pass over it with impunity, as it is infected with its pestiferous breath."

Isidorus gives a similar account: "At the sight of it no bird on the wing can pass over it uninjured; for, although at a distance, consumed by its breath it is devoured." Alkazuin, an Arabian writer, says; "If a bird flies above it, it falls down upon it." V. Bochart, Hierozoic. L. iii. c. 10.

"The basilisk," says Vitringa, "is a noxious kind of serpent, which kills other living creatures, not by its bite, but by its hissing and breath." In loc.

SOUKIT, *part. adj.* Fatigued, exhausted, Fife.

Teut. *swac* infirmus, enervus, languidus; *swack-en* debilitare, deficere; Dan. *swakk-er* to waste.

SOUKKYR, SUCCEUR, *s.* Sugar; Aberd. Reg.

SOUM, SOUME, *s.* 1. *A soum of sheep.*] *Add*;

It appears that this denomination has been formerly lower, as to the number of sheep.

"If the tenant is to hire his grazing in the hills, he takes it by *soumes*. A *soume* is as much grass as will maintain four sheep; eight sheep are equal to a cow and a half, or forty goats.—The reason of this disproportion between the goats and sheep is, that after the sheep have eat the pasture bare, the herbs, as thyme, &c. that are left behind, are of little or no value, except for the browzing of goats." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S. ii. 155.

To SOUM and ROUM.] *Add*;

"The action by which these proportions are to be ascertained is called an *action of souming and romming*, two old words denoting the form of law by which the number of cattle that each proprietor may put on the common is fixed, according to the different kinds of cattle that are to pasture upon it." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. ix. sec. 15.

Stair does not expl. the *v. to Roum*, as regarding the

ability of foddering the cattle in winter, by means of *infield*, according to the view given in the quotation from the Stat. Acc.; but as expressive of the relative size of each *roum* or farm, to which the right of pasturing is annexed. "Where divers heritors have a common pasturage in one commontie, no part whereof is ever plowed, the said common pasturage may be *Soumed* and *Roumed*, that all the *soums* the whole commontie can hold, may be determined and proportioned to each *roum* having the common pasturage, according to the holding of that *roum*." Decisions, Jan. 23, 1679, Dunlop.

To SOUM, *v. a.* To surmise, Aberd.

To SOUME, *v. n.* To swim; pron. q. *Soom*, S.

"Mony of thame culd nocht *soume*, and war sa hevy chargit with thare harnes and habirjonis of maleyeis, that thay sank down and perist in the depe buller and stremes." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 457. V. SOOM.

SOUME, *s.* A load. V. SOWME.

SOUN, *adj.* Smooth, level; a *soun'* road, a smooth road; a *soun' stane*, a smooth stone, &c. S. *Soun'* is pron. like E. *soon*.

This seems merely an arbitrary use of E. *Sound*, *adj.*

SOUN, *s.* Son. "His *soun* & apperand air;" Aberd. Reg.

To SOUND, *v. n.* To swoon. Loth.

—"The said Thomas, with his whinger, gave him again two great wounds, and left him *sounding* in his blood." Justiciary Record, Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, lix.

A.S. *swind-an*, Sw. *swind-a*, Germ. *schwind-en*, deficere; Su.G. *swinn-a*, evanescere: A.S. *aswend*, enervatus.

SOUND, *s.* A swoon, a faint, Loth.

To SOUND, *p. a.* To spin a top, Aberd.

To SOUND, *v. n.* To spin, as expressive of the motion of a top, *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *sund* natatio, *synd-a* natate; as denoting the equable motion. Or shall we trace it to the humming sound emitted?

To SOUNYE, *v. n.* To concern one's self about, to take interest in.

—Ladeis will not *sounye*
With waistit wowbattis rottin,
Bot proudly thay will prounye,
Quhair geir is to be gottin.

Bann. MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 147. V. SONYE, *v.*

SOUP, *s.* 2. A small draught, &c. S.] *Add*;

—"Ye may gang your ways to bed, and leave us to our *soup wine* and our ain cracks." St. Johnstoun, i. 36.

3. A considerable quantity of drink, or of any thin food.] *Add*;—such especially as is taken with a spoon.

"I dare say he wad gar them keep hands aff me—and he wad gar them gie me my *soup* parridge and bit meat." Antiquary, i. 261.

4. A small portion of sustenance, such as is taken with a spoon, S. *A bite and a soup*, S. slender support both as to meat and drink.

"Ye mauna speak o' the young gentleman hauding the pleugh; there's poor distressed whigs enow about the country will be glad to do that for a bite

and a *soup*—it sets them far better than the like o' him." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 138.

"You are as white as a loan soup," S. Prov.; "spoken to flatterers who speak you fair, whom the Scots call *White Folk*." Kelly, p. 371. *Loan soup* is expl., "Milk given to strangers when they come where they are a milking," N. *ibid*.

To *SOUP*, *v. n.* "To sob, to weep with convulsive heaves;" Gl. Lynde.

This retains a good deal of the form of A.S. *seofian* dolere, lugere. Wachter views Alem. *sust-en*, gemere, as a frequentative from this, remarking the affinity of Heb. *saphad*, *plaxit*, *lunxit*.

To *SOUP*, *v. n.* To become weary. V. *SORE*. *SOUPLE*, *s.* A sling, Teviotd. Isl. *swif* vibratio; Su.G. *swaef-to-a*, in aura librari.

SOUPLE, *adj.* 1. Flexible, as E. *Supple*, S.

"*Souple*, swack, pliant, yielding readily, possessing great agility;" Gl. Shirr.

2. "Cunning;" *ibid*. S.

This is written and pron. precisely as Fr. *souple*, *id*.

SOUPLE, *s.* 1. The lower part of a flail, &c.] *Add*;

— In stack-yards some

Industriously pick up the scatter'd ears

That frae the swingin *supple* spread afar.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 143.

2. A piece of wood, used as a cudgel, of such good materials that it might suffice for the lower part of a flail, South of S.

"If you and I were at the Withershins Latch wi' ilka ane a gude oak *souple* in his hand, we wald not turn back." *Mannerings*, ii. 51.

"Get awa' hame, for if I tak my *souple* t'ye, I'll gar ye find the road faster than ye wad like." *Bride of Lammermoor*, iii. 97.

SOUPLE TAM, a child's toy placed against a wall, which, being pulled by a string, shakes and seems to dance, S.

**SOUR*, *SOURCE*, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of bitter, S.

"It is a *soure* reek, where the good wife dings the good man," S. Prov. "A man—coming out of his house with tears on his cheeks, was ask'd the occasion; he said, 'There was a *soure* reek in the house.'—Upon enquiry it was found that his wife had beaten him." Kelly, p. 186.

Soure is expl. "bitter," N. *ibid*.

2. Frequently applied to soil, S.

"The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil; and conveys the idea of viscosity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation." *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen*, p. 180.

SOUR, *SOURCE*, used as a *s.*, denoting any thing acid in a metaph. sense.

"My Master will put in mercy and truth in all his dispensations towards me, and then these will sweeten all my *soures*." *Mich. Bruce's Lectures*, p. 45.

SOUR CAKES, a species of cakes baked in the burgh of Rutherglen for St. Luke's Fair. This began on the 8d Monday of October, O.S.

"Another ancient custom, for the observance of which Rutherglen has been long famous, is the baking of *sour cakes*. Some peculiar circumstances,

attending the operation, render an account of the manner in which it is done, not altogether unnecessary. About eight or ten days before St. Luke's fair, (for they are baked at no other time of the year,) a certain quantity of oat-meal is made into dough, with warm water, and laid up in a vessel to ferment. Being brought to a proper degree of fermentation and consistency, it is rolled up into balls, proportionable to the intended largeness of the cakes. With the dough is commonly mixed a small quantity of sugar, and a little anise seed, or cinnamon. The baking is executed by women only, and they seldom begin their work till after sunset, and a night or two before the fair.

"A large space of the house, chosen for the purpose, is marked out by a line drawn upon it; the area within is considered as consecrated ground, and is not, by any of the bystanders, to be touched with impunity. A transgression incurs a small fine, which is always laid out on drink for the use of the company. This hallowed spot is occupied by six or eight women, all of whom, except the toaster, seat themselves on the ground, in a circular figure, having their feet turned towards the fire. Each of them is provided with a bake-board, about two feet square, which they hold on their knees. The woman who toasts the cakes, which is done on a girdle suspended over the fire, is called the queen or bride, and the rest are called her maidens. These are distinguished from one another, by names given them for the occasion. She who sits next the fire, towards the East, is called the Todler; her companion on the left hand is called the Hodler; * and the rest have arbitrary names given them by the bride, as Mrs. Baker, best and worst maids, &c. The operation is begun by the todler, who takes a ball of the dough, forms it into a small cake, and then casts it on the bake-board of the hodler, who beats it out a little thinner. This being done, she in her turn throws it on the board of her neighbour; and thus it goes round from east to west, in the direction of the course of the sun, until it comes to the toaster, by which time it is as thin and smooth as a sheet of paper. The first that is cast on the girdle is usually named as a gift to some well known cuckold, from a superstitious opinion, that thereby the rest will be preserved from mischance. Sometimes the cake is so thin as to be carried, by the current of the air, up into the chimney.

"As the baking is wholly performed by the hand, a great deal of noise is the consequence. The beats however, are not irregular, nor destitute of an agreeable harmony, especially when they are accompanied with vocal music, which is frequently the case. Great dexterity is necessary, not only to beat out the cakes, with no other instrument than the hand, so that no part of them shall be thicker than another; but especially to cast them from one board to another, without ruffling or breaking them. The toasting requires considerable skill; for which rea-

* "These names are descriptive of the manner in which the women so called, perform their part of the work. *To Todle* is to walk or move slowly like a child. *To Hodle* is to move or walk more quickly."

son the most experienced person in the company is chosen for that part of the work. One cake is sent round in quick succession to another, so that none of the company is suffered to be idle. The whole is a scene of activity, mirth and diversion; and might afford an excellent subject for a picture.

"As there is no account, even by tradition itself, concerning the origin of this custom, it must be very ancient. The bread thus baked was, doubtless, never intended for common use. It is not easy to conceive why mankind, especially in a rude age, would strictly observe so many ceremonies, and be at so great pains in making a cake, which, when folded together, makes but a scanty mouthful. Besides, it is always given away in presents to strangers, who frequent the fair. The custom seems to have been originally derived from Paganism, and to contain not a few of the sacred rites peculiar to that impure religion: as the leavened dough, and the mixing it with sugar and spices, the consecrated ground, &c. &c. But the particular deity, for whose honour these cakes were at first made, is not, perhaps, easy to determine. Probably it was no other than the one known in Scripture, Jer. vii. 18. by the name of the "queen of heaven," and to whom cakes were likewise kneaded by women." *Ure's Hist. of Rutherglen.* p. 94-97.

SOURCEANCE, s. Cessation.

"A desyre of *sourceance* of armes may be had on both sydes, so the same may be beneficiall to the kingis partie." *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 233.

Fr. surceance, surseance, "a sur-ceasing or giving over; a pause, intermission, delay;" *Cotgr.*

SOURD, s. Sword, *Aberd. Reg.*

SOOR-DOOCK, s. Buttermilk, *Loth.*

I can form no idea of the origin of *doock*, unless it be allied to *Su.G. daegg-ia*, to give milk.

SOUR GARSS, sedge grass, a species of *Carex*, *Lanarks.*, *Ayrs.* **V. BLUE-GRASS.**

SOUR-LAND, s. Land which, when allowed to remain untilled, either becomes swardless from too much moisture, or produces nothing but sedge-grasses, and other worthless aquatic plants, *S.O.*

"Lime sometimes contains a portion of magnesia, which is unfavourable to vegetation. Lime of that kind ought to be applied to damp, or what is denominated in the county of *Ayr*, *sour land*; as the acid in the soil, will convert the magnesia into Epsom salt, which, in small quantities, is not injurious to vegetation." *Agr. Surv. Ayrs.* p. 329, 330.

SOUR-MILK, s. Butter-milk, *S.] Add;*

"These vats—you ought to keep full of butter-milk, or *sour milk*, as it is commonly called." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 347. *Add to etymon;*

In *Sw.* a man who sells buttermilk is called a *sur mioelkekerll*; *Verel. Ind. vo. Skyrker.*

SOUR-MOUD, adj. Having a sulky look, *q. a sour mouth*, *Aberd.* *Teut. suer-muyl*, homo tetricus, acerbum os.

SOUROCK, SOURACK, s. Sorrel, *S.] Add;*

"*Acetosa, somrocks.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.* p. 18.

"Gang the gait thysel, Girzy Hypel—and no fash me with thy clishmaclavers." *Heb. gudeman!*

but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' langkail." *The Entail*, i. 295.

A very expressive proverbial phrase, commonly applied, as would seem, in the West of *S.*, to those who are in a bad humour.

In *O.E.* this was denominated *Somre dokke*; "*Somre dokke herbe. Surella. Acedula. Solatrum.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

SOUR-SKON, s. A thin cake baked of oat-meal steeped in water till it become *sour*; more especially used at *Yule, Moray.*

SOUSE, s. A French sol.] *Add;*

The origin of *Fr. solz, sous*, is *Lat. solidus*, a Roman brass coin, containing twelve small pieces. This appears from the form which the term assumes, in its intermediate state, in *Ital. soldo*, the denomination for the same coin.

* To **SOUSE, v. a.** 1. To beat, to drub; as, "He *soos't* him weel," *Hethreshed* him soundly, *S.*; *pron. sooce.*

It would appear that the term is sometimes used in this sense in *E.*, although overlooked by *Johnson*. *For Seren.* gives *E. souce* or *souse*, as signifying "to give one a box on the ear."

2. To punish one severely, in a legal way. Thus one, who is subjected to a heavy fine, is said to be *weel soost, S.*

Both these seem only oblique senses of the *v.* as primarily signifying, to steep in pickle.

SOUT, s. The start or bounce of a plough when it meets with a stone, *Galloway*; *Fr. sault, saut*, a leap, bound, skip.

SOUTAR, SOUTER, s. 1. A shoemaker, *S.] Add;*

In the South of *S.*, as in *Selkirks.*, the term is used to distinguish one who makes what are called *out-steek* or *singlesol'd* shoes.

"A singular custom is observed at conferring the freedom of the burgh of *Selkirk*. Four or five bristles, such as are used by shoemakers, are attached to the seal of the burgess ticket. These the new-made burgess must dip in his wine, in token of respect for the "*Souters of Selkirk.*" This ceremony is on no account dispensed with. The ancient and received tradition affirms, that the *souters* of *Selkirk* distinguished themselves in the battle of *Flodden*, eighty in number, and, headed by their town clerk, they joined their monarch on his entrance into *England*. *James*, pleased with the appearance of this gallant troop, knighted the leader, *William Brydone*, upon the field of battle, from which few of the men of *Selkirk* were destined to return. They distinguished themselves in the conflict, and were almost all slain. The few survivors, on their return home, found, by the side of *Ladywood Edge*, the corpse of a female, wife to one of their fellow comrades, with a child sucking at her breast. 'In memory of this latter event,' continues the tradition, 'the present arms of the burgh bear a female holding a child in her arms, and seated on a sarcophagus, decorated with the Scottish lion.' *Caled. Merc. Nov.* 1824.

To **SOUTAR, SOUTER, v. a.** To obtain so complete a victory, in any game, as to leave the

opposite party without the honour of one favourable move, or stroke, S.

"We say a card-player is *souler'd*, when he loses all;" Gall. Enycl.

I am reluctant to view this *v.*, as perhaps it is generally understood, as conveying the idea of a stigma on a very useful class of tradesmen, for which there seems to be no peculiar reason; especially after giving a quotation so much to the credit of those of Selkirk. Might we not therefore consider the term as borrowed from the sports of the field; and originally used to express the mortification felt by a keen fox-hunter, who, perhaps after a long chase, had to lament the complete disappearance of Reynard, being under the cruel necessity of confessing that he was earthed? As many of our sporting terms have been imported from the continent, might not this, by merely supposing a common metonymy, be traced to Fr. *soustrer*-er, *soustrer*-er, to inter, to bury under ground?

SOUTER-CLOD, **SOUTER'S-CLOD**, *s.* A kind of coarse black bread used in some parts of Fife. V. **CLOD**.

TO SOUTHER, *v. a.* To solder, S. V. **SOUDER**.

SOUTHLAND, *adj.* Of or belonging to the south, southern, S. *Southland men*, inhabitants of the South of Scotland.

—"Further, that the marquis might well defend himself, seeing there was an army coming out of England, with the earls of Montrose, Crawford, and Nithsdale, and whilk would give the *southland men* enough ado, and stop their coming here." Spaldings, ii. 167.

A.S. *suth land*, australis regio, Gen. 24, 62.

SOUTRIE, *s.* A miscooked liquid dish, Upp. Lanarks.

This word seems to have a Teut. form; perhaps from *soete fuligo*, as denoting a dish spoiled with soot. Although there does not appear to be any affinity, it resembles, in its structure, *soetelrije vile opus*, sordes.

Or, as the term denotes liquid food, shall we rather trace it to Isl. *siod*, *sod*, jusculum, *siod-a*, Su.G. *siud-a*, coquere?

SOW, *s.* A military engine anciently used in sieges.] *Add*;

Sir W. Scott has justly remarked that the memory of the *sow* is preserved in Scotland "in the sports of children." They—"play at a game, with cherry stones, placing a small heap on the ground, which they term a *sowie*, endeavouring to hit it, by throwing single cherry-stones, as the *sow* was formerly battered from the walls of the besieged fortress. My companions, at the High School of Edinburgh, will remember what was meant by *herrying a sowie*." Minstrelsy Border, iii. 26.

This is one proof, among many, that we have had occasion to mention, of ancient customs, of which even the memory is lost among adults, being retained, or alluded to, in the sports of children.

SOW, **SOW-IN-THE-KIRK**, *s.* A game played by young people in Lothian, in which a pretty large hole is made in the ground, surrounded by smaller ones according to the number of the

company, every one of whom has a *shintie*. The middle hole is called the *Kirk*. "He who takes the lead in the game, is designed the *Sow-driver*. His object is to drive a small piece of wood or bone, called the *Sow*, into the large hole or *kirk*, while that of his opponents, every one of whom keeps his *shintie* in one of the smaller holes, is to frustrate his exertions, by driving back the *sow*. If he succeeds, either in knocking it into the *kirk*, or in clapping his *shintie* into one of the small holes, while one of his antagonists is in the act of striking back the *sow*, he is released from the drudgery of being *driver*. In the latter case, the person whose vacancy he has occupied, takes the servile station which he formerly held.

This is said to be the same game with *Church and Mice*, Fife.

SOW, *s.* 1. One who makes a very dirty appearance.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "*sow*, an inelegant female, a dirty wench;" GL Brocket.

In senses second and third, it is perhaps originally the same with Belg. *sious*, a troublesome work or business; Sewel. In the first, it might seem akin to Isl. *sog*, effluvium lacus, or C.B. *sog*, wallowing. Dan. *soe*, a sow, however, is allied. En *skiden soe*, "a nasty, greasy, stinking jade;" Wolff. *Skiden* corresponds to S. *Shülen*, q. v.

3. A great cluster of objects, properly in a disordered state, S.

To Sow, Soo, *v. n.* To smart, &c.] *Add*;

It properly denotes a continued smart or acute pain, as distinguished from *Gowp*, which respects the pain occasioned by the beating of a pulse connected with a suppuration or sore.

Quhen he a qwhile had prekyd thare,
And sum of thame had gert *sow* sare,
He to the battaylis rade agayne.

Wyntown, vii. 40, 174.

The term is most nearly allied to Dan. *swi-er* to smart, *swie* a smart. V. SWEE, *v. 2*.

SOW-BROCK, *s.* The badger, Fife.

By the Swedes this animal is denominated *græfswin*, q. "the swine that digs or burrows in the ground."

SOWCE, *s.* Flummery, &c.] *Add*; Roxb., Berw.

What meat sall we set them befor?

To Jock service loud can they cry;

Serve them with *sowce* and sodden corn,

Till a' their wyms do stand awry.

Country Wedding, Herd's Coll. ii. 90.

It might seem to be the pl. of A.S. *swæne* succus, liquor, gluten; or allied to *swæsend* cibus, esca; *Girnan up swæsendo*, parare epulas; perhaps from *swæes* dulcis, suavis.

SOWCHT, *s.* The South, Aberd. Reg.

SOW-DAY, *s.* The name given to the 17th of December, Orkn.] *Add*;

"In a part of the parish of Sandwick, every family that has a herd of swine, kills a sow on the 17th day of December, and thence it is called *Sow-day*. There is no tradition as to the origin of this

practice." Stat. Acc. xvi. 460. V. YULE, sec. ii. col. 2.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that this custom is a relique of pagan superstition. We learn from Rudbeck, that the ancient Goths were wont to sacrifice a boar-pig to the sun at the new moon. This, he says, was only made of meal; as Cato, de Re Rustica, mentions the dedication of a boar-pig of silver or of gold to Ceres. V. Atlant. ii. 545, 546. The sacrifice of the sow, or pig, according to Verelius, was made in the feast of Yule. He asserts also, that a real pig was sacrificed, besides the one of bread." Notes to Hervarar Saga, p. 190.

The reason assigned for this honour being given to so foul an animal, is said to be, that whereas other nations viewed the chariot of the sun as drawn by horses, the Scandinavians yoked a boar-pig to it, under the name of *Gullenbuste*, i. e., "golden bristles;" affirming that Frey, or the sun, had given to the young boar a swifter motion than to horses, and that he dispelled the darkness by the rays which darted forth from his bristles. V. Keysler, Antiq. p. 158.

SOWDEN, s. The South, Shetl.; Isl. *sud-r*, Su.G. *soed-r*; Dan. *sud*, *syden*, also *soenden*, id.

SOWEN, s. Paste employed by weavers.] *Add*;
Wha cares for a' their creeshy duds,
And a' Kilmarnock *sowen* suds?

Jacobite Relics, i. 122.

SOWING-BROD, s. The board or piece of wood employed by weavers for laying their *sowen*, or dressing, on the web, S. V. **SOWEN**.

He at the *sowing-brod* was bred,
An' wrought gude serge an' tyken.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 199.

SOWENS, s. Flummery.] *Add*;

"Mucilago furfuracea, *sowens*." Wedderburn's Vocab. V. 15.

BLEARED SOWENS, *sowens* that are made too thin, Roxb.

SOWEN-BOAT, s. A small barrel used for preparing flummery, S.

She has eaten up a' the hit cheese;
O' the bannocks she's no left a mote;
She has dung the hen aff' her eggs;
And she's drown'd in the *sowen-boat*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 214.

SOWEN-BOWIE, s. 1. A vessel for making flummery, Ang.

2. *Deil's Sowen-bowie*, the name of a play among children, *ibid*.

SOWEN-KIT, s. The same with *Sowen-tub*, S.

She's dung down the bit skate on the brace,
And 'tis fa'en in the *sowen-kit*;
'Tis out o' the *sowen-kit*,
And 'tis into the maister-can.

Herd's Coll. ii. 139.

SOWEN-MUG, s. A dish for holding *sowens* when made ready.

My daddy left me gear enough,—
An auld patt, that wants the lug,
A spurtle and a *sowen-mug*.

Willie Winkie's Testament, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 143.

SOWEN-SEEDS, s. pl. V. **SEIDIS**.

SOWEN-TUB, s. A tub or cask in which *sowens* are prepared before being cooked; S.O.

"On larger farms, another apartment, of nearly the same dimensions, and which entered through the *inscat*, was called the *spense*, in which were stored the meal-chest, [*r.* meal-kist] *sowen-tub*, some beds, a cask into which the urine was collected, known by the name of the wash-tub, spinning-wheels and reel, when not used, and the good-wife's press, if she had one." Agr. Surv. Ayra. p. 114.

"*Sowen-tub*;" Clydes.

SOWER-BREAD, s. Expl. "a flitch of bacon;" Dumfr.

This at first view struck me as undoubtedly some cant phrase. But I find it good old Teutonic, although differently applied. Kilian expl. *seughen-brood* cyclamen, panis porcinus, rapum porcinum. This is the herb called in E. *sow-bread*, in Sw. *swin-broed*. The name has been, in some former age, ludicrously transferred to bacon.

SOWFF, s. A stroke, a blow, Aberd. V. **SOWFF**. To **SOWK, v. a.** To drench, Ettr. For.; the same with E. *soak*. Isl. *soeck-va* demergi.

SOW-KILL, s. A kiln dug out of the earth, in which lime is burnt, Fife.

Whether it is thus denominated from its resemblance to a *sow*, or to a stack of hay, which bears the same name; or from its being dug out of the earth, as a *sow* roots it up with its snout; I cannot pretend to say.

SOW-LIBBER, s. A sow-gelder. V. **LIB**, v. **SOWLLIT, pret. v.**

Ane poysonit woll to drink, quhat docht it?

Infekit watter *sowllit* thame, cheik and chin.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 290.

"Swelled," Gl.; perhaps rather "sullied," q. disfigured, as *Sule* (q. v.) signifies.

SOWLOCHING, part. pr. "Wallowing in mire like a sow;" Gall. Enc. Shall we view this as referring to "the *sow loch* or puddle?"

SOWME, s. A load, that which is laid on a horse.] *Add*;

"For ane horse *sowme* of the said fish, or dry hering, at the furth-passing, 1. ob." Balfour's Practicks, *Customis*, p. 87.

SOWME, SOYME, s. 1. The rope or chain, &c.] *Add*;

It has been also applied to the traces used for dragging ordnance:

"Item, twa hundreth *sowmes* of cordis for drawing of artailyearie." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 169.

2. The rope by which hay is fastened, &c.] *Add*;

"But wi' his sword he cut the foremost's *soam* in two; and drove baith pleughs and pleughmen home.

"*Soam* means the iron links, which fasten a yoke of oxen to the plough." Minstrelsy Border, I. Introd. LXXIX. N.

FOOT-SOAM, s. An iron chain of eight or ten feet long, extending from the muzzle of the plough, and fixed to the yoke of the oxen next the plough, Loth., Roxb. This was used when it was customary to plough with oxen.

PROCK-SOAM, s. A chain fixed to the yoke of the hindmost oxen, and reaching to that of the oxen before them, Loth., Roxb.

SOWMONDS, s. A summons, L.L. pass.

—"And in special the *sowmonds* of Falkland coal-heughes and offices," &c. Stewart's Ind. to Scots Acts, p. 10.

Fr. *semonce*, id., *semond-re* to summon.

SOWMPES, s. pl.

"Sex scoir tuelf *sowmpes* for drawing of cannons, gros culveringis, and battardis. Ane greit part of the saidis *sowmpes* of na service, thairfor must be provided of utheris new." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 256.

Can this be the same with S. *Sorimes*, as denoting traces for drawing? V. *Sowme*.

SOWNIS, s.

—"The actis maid anent the pryceis of *sownis* and englishe beir to be putt to executioun." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 182.

As conjoined with *beir* or *barley*, this may denote bran; Fr. *son* id.

SOWP, s. A term used by a washerwoman, Gall.

"When washing, she gives the clothes her *first sowe*, and then again her *second sowe*; which means, first and second washes;" Gall. Enc.

Perhaps the term strictly signifies humectation; from Teut. *sopp-en* intingere, insuccare. *Sop* and *soppe*, however, signify liquamen, liquor, whence Belg. *zeep-sop*, soap-suds. Isl. *sop* is also rendered purgamen; and *saap-ar*, *saup-r*, *sapo*, smegma, quo vestes abluuntur; G. Andr.

SOWRCHARGIS, s. Additional charge.

Thai had a felloun eftremess;

That *sowrchargis* to chargand wes.

The Bruce, xi. 458, Ed. 1820.

"That additional charge was too costly." Fr. and E. *surcharge*.

SOWS-COACH, s. The game called in E. *Hot Cockles*, Loth.

SOWSE, s. 1. "A swinging heavy blow;" Gall.

Enc. This seems only a slight variation from the sense of E. *souse*, "violent attack." V. Soss, s.

2. "Sometimes a load;" ibid.

SOW-SILLER, s. Hush-money, or money acquired by the performance of any mean underhand job; the lowest kind of secret service-money; a *douceur* for inducing one to pervert justice, Roxb.

Most probably q. *Sough-siller*, from A.S. *swig*, silentium, and *seolfer*, argentum, q. silence-money. S. *Souch*, (q. v.) still signifies silence.

SOW'S-MOU, s. A piece of paper rolled upon the hand, and twisted at one end, Aberd.

SOWSSEIS, s. pl. "To labour at the *sowseis* of this towne;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Were it not for the accuracy of my friend, to whom I am indebted for these extracts, I should suspect that this were an error for *Fonsseis*, ditches. It may, however, relate to the cares or concerns of the good town, from Fr. *sowcie*.

SOWT, s. An assault in war.

Schir Haris Leis wes present at that charge:—Cotton and Dyar saw the *sowt* at large.

Sege Edinburgh Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 291.

It is also written *Sawt*. V. SALT, s.

SPACE, s. Kind, species. Fr. *espece*, id.

"Considering the greit skayth and inconvenient qahilk his Majestie—sustenis—throw the diversitie and chois of sundry *space* of money current, &c. Proceeding, as weill appearis, of a certane presumption and libertie, acryvit be sum particular personis in reasping and geyng furth at all tymes all *spaces* of gold and siluer, vpoun sic heich pryces as may best tend to thair awin commoditie," &c. Acts Jas. VI. 1691, Ed. 1814, p. 526.

To SPAE, SPAY, v. a. To foretell, to divine.]

Add;

"This woman, if she be a witch, being the Fewde's friend and near kinswoman, it will be ill ta'en if we haena our *fortunes spaed* like a' the rest of them." The Pirate, ii. 182.

SPAE, s. A fortune-teller, S.

"Poor Kate Marshall—no sae low as to make verses, but a teller o' horn spoons, and a *spær* o' poor folks fortunes." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 161.

SPAKING, s. Act of prophesying.

"When king James is dead ye'll wear the crown; but I wish ye meikle gude o't, for ye have na pay't me yet for that grand *spacing*." Spaewife, i. 280.

SPAE-WARK, s. Prognostication, S.

—"There was some *spae-wark* gaed on—I aye heard that; but as for his vanishing, I held the stirrup mysell when he gaed away, and he gied me a round half-crown." Guy Mannering, i. 185.

SPAE-WIFE, s. A female fortune-teller, S.] Add;

"Many remembered that Annapple Bailyou wandered through the country as a beggar and fortune-teller, or *spae-wife*." Heart M. Loth. iv. 313.

SPAIG, s. 1. A skeleton, Clydes.

Teut. *spoocke*, *spoke*, Su.G *spok*, spectrum, phantasma; supposed to be formed from Isl. *puke*, diabolicum phantasma.

2. A tall, lank person; also *Spaigin*; Upp. Lankarks.

Spaig is expl. by Mactaggart, "A person with long ill-shaped legs." Thus the sense of the word in Galloway may be viewed as the same.

Gael. and Ir. *spaig*, "a lame leg," Shaw. C.B. *yspaig*, armi, brachia. Boxhorn gives it in the form of *yspagau*.

SPAIK, s. 3. In pl. the wooden bars on which a dead body is carried, S.] Add;

This is sometimes called a *Hand-spaik*.

"When our friends gathered the heads, hands, and other parts of our Martyrs' bodies, off public Ports, to the Magdalene-Chapple, the Magistrates threatned them; and Presbyterian Ministers, who had accepted the Duke of York's Popish Toleration, and who were then ministers in the meeting-houses of Edinburgh, such as Mr. D. W. and H. K. frown'd upon them saying, 'Will ye never be quiet?' And for that, friends would not suffer them to put their hands to a *hand-spaik*, tho' they offered." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 140.

"If at a funeral one at the *hand-spikes* misses his foot, and falls beneath the bier, he will soon be in a coffin himself." Gall. Encycl. vo. *Freets*.

SPAINYIE, s. The name given to a cane, imported from the West Indies, and used in forming the reeds used in bagpipes, hautboys, and other wind instruments. Weavers' reeds are also made of it; Aberd., Lanarks.

O.Fr. *espine*, L.B. and Ital. *spina* signify a quill, or faucet for a wine-vessel. Du Cange thinks that it receives this name from its resemblance to a larger kind of thorn, in Lat. *spina*. But it may be supposed, that the designation has originated from its being brought at first from the Spanish (S. *Spainyie*) West India islands. Teut. *spanghe*, however, signifies lamina. Thus the name might refer to the thinness of the wood used for the purposes mentioned above.

SPAINYIE FLEES, Spanish flies, cantharides, S. V. **SPANYIE**.

SPAINING, s. The act of weaning; also, the time when a child has been weaned, S.

O.E. "*Spanyng* or *wenyng* of children. Ablactacio.—*Spanyn* or *wany* chylder. Ablacto." Prompt. Parv.

To **SPAIRGE**, *v. a.* 1. To dash, S.] *Add*;
4. To cast a wall with lime.

"A pairt of the house at Lundy was pointed [pointed] by David Broune, sclater.—Att this time also, the forepart of the house was *sparged*, with the tower-head." Lamont's Diary, p. 156.

SPAIT, SPATE, s. A flood, &c.] *Add*;

"*Spait, spate*, a torrent of rain;" Gl. Sibb. Mod. Sax. *speyte*, siphon, siphon.

2. A great fall of rain; "a *spait* o' rain," a secondary sense, borrowed from the effect in raising the water, S.

Gael. *speid*, "a great river-flood;" Shaw. But as I observe no vestige of this word in the kindred dialects, I suspect that it has been borrowed from the low country.

It is also written *Speat*.

—"Through a great *speat* of the water of Dee, occasioned by the extraordinary rain, thir hail four ships brake loose," &c. Spalding, i. 59, 60.

3. Metaph. any thing that hurries men away, &c.]

"Ye know that youth is a folly, and I acknowledge that in my younger years I was much carried down with the *speat* of it." Hackstoun of Rathillet, Cloud of Witn.

A.Bor "*spait*, or *speyt*, a great fall of rain," also "a torrent;" Gl. Brocket.

SPALD, s. The shoulder.] *Add*, to what is said concerning divination by means of the *spule-bane*;—

It is understood, that this must be the bone of a sheep newly killed. One special object of intelligence is the future state of one's flocks and herds; Clydes.

It is singular, that this childish superstition should be observed in Affganistan, a country with which Scotland never had the slightest connexion. V. Elphinstone's Travels in Caubul.

SPALDING, s. A small fish split and dried, S.

And there will be partens and buckies,

And whytens and *spaldings* enew.

Blythsome Bridal, Herd's Coll. ii. 25. V. **SPELDING**.

SPALE-HORN'T, adj. Having the horns thin and broad, Clydes.

Su.G. *spiaell* lamina. V. **SPALE, s.**

SPALEN, Man of spalen.

"Mar becomes 'man of *spalen*, duelling, and renew' to Murdac, excepting allegiance to the king." Nov. 1420; Sir Ja' Balfour's Papers, MSS. Harl. Pinkerton's Hist. Scot. i. 102, V.

Can this signify "man of defence" from L.B. *spalion*, a kind of gallery, woven with twigs in the form of a roof, and made so solid as to repel every weapon that falls on it? V. Du Cange. Thus, "man of *spalen* and duelling," would denote one bound both to shield his superior, and to fight for him.

To **SPALLER, v. n.** To sprawl, Berwicks.

Su.G. *sprall-a*, id. Perhaps by transposition.

SPALLIEL, s. A disease of cattle, Lanarks.

"The *Spalliel*, in young cattle, is sometimes cured by opening a communication between two incisions made, one on each side of the part affected, and filling it up with a mixture of black soap, salt-petre, and bruised garlic." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 191.

Qu. if the same with the *Black spauld*, q. *Spaul-ill*?

To **SPAN, v. a.** To put horses before a waggon or any sort of carriage; a Belg. term, Sewel.

—"We made a bridge of our small cannon with their carrage, being placed two and two amongst the river at an equall distance of eight foote asunder, where we layd over deales betwixt the cannon, passing over our whole infantry amongst the bridge; which being passed, and the deales taken off, the horses *spanned* before the cannon, led them away before the army." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 176.

SPAN, SPANN, s. A dry measure in Orkney.

"Southweidfuird iij d. terre uthale land an' in butterscat j *span*."—"In butter scat uth half *span*." Rentall Book of Orkney, p. 4. A. 1502.

"Tankarnes xij d. terre uthall land an' in butterscat xj *spann*.—& it suld be j leisp. [*leispand*] upoun ilk *span*, becaus it payis nather malt scat nor butter scat we ken nocht quhy." Ibid. p. 6. V. LESH FUND.

Su.G. *spann*, mensura aridorum, continens dimidiam tonnae partem. In Scania the term signifies a pail in which water is carried; Dan. *spand*, a pail or bucket. Ihre hesitates, whether *spann*, as denoting a smaller measure, might originally be the same with the word of this form marking the space included between the fingers when extended.

To **SPANG, v. n.** 1. To leap with elastic force.] *Add*;

"To *spang* one's gates, is to make haste;" Clav. Yorks. This must be traced to the same origin.

A.Bor. "*Spang*, to leap with elastic force, to spring;" Gl. Brocket.

To **SPANG, v. a.** To grasp with both hands put together, Roxb. V. **SPAYN, SPAN, v.**, id.

SPANG, s. The act of grasping in this manner, ib.

SPANGIE, s. "An animal fond of leaping;" Gall. Enc.

SPANG-TADE, s. A cruel sport among children, Gall.; *Spangie-hewit*, synon.

"*Spang-tade*, a deadly trick played on the poor

toad; a small board is laid over a stone, on the one end of which is put the reptile; the other end is then struck by a hard blow, which drives the toad into the air, and when it falls it is generally quite dead." Gall. Enc.

Mr. Brocket gives an account of a similar barbarous sport in the north of E.; Gl. vo. *Spangher*.

SPANGNEW, *adj.* Applied to "any thing quite new; *spang-fire-new*, the same." Gall. Enc.

"*Spang-new*, quite new. North." Grose.

This appears to exhibit a more ancient form of the term than E. *Span-new*. It has been observed, vo. *Split-new*, that the Su.G. synon. phrase is *sping spaangande ny*, which Ihre traces to *spinga* assula. It may be added, that Isl. *spaung* signifies lamina, bracteola, expl. in Dan. as equivalent to "a plate of metal." Teut. *spanghe* lamina; fibula, &c. If we suppose this the original word, the allusion must be to metal newly wrought, that has as it were the gloss received from the fire on it. Thus it would exactly correspond with Teut. *vier-nieuw*, recens ab officina, a folibus calens; E. *fire-new*.

To **SPANHEW**, *v. a.* To place any thing on one end of a board, the middle of which rests on a wall, and strike the other end with something heavy, so as to make it start suddenly up, and fling what is upon it violently aloft, Ettr. For. V. **SPANGIE-HEWIT**.

SPANYIE, *s.* Spain.

"Basilides and Martialis bishopis of *Spanyie* being deposed, maid thair appellatione to Stephanus than bishop of Rome, and desyrit to be restored be him." Nicol Burne, F. 86, b.

SPANYE, *adj.* Spanish, of or belonging to Spain, S.

"Item twa *spanye* claukis of blak freis with ane braid pasment of gold and silvir." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 38.

That is, cloaks or mantles made after the Spanish fashion. The term is still used. The vulgar name given to Cantharides is *Spainyie Flees*, i. e. flies brought from Spain. The *n* is pronounced with a liquid sound, as if *g* followed it, in imitation of the Fr. sound of *Espagne*. It may be added, that the name of *mouche d'Espagne*, or Spanish fly, is also given in France to the Cantharides. V. *Cantharide*, Dict. Trev.

To **SPANK**, *v. n.* To move with quickness and elasticity.] *Add*;

"Will you see how the're *spankin'* along the side o' that green upwith?" Saint Patrick, ii. 91.

To **SPANK off**, *v. n.* To move or set off in this manner, S.

I cockit you upo' my brow,

An' *spankit off*. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 88.

C.B. *ysponc-iaw*, to bound sharply.

SPANKER, *s.* One who walks in a quick and elastic way, S.] *Add*;—A.Bor. id.

2. "*Spanker*, a tall, well-made woman;" Gall. Enc.

Mr. Todd has adopted this as a word used in the north of E., properly rendering it, "A person who takes long steps with agility."

3. A fleet horse, South of S.

"I was bréd a horse-couper, Sir; and if I might live to see you at Whitson-tryst, or at Stagshaw-bank, or the winter fair at Hawick, and ye wanted a *spanker* that would lead the field, I'se becaution I would serve ye easy, for Jamie Jinker was ne'er the lad to impose on a gentleman." *Waverley*, ii, 245, 246.

SPANKER, *adj.* Nimble, agile. A "*spanker-ing kizzie*, a tall, nimble girl;" Gall. Encycl.

SPANKY, *adj.* 1. Sprightly, frisking, Galloway. The *spanky* heifers, breathing balmy round, Egg on their fury, and their rage provoke.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 45.

2. Dashing, gaudy, Ettr. For.

Up cam twa *spanky* countra lairds

Upo their fillies mounted. *Ibid.* p. 75.

SPANKER-NEW, *adj.* Quite new, never before used, Teviotd.; evidently from a common source with *Spang-new*.

To **SPAR**, **SPEAR**, *v. a.* To shut, to fasten a door, by means of a bar of wood called a bolt, S.A.

O.E. "*Speryn* or *shyttyn*, claudo.—*Speryn* or *closyn* within. *Includo*.—*Speryn* or *shettyn* with lokkys. *Sero*. *Obsero*." Prompt. Parv. Hence "*Sperell* or *closell* in shettinge. *Firmaculum*." *Ibid.*

SPAR, **A-SPAR**, in a state of opposition, against.]

Add;

A SPAR-WAIES, *adv.* The same with *A-spar*.

"He that would stand to the end, must haue his feete set a *spar-waies*, he must not stand on a slippery place, nor on one foote only, but he must haue a sure ground, and must stand on both his feete, and euery foot must haue the own ground-stone to stand on, and the first ground is the gospell of Jesus Christ." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 115.

SPARE, *s.* 1. An opening in a gown, &c.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Speyre* of a garment. *Cluniculum*. *Manubium*. *Manulia*." Prompt. Parv. *Cluniculum* is expl. "a *spayre* of a woman's kirtell;" Ort. Vocab.

To **SPARGE**, *v. a.* To dash, &c. V. **SPAIRGE**.

To **SPARGEON**, *v. a.* To plaister.

"Bot the prophetis of it *spargeonit* thaim with untemperit mortar, seing vaniteis, and prophecing leis unto thaim, sayand, The Lord hes said this, quhen the Lord hes not spokin." Winyet's First Tractat, Keith's Hist. p. 209, App. *Plaister'd*, or *did over*. Marg.

A derivative from *Spairge*, q. v. Perhaps formed from Fr. *aspersion*, or Ital. *aspersione*.

This v. had the form of *Sparget* in O.E. "*Spargetyn* or *peinctyne*. *Gipso*. *Limo*." Prompt. Parv. "*Spargettinge* of wallis, *Litura*." *Ibid.*

SPARGINER, *s.*

"Conteaning the priuiledges—of—taking in wnder thair libertie the hail friemen of masonis, bow-eris, cowparis, glassinwrychtis, stockeris of gunnes, *spargineris*, painteris, &c. in the—burgh of the Can-nogait." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 651.

* **SPARK**, *s.* 1. A small particle of fire, as in E.

It is used in this sense in the S. Prov. "The smith has ay a *spark* in his haise [*r. hawse*]." Kelly, p. 334; a mode of accounting for want of sobriety from the nature of a man's occupation.

Of a woman addicted to intemperance it is said; "She's the smith's dochter, she has a *spark* in her throat;" Loth.

Hence the phrase, applied to a smith, *to synd the spark that's in his hause.*

That ye may ne'er be scant o' brass,
To synd the *spark* that's i' yer hause;
That, as ye blaw your smithy fire,
Apollo may your wit inspire, &c.

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 190.

CLEAR SPARK. A *clear spark* on the wick of a candle is, by those who have faith in omens, supposed to signify the speedy arrival of a letter or packet to the person to whom it points, Teviotd.

Sparks from the fire are viewed as foreboding a vexatious controversy to the person on whom they alight. They are called *sharp words*, Teviotd.

To **SPARK**, *v. a.* 1. To bespatter, S.

So large feild his gousty body tuke,
That fer on brede ouer spred was al the plane,
His armour *sparkit* with his blude and brane.

Deug. Virg. 305, 12.

He also uses it with the prefix.

—The slane bodyis away with thame did cary—
With blude *bysparkit* vissage, hede, and hala.

Ibid. 228, 1.

2. To soil by throwing up small spots of mire; as,
“You're *sparkin'* a' your white stockings,” S.

3. To scatter thinly; often applied to seeds, as,
“Shall I *spark* in some of thai grass seeds?”

Moray.

The *v.* seems to have had the same signification in O.E. “*Sparkyn*. Dispergo.” Prompt. Parv.

Yorks. “to *sparkle away*, to disperse, spend, waste,” supplies us with a dimin. from this *v.* V. Ray's Lett. p. 337. O.E. “*Sparkeling* abroad. Dispersio.” Prompt. Parv.

Perhaps we discover a vestige of the origin of this *v.* in Isl. *spreka*, macula. Lat. *spang-ere* has undoubtedly had a common origin. Shall we view the term as having any affinity to Sw. *spark-a*, to kick, *q.* to throw up the mud?

SPARK, *s.* 1. A spirt, a jet; as, “a *spark* o' dirt,” S.

2. The spot on cloaths produced by mud, &c. S.

3. A small particle of any thing, S.

4. Applied to liquids of any kind, S.

It occurs in this sense in a poem more than two centuries old.

And syne he het the milk our het,

And sorrow a *spark* of it would yyrne.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 217, st. 9.

Hence, probably, A.Bor. “*Sparkey* or *sparkled*, spotted, sprinkled: a *sparky* cow. He *sparkled* the water all over me.” Grose.

It has generally been thought, I believe, that it is the same word, which denotes fire, that in this instance is applied to water. The only ground for such an idea might be, that as we call that a *spark* which starts out from the fire, we apply a word of the same form to a jet of water; as in both cases a small quantity is meant to be expressed. But the transition from fire to water is so violent, that it seems preferable to view them as terms originally different.

It's **SPARKIN**, *v. impers.* It rains slightly, Moray; synon. with *It's spitterin*.

SPARK, *s.* The designation given to a very small

diamond, ruby, or other precious stone; whether from its shining quality, or from its minuteness, seems doubtful, S.

“Ane litle targett on his Majesties bonatt that was sent to him be the Quene of England, sett with litle diamantis and *sparkis* of rubyis.” Inventories, A. 1584, p. 315.

To **SPARPALL**, *v. a.* To disperse.] *Add*;

Sparple here and there, Segrego, sejungo, spargo; Huloet. V. SPERFLE.

SPARROW-BLASTET, *part. pa.*

“Eh! Megsty me! I'm *sparrow-blastet*!” exclaimed the Leddy,—lifting up both her hands and eyes in wonderment.” The Entail, iii. 25.

SPARROW-DRIFT, *s.* The smallest kind of shot, used in shooting small birds, Roxb.; *q.* “what men let *drive* at *sparrows*.”

SPARROW-GRASS, *s.* A plant; the common corruption of the proper name *asparagus*, S.

SPARS, **SPARSE**, *adj.* Widely spread; as, “*Sparse* writing” is wide open writing, occupying a large space, S. V. the *v.*

To **SPARTLE**, *v. n.* 1. To move with velocity, &c.] *Add*;

Ducks a paddock-hunting scour the bog,

And powheads *spartle* in the oozy slosh.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 12.

2. To leap, to spring, to splutter, Galloway.

—On the bank

The yellow captive's flung, a *spartlin* sight.

Ibid. p. 30.

3. To kick, Galloway.

“*Spartle*, to kick with the feet, to *paw*,” Mac-taggart.

Teut. *spertel-en*, agitare sive motare manus pedesque; et palpitare; Belg. *spartel-en*, “to shake one's leggs to and fro, to kick to and fro,” Sewel; Su.G. *sprattl-a* palpitare, Ihre; to sprawl, Seren. Su.G. and Isl. *spark-a*, conculcare, might perhaps be viewed as the primitive form; but these verbs may be derivatives from Isl. *sprett-a* illidi, impingi, originally the same with Su.G. *spritt-a* salire. Ihre, when explaining the latter, refers to Moes.G. *sprauto* cito, celebrer.

SPARWORT, *s.*

“Item, for 4 elne and ane halve of tartane, for a *sparwort* aboun his [my Lorde Prince's] credill, price elne 10s. 2 5 0.” Borthwick's Brit. Antiq. p. 142.

This evidently means cloth for covering the *spars* of a cradle. There is probably an error in orthography.—*Wort* may be corr. from Teut. *waerde*, a guard, or Su.G. *ward* (pron. *word*) a hedge. It seems to be formed like *cod-ware*, i. e. that which wards or covers a pillow.

SPASH, *s.* Said to signify the foot, S.B.

But wauk'nin, than my *spash* I lifted,

Frae place to place for him I sifted.

Taylor's Poems, p. 181.

SPAT, *s.* Spot, place, S.

Far up in the air, abune their heads,

A *spat* in the lift sae blue,

The laverock chirlit his cantle sang.

Ballad Edin. Mng. Oct. 1818, p. 327.

SPATCH, s. A large spot; a patch or plaister, S.A.; *s* being prefixed after the Goth. form.

SPATE, s. A flood, an inundation. V. **SPAIT.**

SPATHIE, s. A spotted river-trout, of which there are various kinds, Perth., Kinross.; S. *spat*, Teut. *spotte* macula, *spott-en* aspergere maculis.

SPATRIL, s. 1. Used to denote gaiters, or *spatterdashes*, Roxb.

2. Applied to the notes used in music, *ibid.*

Thy flats, and sharps, and rests, and nat'rals,

Wi' figures, dots, and mystic *spatrils*,

Tho' some fu' tight their bow o'er a' trails,

And hit them fair,

I ken the notes wi' tails and nae tails,

But little mair.

A. Scott's Poems, To his Fiddle, p. 22.

SPATS, s. pl. 1. A vulgar abbreviation of the E. *spatterdashes*, S.

2. *Black spats*, a cant term for irons on the legs, Ang.

"Gin he hidna the *black spats* on, I sid apen the door a wee thing cannier." St. Kathleen, iv. iii.

SPATTILL, s. Spittle.

"Oyle, salt, *spattill*, and sic lyke in baptisme ar botmennis inuentiounis." Acts Mary, 1560, Ed. 1814, p. 533.

A.S. *spathl*, *spatl*, saliva, sputum; *spad-an* spuere, *spatl-ian* pitissare.

SPATTLE, s. Apparently, a slight inundation, q. a little *spait*, Dumfr.

"The coal or dam of Bankend-Mill pens the water 5 feet 6 inches; consequently, if this were removed, and the channel above widened and deepened, and the loops cut off when necessary, the water might be reduced in dry seasons 4 feet within bank, which would render the meadows more firm and dry, and carry off small *spattles* of rain, without damaging the crops." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 496.

I must differ from my ingenious correspondent as to the origin; as I find that A.S. *spatl-ian*, *spactl-ian*, signifies spumare, "to gather froth or foam;" Somner. It is evidently synon. with *Fluther*, *Flodder*, S.B.

To **SPAVE, v. a.] R.** To spay, Galloway; applied, like the E. term, only to female animals, as *queys*, or she-pigs.

A.Bor. "*spave*, *speave*, to castrate, to spay;" Gl. Bocket. This is undoubtedly allied to Gael. *spoth-am*, to spay, and most probably also to C.B. *dyspad-du*, id., *dy* being a common prefix in this language.

SPAIVER, s. One who spays animals, S.

"*Spaivers*, persons who *spaiue* cattle;" Gall. Enc.

To **SPAIVE, SPEAVE, v. n.** To bear the operation of spaying, Gall.

"A young cow with calf, that is to say, an *open quey*, will not *speave*; neither will a cow that has had a calf, nor twin female calves." Gall. Encycl. p. 432.

To **SPAUL, v. n.** To push out the limbs feebly, as a dying animal, Clydes.

SPAUL, s. Such a feeble motion of the limbs, *ibid.*

As *Spaul* denotes a limb, this is most probably the origin. V. **SPALD.**

SPAWLDROCHIE, adj. "Long-legged;" Gall. Encycl.

A wee tae o' gool was no to be seen,

Nor ane *spawldrochy* lang-legged flee. *Ib.* p. 412:

It seems doubtful whether the first part of this word is from *Spaul*, *Spald*, a limb, or allied to Su.G. *spial-a*, Teut. *spalt-en*, findere.

***SPEAK, imperat.** Equivalent to Attend, Harken; q. give me speech with you, S.

To **SPEAK in, v. n.** To make a short call for one in passing; as, "I *spak in*, and saw them, as I cam by," S.

To **SPEAK with**, to meet in a hostile manner, to give battle to.

"Montrose—considered, that if he suffered himself to be attacked both before and behind, he might run a risque; therefore, instead of marching forward, he turned about, and went to *speak with* Argyll." Guthry's Mem. p. 178.

This bears some resemblance to the Hebrew idiom, when those who met with a hostile intention were said to "look one another in the face," 2 Kings xiv. 8. 11.

SPEAK-A-WORD-ROOM, s. A parlour, S. **SPEAKABLE, adj.** Affable, Aberd.

SPEAL, SPEL, s. Play, game, S.A.

Then tye your crampets, Glenbuck cries,

Prepare ye for the *speal*.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 163. V. **BONSPEL.**

SPEARMINT, s. The name given to Peppermint, Mearns.

SPEAT, s. A flood. V. **SPAIT.**

SPECIALL, s. A particular or principal person.

"Montrose—goes to Birkenbog, a main covenant, where he and some *specialls* were quartered." Spalding, ii. 301.

SPECIALITIE, s. Favour, partiality.

"Our souerane lord sall with the auise of his counsell see, and limmit to the parteis contendand a competent Juge quhilk sall minister justice to all parteis but *specialitie*." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, IV. 233.

L.B. *specialit-as*, amitie particuliere; Du Cange.

SPECK, s. Blubber; the fat of whales, S.

Su.G. *spaeck*, id. arvina, lardum; A.S. *spio* "lardum, bacon," Somner; Teut. *speck*, id.; Belg. *mal-visch-spek*, blubber; Isl. *spik*, pinguedo vel lardum balenarum; Verel.

SPECK, s.

'Twere endless task in numbers to relate,

—Of sheeted ghosts, and death-foreboding *specks*
Of spreading lights on horse's ears and necks.

Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 200.

I know not if this has any connection with Su.G. *spoeko* terriculamentum, spectrum; or if it be merely the E. word denoting a spot.

SPECKS, SPECTS, s. pl. The vulgar abbreviation in S. for *Spectacles*.

When ilka ane took it, an' ilka ane lookit,

An' ilka ane ca'd it a comical bane;

To the miller it goes, wha, wi' *spects* on his nose,

To hae an' to view it was wonderous fain.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 22.

SPECTACLES (of a fowl), *s. pl.* The merry-thought, S. V. BRIL.

Every one is acquainted with the playful use of the merry-thought among young people, under the pretence of learning, by the share that falls to each of those who break it between them, which of the two shall be first married. This merits attention, only as being a vestige of an ancient mode of divination; and a proof among many, of the striking similarity of the superstitions of our ancestors to those of the Scandinavians.

Rudbeck informs us that the Earth was worshipped by having geese sacrificed to her; and that the ancient northern nations were wont, in the beginning of winter, not only to sacrifice the goose, but by means of the cartilaginous substance on its breast, to divine whether they were to have a severe or a mild winter; "which species of divination," he adds, "although without any mixture of superstition, is notwithstanding still most vainly followed by the vulgar of our country." Atlant. ii. 546.

SPEEDART, *s.* "A tough old creature, tight as a wire;" Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *spade*, serus, tardus; *q.* one who lives long? Or shall we view it as a figurative use of *Speedart*, a spider, Galloway?

SPEEDDIS, *s. pl.* Spades.

"Item, certane auld *speddiss* nocht schod." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170.

SPELDIN, *s.* A term applied by mothers and nurses to a child beginning to walk, Dumfr.

Teut. *spede* serus, tardus; Germ. *spat*, *spacet*, Alem. *spato*, id.; MoesG. *spedisto*, *spedista*, ultimus. Wachter mentions *spataz* serum, and *spatigher* serotinus, as in Gloss. Boxborn. But neither of these words appears there. This, however, being a nursery term, may be ludicrously formed, *q.* *speed ill*, or "one that makes little progress."

SPEEDART, **SPEEDARD**, *s.* The spider, Gall.

The wasp, the *speedard*, and the ged
Are greedy curses. Gall. Enc.

Teut. *spieder*, *be-spieder*, speculator?

TO SPEEL, *v. n.* To take the amusement of sliding on ice, Dumfr.

The term does not appear to express the peculiar character of the amusement, but merely to refer to the relaxation enjoyed in it; Teut. *speel-en*, *spel-en*, Germ. *spil-en*, ludere. These verbs are applied to every species of sport, to running, hunting, dice, &c. **SPEEN-DRIFT**, **SPINDRIFT**, *s.* Driving snow, Aberd.] Add;

This has anciently been of more general use.

"A tempestuous showre and drow—carried us back almost to the May, with such a how wa, [hollow wave] and *spin drift*, that the boat being open, he looked for great danger, if the stormy showre had continued." Melvill's MS. p. 115.

2. **Spray**, Ayr., Gall.

"The thought of his children—scattered these subsiding feelings like the blast that brushes the waves of the ocean into *spindrif*." The Entail, ii. 9.

"*Spindrif*, the spume of the sea; the spray;" Gall. Encycl.

Shaw, in his Gaelic Dictionary, oddly introduces

this word, in the form of *Spoondrift*, as if it were English. "*Cathadh-cuir*, falling snow. *Cathadh-mara*, *spoondrift*."

I scarcely think that it has any affinity to the E. sea-term, to *Spoon*, to go right before the wind. It is probably allied to C.B. *yspone*, "a jerk, a jet, a spirt;" Owen.

TO SPEER, *v. n.* To inquire.

SPEER, *s.* Inquiry. V. **SPEERE**.

SPEER-WUNDIT, *part. pa.* Quite overcome with exertion, so as to be out of breath, Loth., Fife.

Perhaps *q.* *spire-winded*, as originally applied to one who is nearly choked by the *spire* or spray. V. **SPIRE**, also **SPIREWIND**.

SPEG, *s.* A pin or peg of wood, Loth.

Dan. *spiger* a nail; A.S. *spicyng*, Su.G. *spik*, id.; *speck-a* acuminare.

SPEIL, *s.* "Any sort of play or game;" Gall. Encycl. V. **BONSPEL**.

SPEIRINS, *s. pl.* Inquiry; also, information. V. under **SPEERE**, **SPEIR**, *v.*

TO SPELDER, *v. n.* To toss the legs awkwardly in running, Ettr. For.; apparently a derivative from **SPELD**, *v.*, *q. v.*

TO SPELDER, *v. a.* To split, to spread open.] Add; 2. To rack the limbs in striding, S.

SPELK, *s.* 1. A splint of wood applied to a fracture, S., A.Bor.

Ray gives *Spelk* as a Yorks. word, signifying, "a wooden splinter tied on to keep a broken bone from bending or unsettling again." Lett. p. 388.

A.S. *spelc*, fascia; Teut. *spalcke*, lignea tabula levis, quae fractis ossibus continendis circumponitur; Kilian. Isl. *spelk-ur*, id.

2. A splinter of iron, Gall.

"*Spelks*, sharp—splinters of iron, starting off from the mass it belongs to;" Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *spalcke* lamina; Isl. *spialk*, *spelk-ur*, frustum; Su.G. *spiaelk-a*, in frusta comminuere.

SPELKED, *part. adj.* A term applied to "ragged wood;" ibid.

TO SPELL, *v. n.* To asseverate falsely, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *spel-en* ludere, *q.* to amuse one's self by false representation, in order to laugh at another's credulity. It may, however, be from A.S. *spell-ian*, which is not only rendered *sermocinari*, but *fabulari*, "to mock or delude with a false tale;" Cooper.

SPEND, *s.* A spring, an elastic motion, Ettr. For. **TO SPEND**, *v. n.*

Robene, that warld is quite away,
And quyt brocht till ane end;—
For of my pane thou maide a play,
And all in vane I *spend*:
As thou has done, sa sall I say,
Murne on, I think to mend.

Bann. Poems, p. 101. *Robene and Makyne*.

Mr. Campbell observes, that he has found no explanation of this word in my Dictionary; Brit. Poets. The fact is, I viewed it as English, in the sense of the *v. n.* to consume. But I confess that the connexion rather suggests that it should be in the past

time. There may have been a *v.*, now obsolete, signifying to persuade, to urge. Lye gives A.S. *speon-an* suadere, allicere, urgere, *speonn* urgebat. This is undoubtedly the same with *spaen-an*, *spen-an*, allicere, pellicere, excitare. Thus "in vane I *spend*," may signify, "I urged or persuaded to no purpose."

SPEND, s. A spring, a bound, Ettr. For.

Add to *v.* This must be from Dan. *spaend-er*, to extend, to strain, to spread, to stretch out; Wolff. Isl. *span-a* intendere, Su.G. *spaenn-a*, extendere; A.S. *spann-an* intendere, extendere.

SPENDRIFE, adj. Prodigal, extravagant, Clydes.

SPENDRIFE, s. A spendthrift, *ibid.*

From *Spend, v.*, and *Rife*, abundant.

To SPENN, v. a. To button, or to lace one's cloaths; as, *to spenn the waistcoat*, to button it, Fife.

Germ. *spange*, a clasp or hook, fibula. Isl. *spenna*, bulla; also, fibula metallica. The original idea is probably found in Teut. *spann-en*, to stretch, as in Belg. *Het touw spant niet genoeg*, "The cord is not stretched stiff enough;" Sewel. Su.G. *spaenn-a*, constringere, fibula connectere; Ihre. A.S. *spann-en*, *id.* The use of this term was most probably introduced before that of buttons, when hooks were employed for the same purpose; or cords, or pins, which are still used by some old or penurious people for fastening their *feckets* or under waistcoats.

SPENS, SPENCE, s. 1. A larder, &c.] *Add;*
O.E. "*Spence*. Celarium. Promptuarium." Prompt. Parv.

2. The interior apartment, &c.] *Add;*

"They groped their way to the *spens*, or inner apartment, which was nearly of the same size as the kitchen." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 153.

SPENSE-DOOR, s. The door between the kitchen and the *spence*, or apartment which enters from the kitchen, S.O.

SPENTACLES, s. pl. The vulgar name of *Spectacles*, S.

It occurs in the following passage, though with an unnatural orthography.

'Tis said the court of Antiquarians
Has split on some great point o' variance,
For yin has got, in gouden box,
The *spენტacles* of auld John Knox, &c.

Tannahill's Poems.

I got my staff, put on my bonnet braid;—
A saxpence too, to let me in bedeen,
And thir auld *spენტacles* to help my een.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 39.

To SPERE, SPEIR, v. n. 3. To ask, to inquire.] *Add;*

To SPEIR about, to make inquiry concerning; often as indicating interest, anxiety, or affection, S.
Even Irish Teague, ayont Belfast,

Wadna care to *speir* about her;

And swears, till he sall breathe his last,
He'll never happy be without her.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 159.

"*Speryn* or askyn after a thyng.—Scissitor. Per-cantor. Inquirō." Prompt. Parv.

Palgrave mentions this word. "I *spere*, I aske. Je demande. This terme is—far northerne, and nat vsyd in commyn speche." B. iii. F. 368, b.

Ray expl. A.Bor. to *sparre*, *speir* or *spurre*, "to ask, enquire; cry at the market." Coll. p. 67.

4. To scrutinize any article; as to investigate any legal deed, by applying it in the way of comparison with matters of fact libelled.

"Beaus, thair is mony dinerss statutis, quhilkis hes in the end of thame the pane of dittay, and hes nocht bene in tyme bigane cleirlie *speirit*, at the inditmentis taking as thay sould have bene,—that the clerk of the Justiciary tak furth of the kingis statutis all thay statutis that hes pane of dittay in the end, and mak thesamin be *inquyrit* at the dittay taking upoune euery punct." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Edit. 1814, p. 234.

Inquyrit is evidently used as explaining the sense of *speirit*.

To SPEER the price of a young woman, to ask her in marriage, S.

"My word, but ye're weel aff to be married in your teens. I was past thirty before man *speer't* my price." The Entail, ii. 268.

This low phrase evidently contains an allusion to a fair or market.

SPEIR, SPEER, s. Inquiry, Ayrs.

—"There was a great assemblage of friends, and a wonderful *speer* and talk about what we had all seen that day at the coronation." The Steam-Boat, p. 257.

SPEIRINGS, SPEIRINS, SPEIRNS, SPEERINGS, s. pl. 1. Inquiry, interrogation, investigation; used with the addition of different prepositions, as *after*, *at*, and *of*, S.

"But ony other father, but his honour himsel, wad have had *speirings* made *after* the poor lad." The Pirate, ii. 266.

This word is used in a singular connexion in Loth. *I'll fling a speirins at him*, i. e. "I will inquire at him;" It seems, however, to include the idea, that the question is put, only passingly, either in fact, or in appearance.

2. Prying inspection of conduct, Fife.

As down the lang lone I gaed wi' my laddie,
As down by the burn whar blumes the birk tree,
Whan far frae the *speirins* o' mammie or daddie,
O! how couthy the words he spake unto me.

MS. Poem.

3. Intelligence, tidings, South of S.

"Here's been the puir lass, Caxon's daughter, seeking comfort, and has gotten unco little—there's been nae *speerings* o' Taffril's gun-brig since the last gale." Antiquary, iii. 185.

"Did Dousterswivel know any thing about the concealment of the chest of bullion?"—"He, the ill-fa'rd loon!" answered Edie; "there wad hae been little *speerings* o' had Dustananiel ken'd it was there—it wad hae been butter in the black dog's hause." *Ibid.* iii. 102.

"There is some news," said mine host of the Candlestick,—and if it please my Creator, I will forthwith obtain *speerings* thereof." Waverley, ii. 119.

"How do ye ken but we may can pick up some *speerings* of your valise, if ye will be amenable to gude counsel?" Rob Roy, i. 202.

To SPERFLE, *v. a.* To squander money, goods, &c. for no valuable purpose, Loth., Ayr. V. SPARFALL.

SPERTHE, *s.* A battle-axe.] *Add*;
O.E. "*Sparthe*. Bipennis." Prompt. Parv.

SPES, *s.* Species; synonym with *Kynd*.

"Our souerane lord—declaris all sic factis and deidis—to be ane express *spes* and *kynd* of dilapidatioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1604, Edit. 1814, p. 324. V. SPACE.

SPEUG, *s.* A tall meagre person, Upp. Clydes., Renfr.; synonym. *Spaig*.

Su.G. *spok*, *spocke*, Germ. *spuk*, Belg. *spook*, a spectre. This has probably been formed, (according to the Goth. mode, by prefixing *s*) from Isl. *puke* daemon. V. PUCK HARY.

SPEUGLE, *s.* An object that is extremely slender; a diminutive from the preceding, *ibid*.

This corresponds with Fris. *spoochsel*, and Sw. *spockelse*, *id*.

SPY-ANN, *s.* The "game of Hide and Seek," Gall.

"When those are found who are hid, the finder cries *Spyann*; and if the one discovered can catch the discoverer, he has a ride upon his back to the *dools*." Gall. Encycl.

C.B. *yspi-o* speculati, *yspienddyn*, speculator. *Spyann* nearly resembles Fr. *espion* a spy, *q*. the person employed in this game to find out those who are concealed. V. HO-SPY.

SPICE, *s.* A blow, a thwack, Aberd.

To SPICE, *v. a.* To beat, to thwack, *ibid*.

Most probably a figurative use of the E. *v.*, in the same manner in which *to Pepper* is used.

SPICE-BOX, *s.* A pepper-box, S.

SPICE-BUST, *s.* The same with the preceding.

"It wes allegit—at [that] the dosane of siluer sponis, siluer salt-fat & *spice bust* wer the Abbot of Melross, & laid in wed to the said vmquhile Alex^r. be the said abbot for the tyme." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131. V. BUIST.

SPIDER. When spiders creep on one's cloaths, it is viewed as betokening good luck; and to destroy them is equivalent to throwing stones at one's own head, Teviotd.

• To SPILK, *v. a.* To shell pease, to take green pease out of the pod, Aberd., Moray.

In Moray at least, *Pilk* is used as synonym with *Spilk*.

SPILKINS, *s. pl.* Split pease, *ibid*.

Gael. *spealg-am*, to split, *spealgach* splinters.

To SPILL, SPYLL, *v. a.* 1. To destroy.] *Add*, as sense

2. To mar, S.

"You'll either mak a spoon, or *spill* a horn," S. Prov.; spoken to those who are determined to exert themselves to the utmost for accomplishing any purpose, taking the hazard of all consequences.

In this sense the term occurs in O.E. "*I spyll*, I marre a thyng.—You wyll neuer cease tyll you haue *spyll*ed it." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 369. a.

SPYNDLE, SPINDLE, *s.* A certain quantity of yarn, &c.]

Line 2. for *six* hanks, *r. four* hanks. *Add*;

Arthur Young uses the term *spangle* apparently in the same sense; as including four hanks, which is the quantity contained in the Scottish *spyndle*.

"The 8 lb. will spin into 20 dozen of yarn, or 20 hanks or 5 *spangles* fit for a ten hundred cloth." Tour in Ireland, i. 135.

Whether he uses this as an Irish or English denomination, does not certainly appear; the latter, I suppose, although most probably a provincial term, as it does not seem to have found its way into any Dictionary.

The word is pronounced in S. *q. Spynel*.

SPINDLE-SHANKS, *s. pl.* 1. Thin limbs, S.

"*Spindle-shanks*, small limbs, slender or lean limbs;" Gl. Shirr. This phrase, however, occurs in the Tatler.

2. A person with very thin legs, S.; *q.* having legs like a *spindle*.

Isl. *spengill* homo ejuncidus, expl. in Dan. "a tall slender man." *Spengilmenni*, *id*. But this appears to be from *speng-ia*, laminis confirmare.

SPINDRIFT, *s.* Spray. V. SPEEN-DRIFT.

SPINK, *s.* The goldfinch, Buchan; synonym with *Gouldspink*.

Gowden his locks, like starns his mirky een;
His chackit plaid the speckl't *spink* outvies.

Tarras's Poems, p. 1.

The only sense given of this word in Gl. is *Gouldspink*. But this might apply equally well to the garden-pink. The chaffinch is thus denominated from Teut. *vincke*, Germ. *fincke*, &c. *frigilla*.

SPINLY, *adj.* Tall and slender, S.

"Where it is firm it produces good hay; but where it is not so, but continues as quagmire, it is all fog at top, with a short *spinly* thin grass." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 80. V. SPINNLE, &c.

Perhaps *q.* *Spindly*, from E. *Spindle*.

SPINNIN-JENNY, SPIN-MARY, *s.* The long-legged fly which is said to be produced from the grub, Fife. In other places it is called *Spinnin Maggie*.

Perhaps it is named from its resembling, in the length of its legs, the garden spider, in E. and S. called *Spinner*.

To SPINNLE, *v. n.* To shoot out. "Grain is said to be *spinnling*, when it is shooting;" Gall. Encycl.

This *v.* may be a derivative from Teut. *spen-en* deflorescere, floribus amissis fructus formam primam producere. Dicitur de arboribus, fruticibus, &c. Fr. *espen-ir*, *espan-ir*, aperire florem; Kilian. The root is probably Lat. *expand-ere*, to spread out. V. SPINLY.

SPIRE, *s.* A small tapering tree, commonly of the fir kind, of a size fit for paling, Moray.

Norw. *spire*, a long small tree, Hallager. E. *spire* is used to denote "any thing growing up taper." It is not improbable that E. *spire* is originally the same with our *spire*; as Su.G. *spira* denotes a long but thin piece of wood; and the word of the same form in Isl. is rendered, *tigillum*, *ramale*.

SPIRE, *s.* 2. A wall between the fire and the door, with a seat on it, S.B.] *Add*;

Lancash. "*speer*, a shelter in a house made be-

tween the door and fire, to keep the wind off." T. Bobbins. O.E. "*Sperorakue*. Ventifuga." Pro. Parv. 3. The lower part of a *couple* or rafter, Roxb.

SPIRE, *s.* *Sea-spire*, the spray of the sea, Renfr. Allied perhaps to Su.G. *spyor* vomitus, q. what the sea casts up, from *spy* vomere.

SPIREWIND, **SPEARWIND**, **SPELLWIND**, *s.* Defined, "a violent gust of passion, a gust of rage," Fife.

Allied perhaps to *Spire*, *v.*, to wither, q. *v.*

SPIRIE, *adj.* Slender, slim, Dumfr.; synonym. *Spirley*, q. *v.*

Ihre observes, that Su.G. *spira* is used to signify a variety of things, all including the ideas of length and slenderness; as a steeple, a sceptre, a lath of timber; in Isl., long wooden rails. Su.G. *spior* denotes the sprouts which grow from the stems of colewort in spring. He views the term as allied to Goth. *spēr*, a lance. But most probably the radical sense is retained in *spira*, a blade of corn (*spiculum*); Dan. *spire*, a shoot, a scion, a slip.

To these we may add Gael. *speireach*, slender-limbed, *speirag*, a slender-limbed female creature; Isl. *sporlett-r* levipes.

SPIRITY, *adj.* Lively, full of life, spirited, S. "He was of a *spirity* disposition, and both eydent and eager in whatsoever he undertook." R. Gilhaize, ii. 102.

To SPIRL, *v. n.* To run about in a light lively way, Ettr. For.

O.Fr. *esporl-er* signifies to acknowledge, as a vassal, the services one owes to a superior. This generally included a good deal of "running about," but often without lightness of heart. Allied perhaps to *Spirle*, *adj.*

SPIRLIE, **SPIRLEY**, *adj.* Slender, slim, (*gracilis*), S.; *Spirie* synonym.

Tir'd out with many turnings, to the flood
He lays his redden'd side, and gaspin' dies.
Syne round him flock, in troops, the *spirley* race,
And minnows frisk, now that their foe is dead,
And caper for the kingdom of the pool.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 32.

Teut. *spier* is sura, the calf of the leg. But it may be q. *spir-lik*, from Isl. *spir* a lath, or Dan. *spire*, a sprout or slip, "resembling a lath or alip." But see **SPIRIE**.

SPIRLIE, *s.* A slender person; often, "a lang *spirlie*," S.

SPIRLIE-LEGGIT, *adj.* Having thin legs, Roxb. **SPIRLING**, *s.* A smelt, S.] *Add*;

Roquefort mentions O.Fr. *sparallon*, sorte de poisson de mer.

2. Expl. as signifying a small *burn-trout*, Gall. Encycl.

SPIRRAN, *s.* Expl. "an old female of the nature of a spider;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *spairn-am* to wrestle; q. of a contentious humour?

To SPIT, *v. n.* To rain slightly, and not closely, S.

"I think its *spitting* already."—"A common expression in Scotland to signify slight rain." *Marriage*, i. 71, N.

* To SPIT.

Among boys, in the west of Scotland, he who has given another what is called *the Coucher's blow*, follows it up by *spitting* in his own hand, and then rubbing his spittle on the buttons of his antagonist's coat. This is understood as a complete placarding of him for a coward and poltroon.

The act of "spitting in the face" of another, or as some render the expression, "on the ground before him," was in a very early period, meant to intimate the greatest contempt imaginable, Deut. xxv. 9. Why this act of contumely was transferred to the buttons, it is not easy to say. Shall we suppose that it was viewed as equivalent to disgracing one's armorial bearings; as the crest might be engraved on the buttons of those who had a right to bear arms?

To SPIT in confirming a *Bargain*. It is a common practice among children, when two or more have pledged their faith in any engagement, to follow this up by each party *spitting on the ground*, Loth. This is accounted a very solemn confirmation of the previous agreement.

The form is perhaps varied in other parts of the country. The following passage alludes to a similar mode of ratifying a pecuniary bargain, by spitting on the piece of money given as an *arles* or earnest-penny.

"When the friar had talked some time with that man, he took out a small piece of money, and *spit upon* it, and then gave it to the skipper, by which Ralph Hanslap guessed they had made a *bargain*; the delivery of the money, and the ceremony with which it was accompanied, indicating that it was the cement of a compact, and a token of the friar's hope and ejaculation that it might prove prosperous to them both." *Rothelan*, i. 92.

Although Pliny does not appear to have been acquainted with this use of saliva, he was no stranger to its virtue in giving efficacy to a medicine.

"To fortify the operation of any medicines," he says, "the manner is to pronounce withall a charm or exorcisme three times over, and to *spit upon* the ground as often; and so we donbt not but it will doe the cure and not faile." *Nat. Hist.* B. xxviii. c. 4.

In some parts of S. when a bargain has been made, each of the parties spits upon his hand, saying that this is "for luck."

Brand has given an account of a similar custom.

"The boys in the north of E. have a custom amongst themselves, of *spitting* their faith, (or as they call it in the northern dialect 'their saul' i. e. soul,) when required to make asseverations in matters which they think of consequence. In combinations of the colliers, &c. about Newcastle upon Tyne, for the purpose of raising their wages, they are said to *spit upon* a stone together by way of cementing their confederacy. Hence the popular saying, when persons are of the same party, or agree in sentiments, that 'they *spit upon* the same stone.' Fish-women generally *spit upon* their handsel, i. e. the first money they take, for good luck. Grose mentions this as a common practice among the lower class of hucksters, pedlars," &c. *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 571.

I can form no idea of the reason of the use of this

custom, in regard to bargains, but that it must have originated from the strange idea, so anciently and generally received among the heathen, that spittle was a specific against every species of fascination. Hence the language of Theocritus,

Thrice on my breast I spit to guard me safe
From fascinating charms.— *Idyll. xx. v. 11.*

It had been most probably in deference to this deeply-rooted superstition, that the church of Rome introduced the use of spittle in baptism. This has indeed been expressly asserted. "This custom of nurses lustrating the children by spittle, was one of the ceremonies used on the *Dies Nominalis*, the day the child was named; so that there can be no doubt of the Papists deriving this custom from the heathen nurses and grand-mothers." Seward, *Conform. between Popery and Paganism*, p. 54. Brand, ii. 570.

To SPIT and GIE OVER, a mode of expression addressed to one, in vulgar language, when it is supposed that his exertion, whether in the way of argument, combat, or otherwise, is vain, S.

I have met with our S. phrase only once in print; where it is not used precisely in the sense above given.

"If the reader—feels he has enough of the subject, he has nothing to do but shut the book, and (to use a very expressive juvenile term) *spit and gie our*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 25.

Perhaps the following verse conveys the same idea.
Spit in your hand, and to your other proofes.

The Troublesome Raigne of King John.

* SPITE, *s.* A vexation; as, "a great *spite*," something that gives much vexation, Ettr. For. Teut. *spijt-en pigere*. *Dat spijt me*. Hoc me urit; aegre hoc fero; piget me; Kilian.

SPITHER, *s.* Spume, foam? S.A.

Let poor folk write to ane anither,
The way they learn'd it frae their mither,
Or some auld aunt's loquacious swither,—
Wha valu'd not your college *spither*
A rigmairie.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 189.

Isl. *spiatr*, insolens progressus; Dan. *spotte-ord*, mocking language. Perhaps the term is equivalent to spittle or phlegm; A.S. *sped*, pituita; *spiwettra*, vomitus.

SPITTEN, *s.* A puny worthless creature, Aberd.

SPITTER, *s.* A very slight shower. *Add*;

2. In pl. snow in small particles, which are forcibly driven by the wind, S.

Now harvest done, the painfu' plough
Maun thro' the yird its task renew,
While ploughmen swains, a hardy crew,
Ne'er stand aghast,

Tho' winter snell the *spitters* strew
In angry blast. *A. Scott's Poems*, p. 38.
The snell frost-win' made nebs an' een
To rin right sair;

An' snaw in *spitters* aft was drean*
Amang the air.

* *Drean*, driven. *T. Scott's Poems*, p. 323.

SPITTERY, *adj.* Denoting what spurts or flies out irregularly and without connexion of parts, S.A.

The blately rains, or chilling *spitt'ry* snaws
Are wafted on the gelid angry breeze.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 25.

It is applied also to flame, expressive of the sparkling action of the heat, according to the nature of the fuel, *ibid.*

Yet patient still, I'll brook auld age,
And do the best I dow,
To raise your ingle's friendly rage,
And cheer the *spitterie* low.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 146.

SPITTIE, *s.* A designation for a horse, Clydes.

L.B. *spad-a*, *spad-o*, equus castratus; *spad-are* castrare. The root may be traced in C.B. *dispadd-s* to castrate, (*dis* being the privative prefix), Ir. Gael. *spoth-am*, id., *sput*, an eunuch. Hence *spad-an*, castrare, Leg. Salic. Tit. 41. V. SPAVE, *v.*

SPITTINS, *s. pl.* Spittle, S.B. Dan. *spitten*, a spitting.

To SPLAY, SPLAE, *v. a.* After two pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges somewhat in the form of a hem, S.

"I declare," said she to her cronie Matty Marshall, "if I'm no driven doited with back-stitching, *splaying*, fause hems, and cross gores." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 291.

SPLAE, SPLAY, *s.* The hem thus made, S.

SPLAE-SEAM, *s.* What in E. is called a hem-seam, one side only being sewed down, S.

DUTCH-SPLAY, *s.* The same with *Splay-seam*, S.

I find no cognate term. It may, however, be corr. from Fr. *esploy-er* to spread out; or *espaul-er* to support, to strengthen, to form a buttress; as the operation is meant, not merely for ornament, but for strengthening what is sewed.

SPLAY, *s.* A squabble; as, "There was a great *splay* in the fair;" Roxb. Gael. *spleadh*, exploit.

To SPLAY, *v. a.* Apparently synon. with E. *Flay*. He has *splayed the skin off his leg*; an expression used to denote that one has had his leg so much injured by a stroke or fall, that it is laid bare to the bone; Selkirks.

Perhaps from Isl. *flaa*, Su.G. *flaga*, whence the E. term, with *s* prefixed after the Gothic mode, and *f*, *euphoniae causa*, changed into *p*.

SPLAY, SPLAE, *s.* A stroke; as, "She hat [did hit] him a *splae* o'er the fingers for his behaviour," Roxb.

Perhaps *q.* a return for one's improper conduct; O.Fr. *esplais*, *esplait*, revenue, produce. Or we might trace it to Su.G. *plagg-a*, percutere, Lat. *plaga*, ictus, &c. by supposing that *s* has been prefixed in later times.

To SPLAIRGE, *v. a.* 1. To bespatter, to bedaub, Fife, Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes.; the same with *Spaarge*, as used in sense 2.

2. To besprinkle, Upp. Clydes.

SPLASH-FLUKE, *s.* The plaice, a fish, *Pleuronectes Platessa*, Linn., Banffs. This seems to be merely a corr. of the common name.

To SPLATCH, *v. a.* To bedaub, to splash, S. corr. from the E. word, or from Teut. *plets-en*, manu quaterere, with *s* prefixed; in the same manner as E. *splash* has been formed from Sw. *plask-a*.

SPLATCH, *s.* 1. A *splatch* o' dirt, a clot of mud thrown up in walking or otherwise, S.

Splachin is used as well as *splatch*, in this sense, Aberd.

2. Any thing so broad or full as to exhibit an aukward or clumsy appearance; as, "What a great *splatch* of a seal there's on that letter!"

To SPLATTER, *v. n.* To make a noise among water, Ettr. For.

SPLATTER-DASH, *s.* An uproar, a splutter, Ettr. For.

To SPLEET, *v. z.* To split. This is the general pronunciation in S. Thus it is also used as a neut. *v.* Teut. *splett-en*.

"At all times it is highly dangerous, for any not experienced in these seas, to pass through between the isles, tho' with small boats, because of the many blind rocks lying there, upon which sometimes the inhabitants do *spleet*, what through some mistake, inadvertency, darkness of the night, or otherwise." Brand's Orkney, p. 25.

SPLENDIS, *s. pl.* Armour for the legs. "Ane pair of *splendis*, sellat, gorget," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 16. V. SPLENTIS.

To SPLENNER, *v. n.* To stride, Gall.; softened perhaps from Teut. *splinter-en*, secure in assulas; or from the same origin with *Splendris*.

SPLENTS, *s. pl.* As applied to a gown, seems to denote a kind of loose or hanging sleeves, or pieces of loose cloth used instead of sleeves, sometimes called *tags*.

"Ane uthir schapin unmaid lang taillit gowne of reid armosie taffetic, with tua *splentis* wantand bodies and slevis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 222.

It is observed, *vo. Splentis*, that *splintis* denoted a defence for the arms.

SPLEUCHAN, *s.* A tobacco-pouch, S.] *Add*;

"But I was saying there's some siller in this *spleuchan* that's like the Captain's ain, for we've aye counted it such, baith Ailie and me." Guy Mannering, iii. 223.

Ilk chiel screw'd up his dogskin *spleuchan*,
An' aff did rin.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

"Below my bed—you will find the pouch of the late Lord Charles, this present man's uncle, which I made into a *spleuchan* to hold tobacco, and there you will get ten gold pieces, besides crowns and Saxon shillings." Saxon and Gael, ii. 2.

2. Used in an improper or ludicrous sense for a fob.

"He hastened, not without a curse upon the intricacies of a Saxon breeches pocket, or *spleuchan*, as he called it, to deposit the treasure in his fob." Waverley, ii. 105.

To SPLINDER, *v. n.* To be shivered, to splinter, S.B.

—Thrown trees do always *splinder*
Best with a wedge of their own timber.

Meston's Poems, p. 217. V. SPLENDIS.

SPLINKEY, *adj.* Tall and lank, Ayrs.

Perhaps corrupted from *Spinkie*, *q. v.*

"His strides—were as stiff and as long as a *splint*-*key* laddie's stalking on stilts." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 82.

SPLINT COAL, a species of coal, S.

"The coal is distinguished by the terms of *splint* and rough, and possesses little of the caking quality of the Newcastle coal." Stat. Acc. P. Lasw. x. 281.

Denominated from its breaking into *splinters*, when put on the fire. V. SPLENDIS.

SPLIT, *s.* A term used by weavers, equivalent to E. *Dent*, and properly denoting one thread in plain linen work, S.

"What the Scotch weavers term a *Split*, the English term a *Dent*." Peddie's Weaver and Warper's Assistant, p. 152.

SPLOY, *s.* A frolic, Renfr.; *synon. Ploy*.

Nae mair we meet aneath the hill,—

The harmless funnie joke to tell,

Or the queer *splays*,

That night's mirk blanket doth conceal

Frae ither boys.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 316.

Whatever may be viewed as the origin of *Ploy*, the word in this form seems to claim affinity to O.Fr. *explois*, an exploit; *esploye*, displayed.

To SPLOIT, *v. n.* 1. To spout, to squirt, Gall.

—Right o'er the steep he leans,

When his well-plenish'd king-hood voiding needs,
And, *splotting*, strikes the stane his grany hit,

Wi' pistol screed, shot frae his gorlin doup.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3, 4.

2. To splash, *ibid.*

Perhaps from Lat. *explod-ere*, to drive out violently.

SPLOIT, *s.* "A little liquid filth;" Gall. Enc.

SPLORE, *s.* A frolic, a noise, a riot.] *Add*;
2. A quarrel ending in blows, S.

"He's a camsteary chield, and fasheous about marches, and we've had some bits of *splors* thegither." Guy Mannering, iii. 224.

"Quarrels ending in fisty-cuffs;" Gl. Antiquary.

To SPLORE, *v. n.* To show off, to make a great show, Upp. Clydes.

To SPLUNG, *v. a.* To carry off any thing clandestinely, to filch, Upp. Clydes.

This seems merely a variety of *Spung*, *v.*

To SPLUNT, *v. n.*] *Add*;—By some this word is understood in a general sense; by others it is expl.—to court, or make love, under night.

"To go *a-spluntin*," *id.*, Roxb.

SPLUNTING, *s.* "Running after girls under-night;" Gall. Enc.

Shall we suppose that this was originally a military term, and applied to an evening walk on the *esplanade*?

To SPLUTE, *v. n.* To exaggerate in narration; *synon. to Flaw*, Clydes.

O.Fr. *exploit-er*, to execute, to perform; *q. to boast of one's exploits*.

To SPO, *v. n.* To foretell, Shetl.

The same with *Spae*, *q. v.* The term as used in Shetl. preserves the Su.G. sound of *spo vaticinari*.

To SPOATCH, SPOACH, SPOTCH, *v. n.* 1. To poach, Roxb.

Their names were Mavis, Snap, an' Garrow,
For *spoatching* tricks had few their marrow.

The Dogs, A. Scott's Poems, p. 52.

2. To lounge or sponge about for a meal, a glass of spirits, &c., *ibid.*

Allied perhaps to Teut. *spijse* cibus, epulum; or rather from E. *Poach*, with *s* prefixed.

SPOACHER, *s.* 1. A poacher, Roxb., Berwicks.

2. One who sponges about for food, &c., *ibid.*

SPODLIN, *s.* A child learning to walk, Dumfr.

Su.G. *spaed* signifies tener; *spaeda aar*, aetas tenella. From the character of a child's motion, the word cannot well be traced to Sw. *spod-a* festinare, a provincial term. V. Seren. vo. *Speed*.

SPOIG, *s.* Qu. if ludicrously for hand?

Gael. *spag*, a paw; *spogach*, having paws, or clumsy feet and legs.

O see you not her ponny progues,—

Her twa short hose, and her twa *spoigs*,

And a shoulder-pelt apeen, Mattam?

Herd's Coll. ii. 161.

To SPOILYIE, *v. a.* To plunder, to despoil.

"The barons resolving to go to Darris, and *spoil-yie* what was left, rendered the keys back to the town of Aberdeen, and upon Monday the 20th of May they rode out about the number foresaid."

Spalding's Troubles, i. 153, 154. V. SPULVE.

SPOYNE, *s.* A spoon, Aberd. Reg.

SPOKESHAVE, *s.* A kind of plane, formed for working on wood that is hollow or curved, S.; synon. with *Chaveling*, *Shavelin*; supposed to be named from being principally used in making wheels and putting *spokes* in them.

SPONNYS, *pl.* Spoons; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

SPONSEFU, *adj.* The same with *Sponsible*.

"Could ye no fin' anither gate tae the Ill Pairt nor harlin awa' a *sponsefu* man frae his hame and haudin'?" Saint Patrick, ii. 190.

SPONSIBLE, *adj.* 1. Capable of—discharging an obligation, S.] *Add*;

"There will be no question of very pretty damages,—very sweet damages. I dare say the proprietors are very *sponsible* folk." Reg. Dalton, i. 200.

2. Respectable, becoming one's station, S.

"For the honour of the family it's but natural I should wish to keep up a *sponsible* appearance." Saxon and Gael, ii. 193.

SPOONGE, *s.* 1. A low sneaking fellow; one who employs any means, however despicable, for getting his belly filled, Roxb.; synon. *Slounge*.

2. A wandering dog is often called a *spoonge*, because he prowls about for his food, *ibid.*

3. This term is also applied to a person who is disposed to filch, *ibid.*

To SPOONGE, *v. n.* To go about in a sneaking or prowling way; so as to excite suspicion; as, "There he's gauin *spoongin'* about;" *ibid.*

This may be viewed as the same with the E. *v. to Spunge*, "to hang on others for maintenance." There can be no doubt that this is from the idea of a *sponge* licking up every liquid to which it is applied.

SPORDERINE, *s.*

"Yow shall desyre that—sufficient store of poulder, spades, showles, pick axes, &c. be sent to Ca-

riect fergus: and that a reserve of *sporderines* be layed wp in store." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 16.

SPORNE, sometimes used as the *part. pa.* of the *v. to Spare*; as, "It canna be *sporne*;" It cannot be wanted, or given away; equivalent to, "I cannot do without it," Moray.

Spoern, or *spoernan*, is used as a derivative from the cognate Isl. *v. spar-a* parcere, in the sense of parcimonia.

SPORRAN, *s.* The leathern pouch, or large purse, worn by Highlanders in full dress before, S. Gael. *sporan*, *sparan*, *id.*

"I keep neither snaw nor dollars in my *sporran*." Rob Roy, ii. 207.

"Bring me my *sporran*."—The person he addressed—brought—a large leathern pouch, such as Highlanders of rank wear before them, when in full dress, made of the skin of the sea otter, richly garnished with silver ornaments and studs." *Ibid.* iii. 209.

To SPOUSE, *v. a.* Expl. as signifying, "to put out one's fortune to nurse."

"Your old companion, Charlie—perished the pack, and they hae *spoused* his fortune and gone to Indy." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 193.

SPOUSING, *part. adj.* Of or belonging to a bride.

"Cestus—cingulum sponsae nubentis, a *spousing* girdle." Despaut. Gram. D. 5, b.

SPOUTY, *adj.* Springy, marshy, S.] *Add*;

"As the rebels—were coming along westwards under a *spouty* bank, that run along the field, one of the squadrons were posted below in order to stop them." Lord Loudon's Acc't. of the Battle of Preston, Sir John Cope's Trial, p. 139.

SPOUTINESS, *s.* State of having many boggy springs; applied to land, S.

"This *spoutiness*, independent [*r. independently*] of every other consideration, demonstrates the great extent of till in the county of Inverness." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 26.

SPOUTIE, *adj.* Vain, foppish, Clydes.

Apparently from E. *spout*; *q.* one who squirts forth his folly. Isl. *spiat-ra*, however, signifies, insolenter progredi.

SPOUTROCH, *s.* Weak thin drink, Gall.; a derivative from Gael. *sput*, "hog wash, a word of contempt for bad drink," Shaw. In Ir. *spluutrach* signifies "bad beer," O'Reilly.

SPOUT-WHALE, *s.* A name given to the porpoise.

"There are likewise a great number of little whales, which sweep through these isles, which they call *Spout-whales* or *Pellacks*," &c. Brand's Orkney, p. 48.

The name has evidently originated from their ejecting water from their heads. V. PELLACK.

SPRACK, *adj.* Lively, animated, S.A.

"The lad can sometimes be as dowf as a sexagenary like myself. If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully-Veolan like an hypochondriac person,—you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularly." Waverley, ii. 314, 315.

Isl. *sprack-r* fortis, strenuus, whence *sprakaleggr*,

hevipes, light of foot; Haldorson. Or if the word denote elocution, it must be allied to Teut. *spraecke* discourse; Germ. *sprache*, Su.G. *sprok*, id., primarily signifying the tongue.

Since writing this, it has been suggested that this may be the same with *Sprag*, put in the mouth of a Welsh parson by Shakspeare.

"He is a better scholar, than I thought he was."

EVA. 'He is a good *sprag* memory.' Merry Wives of Windsor, A. iv. S. 1.

On this term Steevens observes:

"I am told that this word is still used by the common people in the neighbourhood of Bath, where it signifies *ready, alert, sprightly*, and is pronounced as if it was written—*sprack*."

A.Bor. "*sprag*, lively, active;" Grose.

To **SPRAICKLE**, *v. n.* To clamber, S.

"Wad ye have naeboddy *spraickle* up the brae but yoursell, Geordie?" Nigel, ii. 213.

Isl. *sprinkl-a*, membra concutere; *sprinkl*, concussio membrorum. V. **SPRACKLE**.

SPRAIGHERIE, **SPREAGHERIE**, **SPRECHERY**, *s.*] Define;—Moveables, rather of an inferior kind, such especially, as, from the original signification, would seem to have been collected in the way of depredation, S.

"Thay lay bye quiet enough, saving some *spreagherie* in the Lowlands, whilk is their use and wont, and some cutting o' thrapples amang themselves, that nae civilized body kens or cares ony thing anent." Rob Roy, ii. 290.

"I grant most of your folks left the Highlands, expedited as it were, and free from the incumbrance of baggage, but it is unspeakable the quantity of useless *sprechery* which they had collected on their march. I saw one fellow of yours—with a pier-glass on his back." Waverley, ii. 283.

"*Spraegherie*, cattle-lifting; prey-driving;" Gl. Antiq. V. **SPREITH**.

SPRAYNG, *s.* A long stripe or streak, &c.] *Add*, as sense

2. A ray.

"About the month of January, there was seen in Scotland a great blazing star, representing the shape of a crab or cancer, having long *spraings* spreading from it." Spalding, i. 41.

3. Expl. as denoting a tint; "*Spraings*, tints, shades of colour;" Gl. Picken.

I hesitate, however, whether this be not rather an imaginary sense, suggested by the application of this term to the variegations of colour.

SPRAINGED, **SPRAINGIT**, *part. adj.* Striped.] *Add*;

"From the said Evir Campbell, out of the lands of Bellochchyle, in Dunoon parochie,—2 pair blankets, 1 pair sheets, 2 pair *sprainged* playds, 26 lib." Acc't. of the Depredations committed on the Clan Campbell, p. 40.

"One of the Ministers told me, that one bird frequented his house about that time [before the late dearth] for a quarter of an year, which was of a black, white, red, and green colour: as also he saw another, all stripped or *sprainged* on the back, which birds were beautiful to behold." Brand's Orkney, p. 54, 55.

"A claith of estait of claith of gold, damaskit, *spraingit* with reid equalie in breadis of claith of gold and crammossin satine, furnissit with ruif and taill, thre pandis all frenyeit with threidis of gold, and reid silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 123.

Dan. *sprengt*, variegated; a secondary sense of the verb as signifying to sprinkle; *sprengt couleur*, a mixt colour. It may be added, that the same *v.* seems to be transferred to the act of sprinkling, as an effect of springing, breaking out, or bursting forth, which is its primary sense.

To **SPRAINT**, *v. n.* Expl. "to run forward,"

Gl. Tarras; perhaps rather, to spring forward, or move with elasticity, Buchan.

I'm blythe to see a rantin spree,

And fain wad thro' ye totter;

But I'm content to see ye *spraint*,

Right free o' dool an' care ay.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

Formed from *Sprent*, the old pret. or part. pa. of the *v.* to *Spring*.

To **SPRANGLE**, *v. n.* To struggle; including the idea of making a spring to get away, Roxb.

A dimin. from Dan. *spraeng-er*, Isl. *spreng-a*, Su.G. *spring-a*, &c. salire, dirumpere.

SPRAT, **SPROT**, *s.* A coarse kind of reedy grass, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *reirsproti*, arundo, given by Verel. as synon. with *Raus*.

To **SPRATTLE**, *v. n.* To scramble or scrawl.]

R. sprawl. Add;

Sw. *sprattl-a*, to sprawl; Seren. Teut. *spertel-en*, agitare sive motare manus pedesque, seems to have had a common origin; in Belg. *spartel-en*.

SPRATTLE, *s.* A scramble, a struggle, a sprawl, S.

"We will suppose that any friend like yourself were in the deepest hole of the North, and making a *sprattle* for your life." Redgauntlet, ii. 273.

SPRAUCH, *s.* A sparrow, Loth. V. **SPRUG**.

To **SPRAUCHLE**, **SPRAUGHLE** (gutt.), *v. n.*

1. To climb with difficulty, Renfr. The same with *Sprackle*.

"Wi that I *spraughled* up amang the rokes wi' the birr I had." Saint Patrick, i. 168.

2. To force one's way through underwood, or any similar obstruction, Ayrs.

3. To sprawl, S.; synon. *Spreul*, Upp. Clydes.

"Sometimes when they wad *spraughle* away, then I stick firm and fast mysel', an' the mair I fight to get out, I gang ay the deeper." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 312.

Ane bawdrons wha had kitlins under a bed,

Whan she heard Robbin's sang,

Came *sprauchlin* in a hurry out,

And at Willie Wagtail did spang.

Gall. Encycl. p. 413.

Isl. *sprinkl-a*, membra concutere.

To **SPREAD bread**, to make bread and butter, according to the E. mode of expression, S.

SPRECHERIE, *s.* **SPRAIGHERIE**.

SPRECKLY, *adj.* Speckled, South of S.

The blackbird now, with golden bill

Symphonious plies his wood-note sweet;

The *spreckly* mavis, liting shrill,
To glad the groves her strains repeat.

A. Scot's Poems, p. 135. V. SPRECKL'D.

SPREE, *s.* 1. Innocent merriment, Loth.] *Add*;

—Also S.B. and A.Bor.

"*Spree*, sport, merriment, a frolic; Gl. Brocket."

"John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons—I thought we should hae been crushed to death before we gat in." St. Ronan, ii. 164.

Tho' age now gars me hotter,

I'm blythe to see a rantin *spree*,

And fain wad thro' ye totter.

Tarras's Poems, p. 73.

2. As conveying the idea of something disorderly or riotous, an uproar, Loth., S.O., Aberd.

—"He waa in no spirit to enjoy her jocosity about Bailie Pollock's *spree*, as he told her that he had come far, and had far to go." R. Gilhaize, i. 134.

Confusion boils—no getting out,

But as a *spree*

In country fairs we're knock't about,

An' box our way.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 118.

—A laud ay gien to ramblin;

In kicking up some worthless *spree*,

O' dancin', drinkin', gamblin'. *Ibid.* p. 121.

In addition to what is said as to the etymology of this word, it deserves to be remarked that Ir. and Gael. *spre* denotes "a spark, flash of fire; animation, spirit;" O'Reilly.

SPREE, *adj.* Trim, gaudy, S., &c.] *Add*;

Syne hame they gang fu' hearty,

To busk themselfs fu' trig an' *spree*;

For raggit they're and dirty.—

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 144.

Twa lads at Clauchendoly bide,

Wha I loe weel, they're baith sae *spree*.

Gall. Encycl. p. 411.

To SPREND, *v. n.* To dart forward with a spring, or sudden motion, Kinross.

Sprent is probably the pret. and part. pa. of this verb, which seems to have been formed from a part of the A.S. *v.*, or from its Su.G. form, in the pret., *Sprang'd*.

To SPRENT, *v. n.* To spring. This *v.* is still used in all its tenses, Aberd.

Dan. *spraingt*, or *sprengt*, is the part. pa. of *sprenger* to spring. V. SPRAINT, *v.*

SPRENT, *part. pa.* Sprinkled.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "*sprent*, bespattered, splashed with dirt;" Gl. Brocket.

SPRENT, *s.* An opening.

"For Loaf-Bread. Take half a peck of good fresh flour, and lay it on a table, make a *sprent* or hole in the middle to hold the water," &c. Collection of Receipts, &c. p. 1.

It seems allied to Su.G. *spraeng-a* diffindere, pret. *spraengd*. V. SPRENT, *pret.*

SPRET, *s.* Jointed-leaved rush. V. SPRIT.

To SPREW, *v. n.* To sprawl, to struggle, Roxb.

SPREW, *s.* 1. A struggle, *ibid.*

2. One, who is not to be overcome with difficul-

ties, who makes a hard struggle, is in Clydes. said to be "an unco *sprawl* of a body." It also implies the idea that the person is of a diminutive size.

SPRIG, *s.* A thin nail without a head, S.] *Add*;

"You must also have—long bits of thin iron, or tin five inches long, and an inch broad, some small hinges, nails, and *sprigs*." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 88.

A.Bor. *sprig* seems to be used nearly in the same sense; being expl. "a brad," (Grose.) This is "a sort of nail to floor rooms with;" Johns.

The original designation seems to have been *sprig nail*. "Nails called *sprig nails*, the thousand—x s." Rates, A. 1611.

To SPRIG, *v. a.* To fix with nails of this description, S.

"Then all the pieces being well *sprigged* to this head, the box is made." Maxwell, ut sup. p. 90.

To SPRIKKLE, *v. n.* To flounce, to flounder about, Shetl.

This is nearly allied to *Sprauckle*; and obviously the same with Isl. *sprikk-a*, membra concutere; whence *sprikk*, concussio membrorum.

SPRING, *s.* 1. A quick and cheerful tune.] *Add*;

If I mistake not the meaning of the passage, *spring* is used in the same sense by Beaumont and Fletcher.

'What new songs and what geers?'—

"Enough; I'll tell ye,—

—We will meet him,

And strike him such new *springs*, and

Such free welcomes,

Shall make him scorn an empire."—

The Prophetess, p. 2098.

2. It is transferred to the music of birds.

—Frae the sprigs the sylvan quire

War liftan up their early *spring*.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 17.

SPRINGALD, SPRINGEL, *s.* A youth.] *Add*;

"We should have a care ever to grow in this lyfe: for so long as we liue, we are either children, or at the farthest we are *springels* (to use that word)." Rollock on 2 Thea. p. 6.

By this time it would seem the term was becoming obsolete. *Springle*, however, is still used by some old people in Angus, in the same sense; also *springlin* or *springling*, obviously a dimin. from the other.

SPRINGALL, *adj.* Belonging to the state of adolescence,

"At that time it was a pitie to sie sa weill a brought vp prince, till his bernhead was past, to be sa miserable corrupted in the entress of his *springall* age." J. Melville's Diary, Life of A. Melville, i. 265.

SPRIT, *s.* Joint-leaved rush, Roxb., S.B.

"The ground is, for the most part, covered with *sprit*, of the smaller sort of which they make what they call bog hay." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 469.

"*Sprit*, a tough-rooted plant, something like rushes;" Gl. Shirr. V. SPRAIT, SPREAT, &c.

SPRITHY, *adj.* Full of *sprats* or *sprits*; synonym. *Spritty*, Roxb.

"The poor affectionate creature went straight to his dead master; who was lying in a little green

sprilky hollow, not above a musket-shot from the peat stack." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 319. V. SPRAT.

SPRITTL'T, *part. pa.* Speckled, S. V. SPRU-TILLIT.

SPROAN, *s.* Dung, Shetl. Isl. *spraeh-a* scaturire?

To SPROG, SPROAG, *v. n.* To court or make love under the covert of night, Gall.

"Gill-ronnies,—haunts of poets, and people a *sproging*;" Gall. Enc. p. 228.

A.S. *spreoc-an*, loqui; Teut. *sproke*, verbum, sententia; Su.G. *sprok* lingua; colloquium. Isl. *sprog-r*, apertura, fenestra.

SPROAGING, *s.* Courtship under the shade of night, Gall.

"Splunting, the same with *sproaging*, running after girls under night;" Gall. Enc.

SPROO, *s.* An apthoeus appearance in the mouths of very young children, although distinguished from what is properly called the Thrush, Loth.

Teut. *sproume* aphthae. The Teut. word also denotes the pip in hens.

To SPROOZLE, *v. n.* "To struggle; sometimes *Stroozle*;" Gall. Enc.

Germ. *spreiss-en* niti, resistere cum nisu, Wachter; *sprutzel-n*, to splutter. *Stroozle* might seem allied to *strotz-en* turgere, *struss-en* efferre se, or *streit-en*, Su.G. *strid-a*, certare.

To SPROSE, *v. n.* To make a great shew.] *Add*;
2. To commend one's self ostentatiously, and at the expence of truth; also used as a reflective *v.* To *sprose one's self*, Ayr., Fife.

3. Hence, it signifies to magnify in narration, to lie from ostentation, Fife.

SPROSE, *s.* 1. Ostentatious appearance, S.O.

"So without making any *sprose* about enticing him to Paisley,—let as many of us as can bear the cost gang intil Embro', and join the welcome in a national manner." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822, p. 313.

2. A bravado, a brag, *ibid.*

"Others—vied in their *sprose* of patriotism, and bragging—of what—in the hour of trial, they would be seen to do." The Provost, p. 167.

"*Sprose*, a brag;" Gl. Picken.

SPROSIE, *adj.* Ostentatious in language; much given to self-commendation, Loth.

SPROT, *s.* 1. The withered stump of any plant, broken and lying on the ground, gathered in the south-eastern counties for fuel, S.

The word, as thus used, agrees more closely with the northern term, mentioned under *Sprat*, than *Sprot* itself does.

2. The end of a grain, or branch blown from a growing tree, in consequence of high winds, Roxb.

3. A chip of wood, flying from the tool of a carpenter, *ibid.*

A.S. *sprote*, a sprig or sprout; Isl. *sproti*, virga, baculus.

SPROTTEN, *adj.* Made of *sprots*, Aberd.

SPRUCE, *s.* The name given to Prussia, by our old writers.

"The first dutie discharged in the Sweden's service of our expedition by water from Pillo in *Spruce* vnto the coast of Pomerne [Pomerania] at Rougenvalde." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 3.

SPRUSSE, *adj.* Of or belonging to Prussia.

"Ilk pack is als great als halfe ane sek of wooll skinnies, and conteinis in weicht threttie sex *Sprusse* stanes. Ilk *Sprusse* stane conteinis twentie aucht pound Trois weicht." Skene Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

SPRUG, *s.* "A sparrow;" Gl. Antiquary, South of S.

—"John Wilson was a blustering fellow, without the heart of a *sprug*." Guy Mannering, i. 187.

Belg. *spruum* a thrush; Teut. *spreeuw*, sturnus, Kilian; a starling.

To SPRUNT, *v. n.* To run among the stacks after the girls at night, Roxb.; *synon.* *Splunt*.

SPRUNTIN', SPLUNTIN, *s.* The act of running as above described, *ibid.*

Fr. *s'espreind-re*, "to take, seise, catch hold;" Cotgr. O.Fr. *esprend-re*, surprendre, saisir, embrasser, seduire; whence, *amour esprent*, Roman de la Rose; Roquefort.

Sprunny denotes "a male sweetheart, Gloucester." Grose.

SPUDYCH, *s.* 1. Applied to any sputtering produced by ignition, Lanarks.

2. A small quantity of moistened gunpowder formed into a pyramidal shape, for the purpose of being ignited; *Pecoy*, *synon.* *ibid.*

3. One who speaks or acts with rapidity; including the idea of diminutive size, *ibid.*

Gael. *sput-am*, to spout; Su.G. *spott-a*, spuere, *spott* sputum.

SPULE, SPOOL, *s.* A weaver's shuttle, S.] *Add*;
—A rackless coof

O'prentice wabster lad, who breaks his *spool*, And wastes the waft upo' a mis-rid pirn.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 10.

SPULE-FITTIT, *adj.* Splay-footed; not, as Dr. Johns. defines the E. term, "having the foot turned inwards," but the very reverse, Loth., q. twisted out like a weaver's spool.

To SPULYIE, *v. a.* 2. To carry off a prey, S.]

"That Malcolme Dungalsone sall—pay—xxxij oxin & ky, &c. *spuilyeit* & takin be the said Malcome & his complices." Act Audit, or Dom. Conc. SPULYE, SPULYIE, SPULYIE, *s.* 1. Spoil, booty, S.]

Add;

2. "The taking away or intermeddling with moveable goods in the possession of another, without either the consent of that other, or the order of Law;" Ersk. Instit. B. iii. T. 7.

§ 17. A forensic term, S.

"In actionis of *spuilyie*, the defendar sould not be heard, alledgeand, be way of exceptioun, that the persewar spuilyeit the samin gudis fra him befoir the time of committing of the alledgit *spuilyie* done be him aganis the persewar." A. 1542, Balfour's Pract. p. 475.

SPULYIEMENT, *s.* Spoil.

"Muckle need have we to hasten—else small,

small will our share of the *spulpiement* be." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 508.

SPULT, *s.* "Ane *spult* of leyd;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

SPULPIR, SPULPER, *s.* One who collects and retails scandal, a busy-body, an eaves-dropper, Teviotd.

SPULPIN, *adj.* Habituated to this practice; as, "He's a *spulpin* rascal," *ibid.*

This term has most probably been imported from Ireland, as being the same with *spalpeen*, a term of contempt often put in the mouths of the natives. Ir. *spailpin*, a mean fellow, a rascal; also, a common labourer; O'Reilly. It is apparently from *spailp*, notable, also signifying pride, self-conceit.

To SPUNDER, *v. n.* To gallop, Orkn.

Radically the same with *S. Spynner*, *q. v.* Dan. *spaend-e* signifies to strain, to exert to the utmost.

SPUNE, *s.* A spoon, S.

"He'll either mak a *spune*, or spoil a horn," a S. Prov. applied to an enterprising person, to intimate that he will either have a signal measure of success, or completely ruin himself.

"Mr. Osbaldistone is a good honest gentleman; but I aye said he was ane o' them wad *make a spune* or *spoil a horn*." Rob Roy, ii. 195.

A phrase borrowed from the honourable profession of the horners or tinkers.

SPUNE-HALE, *adj.* In such health as to be quite able to take one's usual diet, Fife; synon. *Parritch-hale*, *Cutty-free*.

SPUNE-DRIFT, *s.* The snow when drifted from the ground by a whirling motion, South of S. V. SPREEN-DRIFT.

SPUNGE, *s.* The putrid moisture, resembling saliva, which issues from the mouth, nostrils, eyes, ears, &c. after death, South of S.; synon. *Dive*, S.B.

What is in India called *Mummy*, an article of trade, is composed of this substance, combined with frankincense, spikenard, &c. and used as a perfume. V. Raffles' Hist. of Java.

To this Shakspeare seems to allude in a passage quoted by Dr. Johns., but not understood by him.

———The work

Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maidens' hearts. *Othello*.

It occurs in another passage;

What a mountain of *mummy* I will become.
Merry Wives of Windsor.

To SPUNGE, *v. n.* To emit this moisture, *ibid.*

SPUNK, *s.* 2. A very small fire, &c.] *Add*;
Funke had the same meaning in O.E. "*Funke* or
lytell fyre. Igniculus." Prompt. Parv. A.Bor.
"*spunk*, a spark, a small fire;" Gl. Brocket.

3. A match, S.] *Add*;

The *spunks* tipt with brimstone he gropt for,
In order to light him a candle.

He imagin'd his fish was the fire,
But yet not a *spunk* could he kindle.

G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 52.

4. Life, spirit, vivacity, S.] *Add*;—A.Bor. *id.*
"He shewed muckle mair *spunk*, too, than I thought

had been in him—I thought he wad hae sent cauld iron through the vagabond." Antiquary, ii. 169.

Mr. Todd has added this sense of the word; but with the following singular stigma;—"a low and contemptible expression." I confess, that I cannot easily conjecture the reason of a remark so unlike the usual complacency of the author. Had this proceeded from the pen of his learned predecessor, no man would have wondered at it; because things had to him greater or less relish, in proportion to their distance from, or their approximation to, the north. But Mr. Todd is superior to any such puerile prejudices. There can be no doubt that he has adopted many words by no means of a higher cast. He had not, it appears, found that it was used by any E. writer. But was this a valid objection? Although he seems to have felt only the smell of that sulphur with which Dr. Johns. had overlaid it, this term is very good and expressive. There can scarcely be a more natural transition, than from the idea of touch-wood to the figurative sense of vivacity.

Add to etymon;—Ir. and Gael. *spunc* signify tinder or touch-wood; O'Reilly; M'Donald; Shaw. As it does not appear in the other Celt. tongues, it seems to have had a Goth. origin, *s* being prefixed to Teut. *vonck*, or Germ. *funck*.

To SPUNK out, *v. n.* To be gradually brought to light, &c.] *Add*;

"By and by it *spunkit out* that the king had been shot at, with a treasonable gun, that went off without powder." The Steam-boat, p. 218.

"Ye'll oblige me by keeping your finger on your mouth, for it might be detrimental if any thing were to *spunk out*." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 52.

SPUNKIE, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. A small fire, S.

But by the social candle hearth,
The cottage *spunkie* bleesing forth,
Where bairnies chant wi' glee and mirth
About the fire,
I've gien these ora verses birth,
At your desire.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 41.

2. Will with the wisp. *Insert*, as sense

3. Transferred to an erroneous teacher, who misleads souls by false doctrine.

—"And of late, some *Willies with the Wisps*, or *Spunkies of Wildfire*, seen mostly in boguish myriah ground, in louring, fousom, unwholsom weather, viz. An unhappy woful Professor Simpson, striking at the doctrine or foundation of our christian religion, reviving old condemned errors," &c. Walker's Remark-Passages, p. 94.

4. A lively young fellow, S. *Add*, as sense

5. One of an irritable temper, Ayrs.

"I didna think your Lordship was sic a *spunkie*—ye'll no mend your broken nest, my Lord, by dabbing at it." Sir A. Wylie, i. 258.

SPUNKIE, *adj.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. An epithet applied to a place supposed to be haunted, from the frequent appearance of the *ignis fatuus*, Renfrews.

I looked by the whinny knowe,
I looked by the firs sae green;

I looked owre the *spunkie* howe,
An' ay I thought ye would ha'e been.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 161, 162.

Define sense

2. Mettlesome, possessing spirit and activity, S.
A. Bor. "*spunky*, spirited."

3. Fiery, irritable, Ayrs.

"He sometimes was seen, being of a *spunkie* temper, grinding the teeth of vexation." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 342.

"The *spunky* nature of Mr. Hirple was certainly very disagreeable often to most of the council;—but then it was only a sort of flash." *The Provost*, p. 192.

To SPUR, *v. n.* To scrape, as a hen or cock on a dunghill, Teviotd.

I hesitate whether we ought to trace this to A.S. *spur-ian*, Alem. and Germ. *spur-en*, Belg. *spour-en*, Su.G. *spoer-ja*, quærere, investigare, as denoting the act of a fowl when in quest of food; or to Isl. *sper-a*, calcare, because in scraping the soil is thrown back, or as it were kicked away.

SPUR-BAUK, *s.* A cross-beam in the roof of a house, Moray, Aberd.

Germ. *sparr* a rafter, and *balcken* a beam, *q.* rafter-beam, or the beam joining the rafter. Dan. *sparre-bjelker*, contignationes supremæ domuum. V. BAUK, sense 1.

SPURE, *pret.* of the *v.* SPERE, SPER. Asked, inquired; as, "He never *spurs* after me;" "I *spure* at his wife if he was alive," Loth.

The same analogy may be remarked here as in S. *bare* from bear, *ture* from tear, *wure* from wear; *u* being used in S. for *o* in E. Dan. *pret. spurgte*, from *sporge* to inquire.

SPURKLE, *s.* A sort of spattle. "*Scutching spurkle*, a stick to beat flax." "*Thacking spurkle*, a broad-mouth'd stick for thatching with;" Gall. Enc. p. 424, 445.

Isl. *sprek* signifies ramentum ligni, and Su.G. *spraek-a* diffindere. But perhaps *Spurkle* is merely a variety of *Spurtle*, *q. v.*

To SPURL, *v. n.* To sprawl, Ettr. For.

This seems a transposition from the E. *v.*, or Sw. *sprall-a*, apparently misprinted *Srralla*, Seren. vo. *Sprawl*.

SPURMUICK, *s.* A particle, an atom, Aberd. The first syllable may be allied to Isl. *spor* vestigium, *q.* a trace.

SPURLIT, *part. adj.* Speckled, of various colours, Roxb.; the same with *Sprutillit*, *q. v.*

SPUR-WHANG, *s.* The strap or thong with which a spur is fastened, Ettr. For.

"What think you of yourself in spoiling the country of horse and arms, sir? Sir, I had not the worth of a *spur-whang* of ony man's, but was mounted of horse and arms of my own." Exam. Ja. Nicol, Cloud of Witnesses.

SQUABASH, *s.* A splutter, S.O.

"As for a *squabash* when he does kick, wha's to mak it?" *The Steam-boat*, p. 293.

SQUACH, SQUAGH (gutt.), *s.* Expl. "the noise a hare makes when a killing;" Gall. Enc.

—Gi'eng the hearty scaigh and *squagh*.
While the fumart hang by him fu' stout.

Ibid. p. 176.

Corr. perhaps from E. *squeak*; Su.G. *squack-s*, incondite vociferare. V. SQUAIGH, *v.*

* SQUAD, *s.* "A company of armed men," E. Besides this sense, it is used in S. with greater latitude, as denoting a band, or company of any description.

Abuse o' magistrates might weel be spar'd!
To liken them to your auld-warld *squad*,
I must needs say, comparisons are odd.

Burns, iii. 58.

"*Squad*, a crew, a party;" Gl. *ibid.*

Fr. *escouade*, "the traine, or followers of a capitaine, or leader;" Cotgr.

To SQUAIGH (gutt.), *v. n.* 1. To scream; used ironically, Ettr. For.

2. To cry as a duck or hen, Upp. Clydes.

Elsewhere, as in E. *quack*. Perhaps the term thus appears most in its primitive form, as allied to C.B. *gwich-ian*, to squeak.

SQUAICH, SQUAIGH, *s.* A scream, *ibid.* V. SQUACH.

To SQUALLOCH (gutt.), *v. n.* To scream,

Buchan, merely a variety of *Skelloch*, *q. v.*

Ye witches, warlocks, fairies, fien's,
That *squalloch* owre the murky greens,—
Sing out yir hellish unkent teens;

Yir en'my's dead. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 142.

SQUARE-MAN, *s.* A carpenter, Dumfr.

"By the municipal constitution of Dumfries, the craftsmen—are divided into seven corporations; namely, the hammer-men or blacksmiths, the *square-men*, or carpenters," &c. Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 106.

The *squaremen* follow'd i' the raw,

And syne the weavers. *Ibid.* p. 22.

SQUARE-WRIGHT, *s.* A joiner who works in the finer kinds of furniture, Lanarks.

Perhaps one who does every thing by *square and rule*, as contrasted with one whose coarser work does not require such accuracy. V. WRIGHT, *s.*

SQUARTE, *adj.*—"Those that are *squarte* or bruised by falling from above," &c. MS. Book of Surgery. Communicated by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

It seems to signify, thrown out, or thrown to some distance; O.Fr. *esquart-er*, *escart-er*, to scatter. *Escarte*, "thrown abroad;" Cotgr.

To SQUASH, *v. n.* To plash, to dash as water, Lanarks.

SQUASH, *s.* 1. The act of plashing, *ibid.*

2. A dash of water, *ibid.*

Probably the same with E. *Swash*; from O.Fr. *esquach-er*, *ecraser*, *briser*, *casser*, &c. Roquef. Cotgr. renders *escraser* "*squash* downe," and *casser* "*quash* asunder."

To SQUAT, *v. a.* To strike with the open hand, particularly on the breech, Upp. Clydes.; synon. *Skelp*.

SQUATS, *s. pl.* Strokes of this description, *ibid.* Scots, Mearns.

Ital. *scuot-ere* to shake, toss, or jolt; or perhaps rather from the flatness of the stroke.

To **SQUATTER**, *v. n.* To squander, to act with profusion, Renfr.; Su.G. *squaetir-a*, dissipare.

SQUAW-HOLE, *s.* A broad shallow pond, generally implying the idea of dirtiness, Upp. Clydes. V. **QUAW**.

SQUEEF, *s.* A mean, disreputable fellow, one who is shabby in appearance, and worthless in conduct, Dumfr., Roxb.; *Skype* synonym.

The same perhaps with E. *Squab*, *adj.* "awkwardly bulky," Johns. Sw. *squab*, corpus molle, et pingue, *squabba*, obesula, a fat clumsy woman; from Isl. *quappa*, *id.*, with the sibilant prefixed. Or shall we trace it to Fr. *esquive*, shunned, eschewed, *q.* one whose company is avoided?

Squeef, is expl. "a blackguard; one who rails against women, and yet is fain to seduce them." Gall. Enc.

SQUEEL, *s.* School, Aberd.

But there was ae buck o' a chiel,
I think, had been at dancing *squeel*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 10.

2. A great number of people, *ibid.* V. **SKULE**.

SQUEEM, *s.* The motion of a fish as observed by its effect on the surface of the water, including the idea of the shadow made by the fish, Ayrs.

This, I apprehend, is merely a provincial variety of *Skime* (Lanarks.), the gleam of reflected light; especially as the *shadow* is produced by reflection from the water.

SQUESHON, *s.* A scutcheon. Fr. *escusson*, *id.*

Greit *squechon* is on hicht,
Anamalit and weil dicht,
Reulit at all richt

Endlang the hall. *Rauf Coilyear*, C. iij. b.

To **SQUIBE**, *v. n.* A top is said to *squibe*, when it runs off to the side, when it ceases to spin, Upp. Clydes.; Isl. *skeif-r* obliquus, curvus.

To **SQUILE**, *v. n.* The same with the E. *v.* to *Squeal*. This is the invariable pron. S.B. "*Squile*, to screech;" Gl. Tarr.

SQUILE, *s.* The act of squealing, S.B.

Thae phantoms, imps, an' spectres wil'
That pest our ha's wi' frightfu' *squile*,—
Thou see'st an' hear'st their unkent style
And waukrife tricks. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 41.

SQUINACIE, *s.* The quincey.

"These he will set down as *squinacie*, crowels, or boils." Z. Boyd's *Balme of Gilead*, p. 70.

O.E. *squinancy*, *squynsy*; Fr. *esquinance*, *id.*

SQUINTIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women, Upp. Clydes.; synonym. *Cresie*, *q. v.*

To **SQUIRR**, *v. a.* "To skim a thin stone along the water;" Gall. Enc.; synonym. *Skiff*.

I can form no idea of the origin, if it be not from the *v.* to *Whir*, with the sibilant prefixed.

STA', *pret.* Stole; for *stall*.

A villain cam when I was sleeping,
Sta' my ewie, horn and a'.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 145. V. **STAW**.

STAB, *s.* A palisade, a stake, S.

Whyles 'gainst the footpath *stabs* he thumped,
Whyles o'er the coots in holes he plumped.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 126. V. **STOB**.

STAB-CALLANT, *s.* A short thick fellow, Roxb.

Dan. *stabbe* a log, or *stub* a stump, a stock; Su.G. *stubb-a* amputare, *stubbig* mutilus, brevis.

STAB-GAUD, *s.* A set line, a line for catching fish, fixed to a small stake of wood, that is pushed into the bank for preserving the line from being carried off, Lanarks.

From *stab* a stake, and *gad*, pron. *gaud*, a fishing-rod; *q.* a stake-rod.

STABLE, *s.* "That part of a marsh, in which, if a horse is foundered, he is said to be *stabled* for the night;" Gl. Antiquary, South of S.

STABLER, *s.* A stable-keeper, S.

L.B. *stabular-ius*, qui stabularum vel equorum—curam habet; idem qui caupo, Gal. *hôtellier*. Du Cange.

STACK, *s.* A columnar rock, Caithn.] *Add*;

In Shetl. *stack* is expl. "a high rock detached." Also, "a precipitous rock rising out of the sea." The *Pirate*, ii. 142.

This word is used in the same sense, Orkn.

"At a little distance from Papa Stour, lyes a rock encompassed with the sea called *Frau-a-Stack*, which is a Danish word, and signifieth, *our Lady's Rock*." Brand's Orkn. p. 109.

To **STACKER**, **STAKKER**, **STACHER**, *v. n.* To stagger.] *Add*;

It appears from Palgrave, that the same orthography was occasionally used in O.E. "I *stakker*, *Jechancelle*,—declared in *Istagger*." B. iii. F. 371, b.

STACKET, *s.* A term used to denote the palisades which sometimes surround a town.

—"He quit the skonse and retired to the towne, and enters the port before us, shutting us out;—we brake downe the *stackets*, and the towne not walled, we entered the broad side, and follow the enemy to the market-place." Monro's *Exped.* P. I. p. 51.

Dan. *stakket*, a palisade.—Hence,

To **STACKET**, *v. a.* To palisade.

—"We did worke all of us night and day, till we had *stacketed* the wall about, the height of a man above the parapet." *Ibid.* P. II. p. 8.

STADDLE, *s.* A frame on which a stack is built, Berwicks.

"Placing the ricks on *staddles*, or frames, with feet which cannot be scaled, would be an excellent defence, [against the depredations of rats and mice,] and would probably be fully compensated for, with profit, in the course of a lease of 19 years." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 498. V. **STASSEL**, **STATHEL**, *id.*

STADGE, *s.* A pet, a fit of ill-humour, Clydes. Isl. *styggr-r* iratus, *styggr-ia* offendere, irritare, *stygdr* offensa.

STAFF AND BATON, a symbol of the resignation of property or feudal right into the hands of another, according to the laws of S.

"The proper symbols of resignation are *staff* and *baton*; but a pen has, by immemorial custom, been made use of to represent that symbol in the act of resignation.—By an act of sederunt [11th Feb. 1708] the use of any symbol in resignation other than *staff* and *baton*, is prohibited under the sanction of nullity." Erskine's *Inst.* p. 287.

This custom anciently prevailed in England. Si autem nullum sit ibi aedificium, fiat ei *seyaina* secundum quod vulgariter dicitur, *per justum et per bacu-*

lum, et sufficit sola pedis positio cum possedendi affectu ex voluntate donatoris. Bracton. lib. ii. c. 18. num. 2.

The same custom was in force with the ancient Swedes. Emtionem autem praevis solemnibus lege requisitis excipiabat traditio rei mobilis de manu in manum, aut translatio rei immobilis ejusve possessionis per *festucam* aut tactum *baculorum*, dum duodecim in judicio territoriali, apprehendendo *scipionem* et dimittendo firmabant rei venditae alienationem. Loccen. Antiq. Sueo-Goth. Lib. ii. c. 16.

This deed was expressed by a variety of phrases in the language of the country; as, *koepa medh fastum*, i. e. to buy with confirmation. *Fasta* dicitur illius actus forensis, quo emtori plenariae rei venditae possessio adjudicatur, postquam certo, et in Lege definito, tempore contractus hic publice annuntiatus est; Ihre. The term seems derived from *fast*, firm; though Ihre, viewing the word as exotic, seems to prefer *festuca*, because the seller put a rod into the bosom of the purchaser. In the same sense it was said, *Gifna vppo godz och gorda staff och skiael*; "to give up goods (moveables) and landed property by staff and judgment;" also, *Sachia medh staff och skiell*, "to deliver with staff and judgment." The signification seems to be, to deliver in a judicial manner by means of a staff. They also said, *Skipa medh lut och kafta*, "to divide by the lot and rod," as in the laws of Upland. V. Loccen. *ubi sup.* Ihre, vo. *Kafle*, expl. this phrase; Tactu bacilli et sortitione hereditatem dividere.

The Icelanders used the same phrase, *Med lutt oc kafta*, sorte et bacillo. It is to be observed, however, that this phrase, as employed both by the Swedes and by the Icelanders, as conjoined with the lot, rather respected the division of an inheritance among co-heirs, than the confirmation of a judicial disposition. The people last mentioned had another expression, which is more nearly allied to the act of resignation by staff and baton.—*Kasta eg tharfyrir laga kafti*; In hujus rei fidem hic in judicio baculum projicio. The custom was used, as Verelius informs us, when a proprietor wished to prohibit any invasion of his goods or other possessions. After pronouncing the formula of interdiction, in the place of judgment, he threw down a rod as a symbol of this prohibition. V. Ind. vo. *Kafle*.

In Fr. this is denominated *Livrement de Fust et Terre*. The use of the baton or rod appears in the Annal. Francor. A. 787. Reddidit ei cum baculo ipsum patrium. This was frequently of oak. Reinvestierunt baculo quercino; Tabul. Casaur. A. 1140.

In law Latin, Investitura per Baculum; also, Per Fustem offerre, tradere, investire;—Per Festucam;—Per Virgam, &c. V. Du Cange, vo. *Investitura*.

This custom undoubtedly claims great antiquity. In every age, and among every people, as the very learned Spelman observes, according to the testimony of the most ancient writers, the rod has been the symbol of authority and dominion; and the delivery of this was an acknowledgement of the transference of this power along with the property. Among the ancient Romans the Praetor was wont to manumit by laying a rod across the head of the slave whom he emancipated. V. Spelm. vo. *Fistuch*, and Du Cange, ut sup. col. 1521.

STAFF AND BURDON. *To be at the Staff*

and the Burdon with one, to quarrel, or come to an open rupture, with one, Roxb.

This phrase is supposed to include the idea, that one fights with a common staff, and the other with a burdon. V. BURDON.

STAFF AND STING. V. under STING, STEING, a pole, &c.

STAFF. *To Set up one's Staff*, to take up one's residence in a place, Roxb.

This phrase may have some relation to the A.S. term, *edulf-* or *ethel-staef*, familiae sustentaculum.

The term also denotes a crozier. Hence the Isl. phrase, *staf oc stole*, pedum et cathedra episcopi, quibus officium ejus designatur; Verel.

STAFFY-NEVEL, s. "Staff in hand," Gl. cudgelling, S.B.

His cousin was a bierdly swank,

A derf young man, hecht Rob;

To mell wi' twa he wad na mank

At staffy-nevel job.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128.

Here it is used as if an adj.

As. *nevel* signifies a blow with the fist, *staffy-nevel* seems properly to denote a blow, or the act of striking, with a staff or cudgel. V. NEVEL under NEIVE. It may be observed, however, that Sw. *knypfel*, Su.G. *knippel*, anc. *knoepfel*, signify the cudgel itself; baculus, fustis. Ihre deduces the term from *knapp* globulus. To view this as the origin would be to suppose the S. term to be grossly tautological. *Nevel* undoubtedly supplies the natural etymon.

STAFFISH, adj. A term applied to any thing that cannot be eaten without difficulty, Roxb.

V. STAFFAGE.

The word in this form might seem allied to Dan. *stivkalsel*, Isl. *stufhalsad-r*, stiff-necked, stubborn.

STAG, s. A young horse; the same with *Stag*, q. v.

*To STAGE, v. a. To accuse, although there be no formal trial; the prep. *with* being subjoined.

"Kepperminshoo accused him of perjury. He was also staged with bribery, for taking 14,000 merks fra the taxmen of the excise of Lowthean, in procuring them the tack, August 1682." Fountainh. Diary, MS. Law's Memor. p. 235, 236, N.

"Not only is the propinquity of blood fully proven,—but the Lords have found it so, and to quarrel it is to stage the Lords with iniquity in finding that proven which was not proven." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 876.

To STAGE about, v. n. To saunter, to walk about, rather in a stately or prancing manner, Fife.; perhaps q. to walk on the stage. V. Dock, v. n.

STAGGERIN' BOB, the veal of a newly dropt calf, or the animal in whole, Teviotd. When cut out of the mother, it is called *stunk*, ibid.

V. SLINK.

"Staggering Bob, with his yellow pumps. A calf just dropped, and unable to stand, killed for veal in Scotland; the hoofs of a young calf are yellow." Class. Dict.

One would almost think, that the spirit of Dr.

Johnson had been transfused into the good-humoured Grose, when he gave this definition.

STAGGERS, *s. pl.* A disease of sheep, S.

"*Staggers*—is a disease seldom or never affecting the sheep in this country, those excepted, who feed in forests or amongst planting. The symptoms of it are more violent than those of sturdy." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 403.

STAGGIE, *adj.* A term applied to grain when it grows thin, Gall. V. Stog, *s.*, and *Stuegy*.

STAGGRELL, *s.* "A person who staggers in walking;" Gall. Enc.; formed like *Gangrel*.

To **STAGHER** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To stagger, S. V. **STACKER**.

*To **STAY**, *v. n.* To lodge, to dwell, to reside, S.

"I was told that I must go down the street, and on the north side, over against such a place, turn down such a *Wynde*; and, on the west side of the *Wynde*, enquire for such a *Launde* (or building) where the Gentleman *stayd*, at the *thrid stair*, that is, three stories high." Letters from a Gentleman in the North of S. i. 25.

STAY-BAND, *s.* 1. Where a door is formed of planks reaching in one piece from the top to the bottom, those planks which are nailed across, to fasten the upright planks together, are called the *stay-bands*, Ettr. For.

2. A narrow band of linen brought through the tie of an infant's cap, and pinned to its frock, for preventing the head from being thrown too far back, S.

STAIG, **STAG**, *s.* A horse of one, two, or three years old, S.] *Add*;

"The lordis—assignis to Schir Andro Drommond vicar of Muthil—to pruf that James of M'ray spul-yet and tuk fra him of his avne propre gudis xij stokit meris and a *stag* of a yere auld w' thar profitis of xij yeris bigane." Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 74. *Add* to etymon;

We learn from Haldorson, that Isl. *stegg-r* denotes a male fox, and indeed the male of almost all wild beasts; *Vulpes mas*; item, *mas plurium ferarum*.

We have another proof of the ancient application of this term, perhaps in a general sense, to the male of animals. A. Bor. *steg* denotes a gander; Grose.

To **STAIG**, **STAG**, *v. n.* To stalk where one should not be found, Upp. Lanarks.

Isl. *stag-a* *tendere*, *extendere*; also, *saepius iterare*; Haldorson.

To **STAIK**, *v. a.* To accommodate, S.] *Add*;

It is sometimes used as a *v. n.* with the prep. *for*. To Londoun Lowrie tuke the geat,
With traine mycht *staiik* for his estait,
His wantone vicare on a meir,
Twa vther fellowis to turse his geir.

Leg. Bp. St. Andr. Poems 16th Cent. p. 329.

STAINYELL, *s.*] *Define*.—The wagtail. *Add*;
Dan. *stengilp*, id. *Motacilla*, *aenanthe vitiflora*; Haldorson. Wolff, however, renders *steengilp*, stone-plover.

To **STAIRGE down**, or *away*, *v. n.* To walk very magisterially, to prance, Roxb.

STAIT and SESING.

"In the acciounne—persewit be Richard Qubite-law—aganis Johne lord Hay of Yester for to infest the said Richard heretabably be charter & seising in dew forme in als mekle of the landis of Morehame—as the ferd parte of the quarter of the landis of Lynplun extendis to, becaus the said Johne has gevin *stait & seising* of the saidis landis of Linplun to William Hay of Tallo." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 155.

"The vassal, by himself, or his attorney, takes instrument in the hand of the notary, before witnesses, that he hath received *state and seisin* of the lands in due form." Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. 3, § 35.

I have not met with any phrase in Du Cange that corresponds with this. I hesitate whether the following may be viewed as analogous; *Status*, *sedes*; *statum facere*, *tenere*, *sedere*; or, *In statu tenere*, Gall. *tenir en estat*; q. to be instated.

It is sometimes otherwise expressed—"Baith claimit to haf *state & possessionne* of the saidis landis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 184.

These three terms are sometimes conjoined.

"In the acciounne—aganis George lord Dirltoan for the wrangwis deferring & halding fra the said Elene of the *state, seising, & possession* in lifrent of the landis & barony of Halyburtounne," &c. Ibid. p. 193.

The term *state* is in some instances used singly.

"The said Schir James oblisit him to kepe that thai sall nocht be visit to the profit of the said Cristiane, na sall na *state* be gevin to hir be the said lettre of bailyery—of the franktenement of the saidis landis," &c. Ibid. p. 194.

To **STAIVE**, **STAIVER**, *v. n.* 1. To go about, &c.] *Add*;

To ilka kirm he takes his rout,

And gangs just *staving* about

In quest o' prey. *Farmer's He'*, st. 34.

"So out I *stavers*, for rest I couldna within." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 203.

To **STAIVE**, *v. a.* 1. To cause a thrilling pain in a joint, by driving the member perpendicularly upon a hard body; as "to *staiwe* the thoum," i. e. thumb, Clydes.

This has also been expl. as in the same district signifying to sprain; as "a *staiwed* hand," one that is sprained. These can scarcely be viewed as different senses.

Perhaps q. to render *stiff*; Teut. *stijv-en*, *rigere*, *rigescere*.

2. To consolidate iron instrumenta, by striking them perpendicularly upon the anvil, when they are half cooled, *ibid*.

STAIVE, *s.* A sprain, *ibid*.

STAIVELT, *s.* A stupid person, Roxb.

Perhaps one who goes about staggering, from the *v. to Stevel*, q. v.

STAKIT-AND-STED. "Or [i. e. before] the towne was *stakit & sted*," Aberd. Reg. V. 16, 551, 573.

This seems to signify, "staked out and built;" Su.G. *stak-a ut*, *determinare*. *Agrimensorum est, qui positis perticis aream mensurandam describunt*. *Sted* may be from O. Teut. *sted-en* *sistere*; *stabilire*, *constituere*.

STALE, STAIL, STELL, s. 1. The foundation on which a rick or stalk is placed, Loth.; as, "Tak care of that strae; and dinna throw away thair whins; they'll serve for the *stells* o' the stacks."

Teut. *stal sedes*; *stelle statio*.

2. The under part of a stack, in contradistinction from the head or roof, *ibid.* "What hae you led in the day?" "Twa stacks and a *stell*; we hadna time to put the head on the last ane."

To **STALE** a stack, to set the sheaves forming the bottom or foundation, in their proper order, S.

"The stacks are generally *staled* (founded) on a layer of furze, thorns," &c. Agr. Surv. M. Loth. p. 94.

It derives Su.G. *staell-a*, collocare, from *staa* to stand; observing that it signifies to cause to stand; — *facere ut aliquid stet, hoc est ponere*.

STALE-SHEAF, s. A sheaf which has been employed in the bottom of a stack, S.

STALF-HIRDIT, part. pa. Applied to a flock or herd, not allowed to roam at large, but under the care of a shepherd; q. *herded* by a *staff*.

"Gif it sall happin the cattel or scheip of the ane realme to be *stalf-hirdit*, or to remane depasturing upon the ground of the opposite realme, be the space of sax hours in ane day, it sall be lauchful to the awner of the ground sa depasturit,—for to tak and apprehend the said cattel or scheip, as foirfaltit and lost, to his awin use." Bordour Matteris, Balfour's Pract. p. 612.

The term *staff-herding* is used in the E. law. It "is a right to follow cattle within a forest: and where persons claim common in any forest, it must be inquired by the ministers whether they use *staff-herding*, for it is not allowable of common right; because by that means the deer, which would otherwise come and feed with the cattle, are frightened away, and the *keeper* or *follower* will drive the cattle into the best grounds, so that the deer shall only have their leavings." Jacob's Law Dict. in vo.

STALL, STA', s. This E. term is very generally in S. transferred from the place in which a horse stands to the manger. It seems to be a mere anomaly, not supported in any other dialect.

STALLANGER, s. 1. One who sets up a stall, &c.] *Add*;

2. This word is understood in Dumfries, as denoting a person, not a freeman, who is allowed to carry on business, for a small consideration to the corporation to which he belongs, for the term of a year, in the same manner as freemen do; this privilege expiring at the end of the year, unless renewed. In this sense of the word, there are at this moment, in the corporation of weavers at Dumfries, not a few *stallangers*.

"Giue he beis sufficient of his craft, and not of power to mak his expensis haistellie wpon his freedom, he sall bruik the priviledge of ane *stallanger* for ane yeir, and na langer." Seill of Caus, Edin. 2d May 1433, MS.

STALLINGER SYLVER, money payable for the privilege of erecting a stall in a market.

"To pound all vnfreemen for thair *stallinger sylver*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1598.

STALLARIE, s. The prebend or stall of a dignified clergyman.

—"With—right of patronage of all benefices, chaplanreis, and *stallareis*, foundit and lyand within the boundis of Orkney and Zetland," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 481.

STALLYPOCH, s. "A thick stalk of grain standing by itself;" Gall. Enc.; from A.S. *stele* caulis, a stalk, or perhaps *staclc*, columna, from its resemblance of a pillar.

To **STAM**, *v. n.* To strike down the feet with violence in walking. It is often thus expressed.

"To gang *stamm*in", to walk forward in a furious manner;" Ettr. For.

The term most nearly allied seems to be Isl. *stam-r* reses, remissus, q. headlong. This is most probably nothing more than a secondary sense of the word, as signifying balbutiens; Dan. *stammende*, stammering; because stuttering or stammering frequently proceeds from carelessness or impetuosity. The last part of *Ram-stam* indicates the same origin. Su.G. *stamm-a*, however, signifies tendere, cursum dirigere.

STAMFISH, STAMPHISH, adj. 1. Strong, robust, coarse, Roxb.

In this sense it might seem allied to Isl. *stam-r* rigidus, or Su.G. *stamme* truncus, q. strong or stiff as the trunk of a tree. *Stump* id. is a derivative from *stamme*.

2. Unruly, unmanageable, W. Loth.; from Teut. *stamp-en* to kick, or perhaps originally the same with *Stumfish*, q. v.

STAMMAGER, s. "A busk, a slip of stay-wood used by females," S.; Gall. Enc.; corr. from E. *stomacher*.

STAMMAREEN, s. The sternmost seat in a boat, where the helmsman sits, Shetl.

Su.G. *stamm* denotes either the fore or back part of a vessel; *framstamm* the prow, *backstamm* the stern. The termination may be from *ren* limes, q. the boundary of the stern.

STAMMEL, adj. "A coarse kind of red, very inferior to scarlet;" Gl. Nares.

"And see to yon pretty wench, Adam, who comes tripping through them all with her milk-pail.—She has a *stammel* waistcoat, like your favourite Cissly Sutherland." The Abbot, ii. 114.

The term is used by B. Jonson and others. Mr. Todd refers to O.Fr. *estamel*. But this word I cannot find. To **STAMMER**, *v. n.* To stagger, S.] *Add*;

"My guide's pony began to *stammer* under his burden, that is, in vulgar Scotch, to stumble, which threw all my baggage in disorder." Carr's Caledonian Sketches, p. 473.

STAMMERAL, s. One who falters in speech, Ayr. **STAMMERERS, s. pl.** Detached pieces of limestone, Renfr., Lanarka.

"Besides the regular strata, a great number of detached pieces called *stammerers*, are, in many

places of the parish, imbedded in clay." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 259. q. staggerers.

STAMMYNG, *adj.* Of or belonging to tamny.
"Ane pair of brwn *stammyng* breikis pesmentit with gold.—Twa pair *stammyng* schankis [hose]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1560, V. 24. V. **STEMMING**.

TO STAMMLE, *v. n.* To stumble into a place into which one ought not to have gone; as, "I *stammlit* in upon them when they were courtin'," Roxb.

Perhaps merely a corruption of the E. v. *Su.G. stombl-a* has the same meaning.

STAMP, *s.* A trap, S.] *Add*;

—Mony a trap, an' *stamp*, an' snare,
They hae their prey to catch in.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 53.

Man sets the *stamp*; but we can tell

He's aften taury-haun'd himsel!—*Ibid.* i. 65.

STAMP, *s.* Give, as sense

1. The cramp. It has this signification, Aberd.
2. Metaph. used to denote a qualm of conscience, remorse. In this sense are we to understand the phrase, *stamp in their stomachs*, as used by Spalding, ii. 15.

O.Fr. *stampe*, l'action de percer, Roquefort. This term might be transferred to the cramp, from the acuteness of the pain.

STAMP-COIL, *s.* A small rick of hay, Dumfr.

The hay is first collected into small heaps called *coils* or *coles*; then of a number of these combined a larger heap is formed, as much perhaps as would be a cart-load. These are called *stamp-coles*, and are erected in the field: When brought to the barn-yard, it is formed into *stacks*. The name of *stamp-cole* has most probably originated from the operation of *stamping* or tramping the hay into a compact state.

TO STAMPLE, *v. n.* To walk in a tottering way, like a horse among stones, Etr. For.

"When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come *stamplin* in to court me i' the dark, I wad hae cried,—'Get away wi' ye! bowled-like shurf!'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 226.

Su.G. stapl-a has precisely the same sense;—titubare, which Ihre views as a frequentative from A.S. *stap-an* incedere, to walk. Sw. *stombl-a* is synonymous; as well as E. *stumble*. *Su.G. staempl-a*, while it includes the primary idea of beating, has a definite and limited sense. For it signifies, to impress a mark; like Teut. *stempel-en*, signare aes.

TO STAMP out, *v. a.* To bring any business to an issue.

"Then the Marquis said, he should take order therewith; whilk he did in the most politick manner; to *stamp it out* he means himself to the parliament.—An act is made in the parliament's books upon the marquis of Hamilton's loyalty." Spalding, i. 324.

Apparently from the *v.*, as signifying to trample under foot; perhaps in allusion to the act of treading out any thing that hath been ignited, lest the fire should be communicated.

STANCE, *s.* A site, &c., S.] *Insert*, as sense
2. An area for building, S.

"To be Feued,—the unfeued *stances* on the east

side of Saxe-Cobourg Place, and the west sides fronting St. Cuthbert's Chapel," &c. Calcd. Merc. Feb. 10, 1825.

STANCH-GIRSS, **STENCH-GIRSS**, *s.* Perhaps Yarrow or Millfoil, *Achillea Millefolium*, Linn. But a' the washing wad na *stench* the bleed,
On haste then Nory for the *stanch-girss* yeed;
For thae auld warld foulks had wondrous cann
Of herbs that were baith good for beast and man.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15. *Stench-girss*, Ed. 1st.

In some places of Sweden, *Stengraes*. When bruised, it is applied by the peasantry for closing wounds. V. Lightfoot, p. 497.

STAND, *s.* 2. A stall, as in a market.] *Add*;
Su.G. staand, id. Taberna mercatorum vocatur *staand*; Ihre. A *stand* in a market is completely a Swed. phrase, *staand i en marknad*; Seren. vo. *Stall*. Dan. *stand i et market*.

3. Transferred to the goods that are here exposed to sale, S.

"*Stand*—what is placed in such a situation, as cattle, goods," &c. Gl. Sibb.

STAND, *s.* A barrel set on end, &c.] *Add*;
—"And for the spoliatioun, taking, withhalding—of—twa caldrounys, xvij pece of powder wechale, xiiij *standis* & barellis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 243.

"The air sail haue—ane baik-stule, ane flesch fat, ane mekle pype, ane breid basket, ane masking-fat, ane great *stand*, ane tub," &c. Balf. p. 235.

This must be viewed as the same with A.S. *stand*, Teut. *stande*, a vat, a large tub; labrum, alveus *starius*, orca, cadus. Hence,

STANDFULL, *s.* A tubfull of any thing, S.

Infeikit watter sowllit thame, cheik and chin;

Persauing that, sorrow mair thay socht it,

Bot keppit *standfulis* at the sklatis thairin.

Sege Edinburgh Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 290.

STAND, *s.* **STAND of claise.**] *Insert*, before this;—An assortment, consisting of various articles, necessary to make up a complete set in any respect.

1. Applied to a set of armour.

"The lordis decretis—that James of Rutherfordde of that ilk sal restore & deliuer again to Adam of Pringil the compleite *stand* of harnes, quhilk he borouit & resaut fra the said Adam, as was prufit before the lordis." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 12.

"That euerie barroun be lyikwyis armit—and furnist with ane compleit *stand* of the foirsaid armour for euerie fyftene chaldre of wictuall that he may spend." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 169.

2. A complete suit of clothes, S.

This word occurs in an old inventory of the vestments of St. Machar in Aberdeen, A. 1559.

"Item, a *stand* of brown silk and cloath of gold with stoles, albs, fawnous and paruts conform. Item, a *stand* of charbukle with stoles," &c. Hay's Scotia Sacra, p. 189.

Here it signifies a full dress, perhaps a robe.

TO STAND at, *v. a.* To feel such disgust at any food, as not to be able to taste of, or to swallow, it; as, "I ne'er saw sic a soss; my stammak *stude* at it," S.; synonym. *Scunner*, Ug.

Dan. *opstoed som mavens*, "the rising or wambling of the stomach;" Wolff.

To STAND, *v. n.* To cost, S.

—"1649, Sep.—The towre-head of the house of Lundie in Fyfe, was covered with leade: the repairing thereof stood above 500 merks Scots money." Lamont's Diary, p. 11.

To STAND *our*, or *o'er*, *v. n.* 1. To remain unpaid, or undetermined, S.

2. To go on without adjournment; used in relation to a court.

"That this present parliament proceid and *stand our* without ony continuacioun, sa lang as plesis the kingis grace," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1539, Ed. 1814, p. 353.

The phrase is obviously synon. with the preceding term *proceid*. According to the E. idiom, the language would suggest an idea directly the reverse; especially as *continuacioun* would be viewed as denoting progress instead of prorogation.

To STAND *up*, *v. n.* 1. To hesitate, to stickle, to be irresolute, Roxb.

2. To trifle, to spend time idly, ib'd.

To STAND *yon*, or *yont*, *v. n.* To stand aside, to get out of the way, S.

Claymores, that, erst, at Prestonpans,

Gart foes *stand yon*,

Were quiv'ring in the feckless hands

O' mony a drone.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 19.

STAND, *s.* To Have Stand, to continue, to remain.

"Be this way, nocht onlie micht the small pepill rejoice sum parte of new landis,—bot als the ciete micht *have stand* in pece and concorde." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 307. In concordia fere, Lat.

STAND BED, STANDAND BED, STANDING BED.

A bed with posts, as distinguished from one that might be folded up.

"Item *ane stand bed*." Invent. A. 1566, p. 173.

"Item in the chalmer of deis *ane stand bed* of eistland tymmer with ruf and pannell of the same." Ibid. p. 301.

—"For the whaldin fra him of a hors & harness, price xl merkis, a *stand bed*, a pot, a caldroune, & certane vtheris gudis of areschip," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1489, p. 132.

The phrase appears in the form of *standand bed*, Aberd. Reg. "Ane trein *standand bed* of fyr." A. 1541, V. 17. This is a singular tautology.

"Item taken by the said M'ilverie from Allan Macclauchlan, in the change-house of Calintrave, 20 merkis worth of household plenishing, and *ane standing bed*." Depredations in Argyll in 1685.

STANDAST, *adj.*

"A almyry; a *standast* burd with tressis." Aberd. Reg. V. 16. Perhaps a board which stood upright, and was converted into a table by tressles being placed under it; a fashion very common in olden times. Teut. *standastigh* signifies stabilis.

STAND BURDE, a standing table, as opposed to a folding one.

"Item in the hall [at Dunbarton Castle] three *stand burdis* sett on branderis with their furmes, with *ane irne chimnay*." Inventories, A. 1570, p. 301.

STANDAND STANE, the designation commonly given to any stone obelisk, whether in a rude or ornamented state, S.

—"And sua ascendand the markat-gate, and throw the furde of Ardingrantane til it cum til a lital slak and *standand stanys*, northwest upon the Carnameik." Reg. Aberd.

Sax years and something mair are gane,

Since I cam to the *stanning stane*.

Gall. Encycl. p. 346.

STAND HARNES.

"The wholl number of the Scottis armie arose to the number of thriescoir thousand men, quhairof thair was twentie thousand in *stand harness*, and twentie thousand in jack and spear, and twentie thousand with bowis, and habershones, and two handit swordis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 398. Not in Ed. 1728, p. 173.

Can this denote armour of mail, as contrasted with that which was made of rings?

STANE-BARK, *s.* Liverwort, Roxb.

One might almost suppose, that this name had been originally meant for some species of Saxifrage, as it so closely corresponds with Teut. *steen-breke*, and Su.G. *sten-braccka*, id.

STANE-BITER, *s.* The cat-fish, Shetl.

"Anarchichas Lupus, (Lin. Syst.) *Stanebiter*, (*Steenbider* of Pontoppidan) Sea-wolf, Cat-fish." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 307.

Pontoppidan observes, that it is "so called, because 'tis said it can bite pebble-stones to pieces with its excessive sharp-teeth." Nat. Hist. Norw. P. ii. p. 151.

STANE-CHAKER, *s.* 1. The stone chatter, S.] *Add;*

"This bird is much detested in the country, because it is said to be hatched by the toad. 'The tade clocks the *stane-chacker's* eggs' is the phrase; which may be partly true, as the toad is often found in its nest." Gall. Encycl.

2. This name is also applied to the Wheat-ear, *Motacilla Oenanthe*, Linn., S.; the *Chack* or *Check* of Orkn.

"The Wheat-ear is generally known in Scotland by the appropriate name of *Stane-chacker*." Fleming's Tour in Arran.

STANE-CLOD, *s.* A stone-cast, Roxb.

"Tam wad never come within a *stane-clod* o' him." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 199.

From *stane*, and *clod* as signifying to cast or throw, properly applied to lumps of earth or hardened mire.

STANE-DEAD, *adj.* Quite dead, having no symptoms of animation, S.

Dan. *steen-døed*, exanimis, Teut. *steen-decd*, emortuus, atque rigidus instar lapidis.

STANE-DUMB, *adj.* Totally silent, Roxb. -

Wark gaes far lighter endways when

We joke away or haver, than

To sit *stane-dumb*. Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 72.

STANEDUNDER, *s.* A cant term, used to express the explosion of fire-arms; supposed to refer to the *thundering* noise made by a heap of stones when they fall together to the ground, Upp. Clydes.

STANEGRAZE, *s.* "A bruise from a stone;" Gall. Encycl.

STANE OF PILLAR. V. PILLAR.

STONE-STILL, *adj.* or *adv.* Totally without motion, *S.*

Tradition tells of an old minister in our own country, not of the brightest parts it may be supposed, who, in discoursing from some text in which the word *Follow* occurred, informed his audience, that he would speak of four different kinds of followers. "First," said he, "my friends, there are followers ahint; secondly, there are followers before; thirdly, there are followers cheekie for chow, and sidie for sidie; and last of aw, there are followers that stand *stane-still*."

Stone-still has not been viewed as an *E.* word, although it has undoubtedly a better claim than many others that have been introduced as composite terms. The phraseology is used by Shakspeare and Pope.

STANEWARK, *s.* Building of stone, masonry, *S.* "Siccan a gousty lump o' black pended *stane-wark's* no in a' Crail parish!" Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 113.

STANE-WOD, *adj.* Stark mad, Upp. Clydes.

Hence it has been remarked, that *stane* is used as an exaggerating term, or one giving additional force to that with which it is conjoined.

This would appear, indeed, not only from *Stane-wod*, but from *Stane-dead*, and even from *Stane-blind*.

STANG, *s.* A long pole or piece of wood.] *Add*;

"Ye strake ower hard, Steenie,—I doubt ye foundered the chield." 'Ne'er a bit,' said Steenie, laughing; he has braw broad shouters, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang*." Antiquary, ii. 293.

TO STANG, *v. a.* To subject a person for some misdemeanour to the punishment of the *stang*, by carrying him on a pole, *S. B.*

"This word is still used in some colleges in the university of Cambridge; to *stang* scholars, in Christmas-time, being to cause them to ride on a colt staff, or pole, for missing of chapel." Gl. Grose.

"School boys are *stanged* by the other scholars, for breaking, what they call, the rules or orders of the school." Brockett's Gl. North Country Words, p. 205.

TO RIDE THE STANG.

Delete the last sentence in this article, from these words,—*"It may be added," &c.*—as I have mistaken the application of the *Sw.* term.

It appears that formerly, a husband, who was notoriously under the dominion of his wife, was, in our country, subjected to the same ignominious treatment.

Like hen-peck'd husband, *riding the stang*.

He by the mane, and tail, and knees hang,

Attended with a mighty noise

Of whores, and knaves, and fools, and boys.

Meston's Poems, p. 147.

STANGILLANE, *s.* The name of some saint anciently honoured in *S.* "Sanct *Stangillane's* day;" Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

I see no name that has any resemblance save *Gil-*

lenus mentioned as one of the companions of Columba, Camerar. De Scot. Fortit. p. 159. This might be corr. from *Sanct Gillan*, like *Tanton* from *Sanct Antony*. Smith, however, writes the name *Grellan*, Life of Columba, p. 159.

STANIRAW, *adj.* A term used to denote the colour produced by dying with *Rock-liverwort*, in Ettr. For. called *Stanieraw*.

"He took the clothes and the shoes in one hand, the lamp in the other, and the *staniraw* stockings and red garters, in his hurry, he took in his teeth." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 316. V. STANE-RAW, and STANE-BARK.

TO STANK, *v. n.* To have long intervals in respiration, &c.] *Add*;

In Ettr. For. it signifies to pant. A.Bor. "*Stank*, to sigh, to moan, to gasp for breath;" Gl. Brockett.

TO STANK, *v. a.* To fill, to satisfy, to sate with food, Aberd.

This might seem allied to *Su.G. staeng-a*, claudere, *q.* to shut up the stomach by repletion. But I prefer viewing it as a frequentative from *stinn*, also *stind*, distentus, inflatus. *Mager aer stinn*, venter inflatus est; *Ihre. Wara stind som en korf*, to be as full crammed as a pudding; *Widdeg. Stinn af mat eller drick-a*, sated with meat or drink; *Seren. STANKED, part. pa.* Surrounded with a ditch.

"Sir William Forbes of Craigievar at his own hand takes in the place of Kemnay, frae the widow lady thereof, plants some soldiers therein, being *stanked* about, and of good defence." Spald. ii. 295.

STANK-HEN, *s.* A species of water-fowl, that breeds about *stanks* or ponds, Ettr. For.; supposed to be the Common Water-Hen, *Fulica Chloropus*, Linn.

STANK-LOCHEN, *s.* A stagnant lake.

"*Stank-lochens*, dead lakes, covered with grass;" Gall. Enc. V. LOCHAN.

STANNYEL, *s.* A stallion, Roxb.

Perhaps from *A.S. stan* testiculus, and *gal* lascivus.

STANNIN GRAITH. V. GAIN GEAR.

STANNERS, STANKERS, *s. pl.* Small stones and gravel on the margin of a river, &c.] *Add*;

Norw. *steinur* is used precisely in the same sense; being expl. in Dan. *sand og stene sammen*; i. e. "sand and stones together;" Hallager. Dan. *oer*, id.; Isl. *urð*, saxetum.

STAP, STEPPE, *s.* A stave, *S.*] *Add*;

A.Bor. "*Stap*, the stave of a tub;" Gl. Brockett.

TO FA' A' STAPS, to become extremely debilitated, *q.* to fall to pieces, like a vessel made of staves when they lose their adhesion to each other, *S.*

TO STAP, *v. n.* To step, to move slowly, *S.*

"But lat's now *stap* inby to the house, an' rest ourselfs." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 174.

TO STAP *fordward*, to advance.

"So schortlie they concludit, and bad him *stap fordward* to his awin richt, and not be stopped with no priest to reive him of his authoritie." Pitcottie's Corn. p. 413.

TO STAP, *v. a.* 1. To stop, &c.] *Insert*, as sense 2. To thrust, to insert, *S.*

3. To cram in, to stuff, S.] *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *stapp-a* farcire; Dan. *stopp-e*; Belg. *stopp-en*, to stuff, to cram.

STAPPACK, s. A synonymous term for *Drammach*, or meal mixed with cold water. It is oddly given as if it were an E. term explaining the other.

"About break of day, on the 11th, the wind rising, they hoisted sail; now, being short of food, made drammack (*stappack*) with salt water mixed with meal, of which the Prince eat heartily." Ascanius, p. 136.

This is most probably a local low-country word, which the writer of this entertaining narrative had supposed to be an E. one. It may have been originally used in a ludicrous sense, as formed from the S. v. *Stap*, to cram; as serving the purpose of filling the belly.

STAPPIN-STANE, s. A stepping-stone. To stand on *stepping-stanes*, to hesitate, especially on trifling grounds, S.

STAPPIT HEADS, the same with *Crappit Heads*, Aberd.

STAPPIN, s. The stuffing prepared for filling those heads, *ibid*.

Isl. *stappa* cramming, stuffing, minutal; Sw. *stopping*.

STAPPLE, s. A small quantity of thatch, made up in a particular form, S.O.

"*Stapples*, thatch made in handfuls, for thatching;" Gall. Enc. Teut. *stapel* caulis, stipes; *stapel-en* stabilire, firmare.

STAPPLE, STAPPLICK, s. The shank or stalk of a tobacco-pipe, Roxb., Ettr. For.; *Pipe-stapple* synon.

STARGLINT, s. A shot star, Perth.

Jupiter complacent louts

From its sphere; the *starglint* shoots.

Donald and Flora, p. 188.

Q. the *glance* of a star. Y. GLENT, v.

* **STARK, adj.** Potent, intoxicating; as applied to liquors, S. "*Stark* mychty wynis, & small wynis." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Sw. *stark* is used in the same sense. *Starkt vin*, strong wine, wine of a good body. *Starka drycker*, strong liquors. *Starkt braenvin*, strong brandy; Wideg. Dan. *staerk* has the same acceptation: *staerkvijn*, *staerk drik*, sicera, vinum firmum; Baden. Belg. *sterke wyn*, strong wine. The term in Dan. is also given as synon. with *maegtig*, mighty. *Staerk eller maegtig*, strong, &c., Wolf.

Stark occurs in a singular connexion in the same record. "Calland hir commond *stark theif*, & say-and that scho smorit hir avin barne wmdir hir hipis, with diuerss wthir evill wordis." Aberd. Reg. V. 15. A. 1535. This seems equivalent to arrant; as in the E. phrase, "an arrant rogue;" or to Dan. *staerk*, as signifying great.

STARNIE, s. 1. A little star, S.

2. A very small quantity of any thing; as, "a *starnie* o' meal," "a *starnie* o' saut," S.B. It is not used of liquids.

STARN-LIGHT, STERN-LIGHT, s. 1. The light of the stars, S.

2. Metaph. used to denote the flash of light seen in darkness, when the eye receives a slight stroke, S.

Hence the phrase, "Put your finger in your ee, and ye'll see *stern-light*;" an absurd answer given to one who complains that it is dark.

STARR, s. *Carex caespitosa*, Linn.

"Turfy-pink-leav'd *Carex*. Anglis. *Starr*. Scotis. Perhaps a corruption of *sture*, signifying rough or harsh." Lightfoot, p. 560.

But Lightfoot had not observed, that in Sw. *starr* is the generic name for *Carex*, and is found in composition in the names of all the different species; as *Sif-starr*, *C. dioica*, *Lopp-starr*, *C. pulicaris*, *Myr-starr*, *C. uliginosa*, *Har-starr*, *C. leporina*, *Ragf-starr*, *C. vulpina*, *Tuf-starr*, *C. caespitosa*, &c. Flor. Suec. No. 833—855. *Starr* signifies a sedge.

Lightfoot has come pretty near the truth. For as Su.G. *starr* signifies rigid, Ihre supposes that the *Carex* is thus denominated, cum herba sit perquam rigida; in the same manner as barley is called *starr korn* from the roughness of the ears.

START, s. 1. An upright post mortised into the shafts of a cart, and into which the boards of the side are nailed, Lanarks.

2. In *pl.*, the pieces of wood which support the *aws* of a mill-wheel, Mearns.

Most probably allied to A.S. *staert*, *steort*, *stert*, cauda; whence, according to Lye, A.Bor. *start*, "a long handle of any thing."

* **START, s.** A moment; as, "Ye maunna bide a *start*," You must be back immediately. In a *start*, in a moment, S.

This was *Styrt* in O.E. "*Styrt* or lytell while. Momentum." Prompt. Parv. Mr. Todd has remarked that the v. *to Start* was anciently *Stert*. But *Styrt* was still more ancient. "*Stirtyn*. Salio. *Stirtyn* sodeynly in [on] an enemy or make a breyde or a saute on a man. Insilio. Irruo.—*Styrt* or *skyp*. Saltus." Ibid.

It is a very ingenious idea that is thrown out, both by Lye, vo. *Steort* cauda, and by Ihre, vo. *Stoert-a* praeceps ruere, that—the E. v. *to Start* might originate from A.S. *steort*, or Su.G. *stiert* cauda, because an animal that is startled moves or "turns his tail." The old v. *Styrt*, however, may be merely the third pers. indic. of A.S. *stir-an*, *styr-ian*, movere, agitare. This is *styreth*.

STARTY, adj. Apt to start, skittish; as, "a *starty* horse," S.B.

* **TO STARTLE, v. n.** 1. To run wildly about, as cows do in hot weather, S.; as, "I saw the foolish auld brute, wi' her tail o' her riggin, *startling* as fast as ony o' them."

It is to be remarked, that this sense of the word, which most probably is the primary one, either does not occur in the E. language, or is overlooked by lexicographers.

2. Transferred to persons, as denoting a mighty bustle, S.

"It will be a hot [het] day that will make you

startle, S. Prov.; spoken to settled, sober, grave people, who are not easily moved. Kelly, p. 214.

He expl. *Startle*, "Run as cattel does when sting'd by wasps." N., *ibid*.

Another Prov. is used, containing the same allusion; "An I were to *startle* as atten as ye cry *Bizz*, my tail wou'd never be aff my riggin," Loth. This refers to the practice of mischievous boys, who often cry *Bizz*, as imitating the sound of the wasp or gadfly, that they may set the cattle a running.

It had occurred to me, that as the motion of the tail is one great indication of the animal's confusion, the term might have some affinity to Teut. *steert cauda*. On looking into *Ihre*, vo. *Stoert-a* praeceps ruere, I find that he throws out the same idea, although he seems to give the preference to another. V. *START*, s.

STARTLE-O'-STOVIE, JOCK-AN-STARTLE-O'-STOVIE, terms used to denote the exhalations seen to rise from the ground, with an undulating motion, in a warm sunny day, Ettr. For.; synon. *Aifer* and *Summer-couts*.

STASHIE, s. Uproar, commotion, disturbance, a quarrel, Aberd., Banffs.

A literary friend has remarked the affinity between this and Gr. *stasis*, seditio.

Isl. *stad-r* refractorius, contumax; as a s. vis percutiendi; Isl. *staate* jactantia. Perhaps it has originated from O.Fr. *estase*, an extasy of passion.

STASSEL, STATHEL, s. 2. *The stathel of a stack.*] *Add*;

In Perth. this term properly denotes all the grain built in a stalk before it be taken in, i. e. narrowed towards the top.

STATE AND SESING. V. under *STAIT*.

TO STATUTE, v. a. To ordain. This v., unknown in E., is every where used in our legal deeds, S. *Statute*, part. pa., ordained.

"It is thocht that this artikle is warray necessar to be prouidit: and tharefor *statutis* and ordanis," &c. Acts Ja. V: 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

"It is *statute* and ordanit that euery erle, lord, baroune, lard, or vtheris cumand to the saidis wapinschawingis, geif the names of the personis that sall cum with thame thareto in bill to the schireff," &c. *Ibid*.

STAL-TREE, s. The stake, in a cow-house, to which an ox or cow is bound, i. e. the *stall-tree*, Mearns.

TO STAVE, v. n. To push, to drive, S.

"An it wadna be a gude turn tae drouk their lugs in a sowp o't, gif it war'na for misguiglin' the drap gude drink it the puir lads wad be blythe o', it ha'e been a' night *stavin'* at ane anither, and struislin' i' the dark." Saint Patrick, iii. 265.

Perhaps from Teut. *stave*, baculus.

STAVE, s. A push, a dash, S.

"Our bit curragh's no that rackle sin it got a *stave* on the Partan-rock." Saint Patrick, i. 220.

TO STAVEL, v. n. To stumble, Ettr. For.

This at first view might seem to be a dimin. from *stave*, v., to go about with an unstable and tottering motion, as this often produces stumbling. But I

would rather refer to Su.G. *stapl-a*, Germ. *steppet-n*, used precisely in the same sense with our term; titubare, cespitare. This *Ihre* views as a frequentative from A.S. *stap-an* [r. *staepp-an*] incedere.

A.Bor. "*stavelling*, wandering about in an unsteady or uncertain manner; as in the dark—stumbling." Gl. Brockett. Grose writes it *Steweling*. To *STAVER*, v. n. To saunter, S.

"As I didna like to come hame wi' my errant half dune, I *stavered* awa down by the muckle brig, to see gin I cudna catch a glimpse o' him as he passed on the tap o' the coach." St. Kathleen, iv. 142. **STAVERALL**, s. Expl. "a bad walking foolish person;" Gall. Enc.

TO STAUP, STAWP, v. n. 1. To take long aukward steps, Roxb.

2. To walk as a person does in darkness, when uncertain where he is going to place his footsteps, Ettr. For.

"I *staupit*, and gavit about quhille I grewe persitlye donnarit." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41.

STAUPIN', part. pr. 1. Stalking aukwardly, *ibid*.

2. Aukwardly tall, *ibid*.

"To *Staup*, to lift the feet high, and tread heavily in walking; North." Grose.

STAUP, s. 1. A long aukward step, Roxb.

2. A tall aukward person; as, "Haud aff me, ye muckle lang *staup*," *ibid*.

A.S. Teut. *stap*, gradus, passus. *Stap* is the vulgar pronunciation of *Step*.

STAUP, STAWP, s. A stave, Ettr. For.

"Gin I had the heffing o' them, I sude tak a *staup* out o' their bickers." Perils of Man, i. 55. V. *STAP, STEPPE*.

TO STAW, v. a. To surfeit, S.] *Add*;

To *stall* one, to give one a surfeit, I'm *stall'd*, I am surfeited, Northumb., Lincoln. "*Staud*, cloyed, saturated;" Gl. Brockett.

STAW, pret. v. Stole, Ayrs.] *Add*;

"Notheless he sall mak restitution of the gudis, or of als mekill, to thame quhom fra he reft or *stam* the samin." Balfour's Pract. p. 546.

It seems merely corr. from *stall* the old pret. of *steal*, *stele*; formed from the common mode of pronunciation in S., which converts *ll* into *n*.

STAWN, s. A stall in a market, Dumfr., S.O.

To furnish weapons for the fray,

Craems, tents, and *stawns* were swept away.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 75. V. *STAND*, s.

STEAD, STEADING, s. 2. A farm-house and offices, S.

"And then what wad a' the country about do for want o' auld Edie Ochiltree, that brings news and country cracks frae ae *farm-stead* to another?" Antiquary, i. 263.

* **STEAD**, s. To *Mak Stead*, to be of use, S.B.

It seems equivalent to the E. phrase, to *stand* in *stead*.

STEADABLE, adj. Of any avail.] *Add*;

"Neither was he *steadable* to the faithful that heard him by his viue voice onely in his life preaching, but also his workes yet teaches the posteritie." Ep. Dedic. (H. Charteris) to Rollock on Thessal.

TO STEAK, *v. a.* To shut, to close. **V STEIK**, *v.*, 2. **STEAK-RAID**, **STIKE-RAIDE**, *s.* A term used to denote that portion of the spoil, properly of live stock, taken in a predatory incursion, which was supposed to belong to any proprietor through whose lands the prey was driven, as an equivalent for the privilege of being allowed to pass through without impediment, *S.*

"Macintosh, (A. 1454), then residing in the island of Moy, sent to ask a *Stike Raide*, or *Stike Crieck*, i.e. a Road Collup; a custom among the Highlanders, that when a party drove any spoil of cattle through a Gentleman's land, they should give him part of the spoil." Shaw's Moray, p. 219.

"This kind sister of mine would persuade you,—that I take what the people of old used to call a *steak-raid*, that is 'a collop of the foray,' or in plainer words, a portion of the robber's booty, paid by him to the laird, or chief, through whose grounds he drove his prey." Waverley, i. 256.

Staoig is given as Gael. for a steak. But the word has undoubtedly been borrowed from *Su G. stek*, *Isl. steik*, *id.*; from *steik-ia* to roast. Perhaps *raide* signifies inroad, hostile expedition, *q.* the *steak* due on a *raid*. *Crieck* seems to be the same with Gael. *creach* plunder; thus *Stike Crieck* must signify, "a steak as a tithe of the plunder." This term I suspect is also originally Gothic. **V. CREACH.**

STEAL, *s.* 1. A theft, *Aberd.*

2. The thing stolen, *ibid.*

This is more fully expressed in *A.S. stael-thing*, *furtiva res*, *furtum*. *Su.G. stoeld*, *Isl. stuld-r*, *Dan. stiel*, a robbery, a theft.

STEAL, *s.* "Steals, the shafts of a barrow, as if *stays*;" *Gl. Surv. Moray*.

The word is not, however, from *stay*, but the same with Belg. *steel* a helve, a handle; *Teut. steele*, *scapus*, *stipes*, *scapulus*, *manubrium*; *Kilian*.

STEAL-WADS or **STEAL-BONNETS**, a game consisting of two parties, equal in number or in strength, who lay down as many hats or bonnets at one end of a field as have been deposited at the other. They, who can *steal* or reave most to their side till the whole are carried off, gain the game; *Teviotdale*.

This is the same with *Wadds*. **V. WAD.**

TO STECH, **STEGH** (*gutt.*), *v. a.* 1. To cram.] *Add*;

Come see, ye hash, how sair I sweat

To stegh your guts, ye sot.

Watty and Madge, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 199.

TO STECH, **STEGH** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* 1. To puff, to be out of wind, to blow hard, as when one goes up hill, *Roxb.*; *Pech* *synon.*

2. "To groan when overcharged with food;" *Gl. Surv. Ayr.* p. 693.

Shall we view this as an oblique use of *Teut. stegh-en*, *steegh-en*, *A.S. stig-an*, to ascend, because panting is produced by climbing? or rather as allied to *Teut. stick-en* strangulare, suffocare? *Q. Teut. steygh-en* signifies stagnare.

STECHIE (*gutt.*), *adj.* 1. Stiff in the joints; a term including the idea not of stiffness only, but also of laziness, *Fife*.

Teut. steegh, *pertinax*, *obstinatus*.

2. It is also descriptive of one who does nothing but *stegh* or cram his belly, *ibid.*

TO STED, *v. a.* 2. To establish.] *Add*;

3. To furnish, to supply. "Everik man to sted his own carraigis;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

STEDE, **STEID**, *s.* 1. Place.] *Add*—used in a literal sense.

—"Then aucht the Clerk to title the court, mak- and mentioun of the day, yeir and *steid*, quhan and quhair the Court is haldin." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 28.

Stead is used in this sense by *Spenser*.

TO STEDDY, *v. a.* To make steady, to preserve from moving, *S.*

This *v.* was anciently used in *E.* "I stedye, B sattell or set faste a thing;" *Palsgr. B. iii. F.* 373, *a.*

TO STEEK, *v. n.* To push, to butt, as a cow with its horns, *Teviotd.*; *synon Pounce*.

Teut. stek-en *pungere*, *lancinare*.

STEEK, *s.* A stitch. **V. STEIK.**

STEEL, *s.* 1. A wooded cleugh or precipice; but applied to one of greater extent than *Sluin*, *Roxb.*

2. The lower part of a ridge projecting from a hill, where the ground declines on each side, *Eiddesdale*. It is generally understood as including the idea of the remains of old *shealings*.

Isl. steyl-ur, *Dan. steile*, *via. praeupta*; *Isl. stail* also signifies, *praeuptum quid*, and *stalberg* *praeipitium rupis*. *Teut. steyle plaelse*, *praeipitium*. But as this word is radically the same with *STELL*, *adj.* I shall subjoin some other kindred words under that term.

STEEL, *s.* The handle of any thing; as, of a hand-barrow, &c. *Roxb. Stele*, *E. V. STEAL*.

STEEL, **FINGER-STEEL**, *s.* A covering for a cut or sore finger, *Roxb.*, *Ang. V. THUM-STEIL*.

STEEL, *s.* Stool, *Aberd.* To won the steel, to be entitled to the stool of repentance, *ibid.*

—No to parsons be a tell-tale,

Upon chaps that's won the steel

Tarras's Poems, p. 58.

STEELBOW GOODS, *s.*] *Add*;

I find, however, that this custom is referred to by *Schilter*, *Gloss. vo. Stal*, *chalybs*. *Stahlize* *brievies*, he says, are denominated from the matter which they respect, such as *stahlize viche*, or otherwise *Eisern vich*, [literally *steel or iron cattle*, *S. fa or fee*]. Such a brief, he adds, "is a convention or bargain, by which he who receives a thing from another is bound to restore it, although it has perished by violent means." He cites a variety of writers on jurisprudence; but, in his usual manner, is indefinite and obscure.

Wachter is more distinct, and throws considerable light on the subject, by what he advances on the *Germ. term Eisern*, *ferreus*. From him we learn that this word, in a forensic sense, means *invidable*. An *eisern brief*, he says, signifies "letters of proration, which give security to a debtor, that he shall not be incarcerated for five years, or be compelled to payment by his creditors. *Eisern vich*,—animals substituted in place of those that have died, if a te-

nant changes his place of residence. The reason of the phraseology is, that the animals, belonging to farms, are viewed as *immortal*, and die to the tenant, not to the proprietor who placed them there.—All from the nature of *iron*, which, while by its hardness it resists the touch and corruption, is a symbol of things *inviolable* and *immortal*. Hence the same figure was used by the Latins, *Ferreæ jura*, i. e. perpetual and inviolable rights; Virgil, *Georg.* ii. 501." Thus, the metaphorical phrase would literally signify, "unperishable goods."

One mode of contract, to be found in the *Code Napoleon*, seems to resemble the *Steelbow*. "What is called the *Cheptel de Fer*, or *Cheptel of Iron*, is that by which the proprietor of a farm lets it on condition that, at the expiration of the lease, the farmer shall leave cattle of an equal value to those which he has received." Pinkerton's *Recollections of Paris*, ii. 222-3.

The Fr. term *cheptel* is from L.B. *capitale*, denoting a stock of *cattle*; for the word *cattle* is traced to this. V. Du Cange. This seems to be an ancient custom, perhaps introduced into France by the Normans. The term *fer* might seem a translation of the first syllable in *steel-bow*. I mention this fact, as it may be a clue to some other writer, more conversant with law, for discovering, by analogy, the origin of the designation. No light can be borrowed from Du Cange.

From the termination, it is most probable that the word has been imported from Denmark, through the Shetland or Orkney islands; for we find a word of similar formation, though different in signification, still used in Denmark. This is *sterboe* (Wolff), or rather *stervboe*, as given by Baden; rendered by the former, "the estate after a dead man," by the latter, *haereditas*, *bona relictæ*. It is evidently from *sterv-e* to die, and *boe* the same with Su.G. *bo*, *supellex*, Isl. *bu*, *res familiaris*, *pecora*, &c. Thus *stacl-bu* may be viewed as strictly analogous to Germ. *stakline vieh*.

The same law had extended to Denmark, and even to Iceland. For Haldorson renders Isl. *kugilldi*, *pecudes ferreae*, and also by Dan. *iernfae*, i. e. iron cattle. STEELRIFE, *adj.*

"If I likit to take counsel of that which exists only in my own mind, is the rackle hand o' *steelrife* power to make a handle o' that to grind the very hearts of the just and the good?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 211.

A.S. *stacl-an furari*, and *ryfe abundans*, or perhaps *reaf spolia*.

STEEN, *s.* A spring, Aberd.; *Stend*, S.

Wi' *steens* fu lang, up-stairs they sprang.

D. Anderson's *Poems*, p. 123.

STEEPIL, *s.* The staple or bolt of a hinge; Ettr. For.

To STEER, STIR, *v. a.* 1. To touch, to meddle with, S.] *Add*;

"Angus Macdonald, returning out of Ireland did not *stir* the pledges [hostages], who were innocent of what was done to his lands in his absence." Conflicts of the Clans, p. 35.

This, it appears, was the O.E. pronunciation. "I *steere*, I remoue a thyng.—No man *steere* nothyng here tyll I come ngayne." *Palsgr.* B. iii. F. 373, b.

2. To give ground a slight ploughing, S.] *Add*;
But yet I ken my master dear
Will miss me warst ava!
The turnip land it's a' to *steer*,
An' monnie he's to saw.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 61, 62.—*Add*, as sense

4. To *steir up*, to excite, to stimulate.

—"To give ordour to the seuerall ministeris within the presbittries to *steir up* the peopill of thair particular parosches—to extend thair liberalitie thairto. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 579.

STEER, *s.* Disturbance, commotion, S. *Stir*, E.

—That may help perhaps to quench the ire,
That glows 'mang the Sevilians, like a fire;
For up they'll be upon a wond'rous *steer*;
And guede's the hap we hae your honour here.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 110. V. STERE.

STEERY, STEERIE, *s.* 1. Disturbance, bustle, tumult; a diminutive from *Steer*, South of S.

But when the bedding came at e'en,
Wow, but the house was in a *steery*,
The bride was frighted sair for fear,
That I wad take awa' her deary.

Herd's *Coll.* ii. 217.

"Indeed, brother, amang a' the *steery*, Mary wadna be guided by me—she set away to the Halket-craig-head—I wonder ye didna see her." *Antiquary*, i. 188.

"*Steery*, quandary;" Gl. *Antiq.*

2. A tumultuous assembly, Roxb.

3. A mixture, *ibid.* V. STEER, and STERE.

STEERIE-FYKE, *s.* Bustle, commotion; including the idea of confusion, Fife, Perth. V. FYKE.

STEERING-FUR, *s.* A slight ploughing, S.

"In the spring give a *steering-fur* as it is called; then the seed-fur; then sow barley or bear, with grass-seeds." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 83.

Denominated from its effect in exciting the principle of vegetation.

STEER-FIN, *s.* A pin connecting the handle of the plough, a little behind the place where it is mortised into the beam, with the convexity of the curve where the wooden work of the plough begins to descend perpendicularly towards the part on which the share is fixed, Orkn.

STEER-TREE, *s.* The *stilt* or handle of a plough into which the beam is inserted. It *steers* or regulates the plough in its motion, Lanarks.

STEETH, *s.* The bottom, the foundation, Orkn. Isl. *styttla fulcrum*, *pedamen*, Su.G. *stod* id. It seems nearly allied to STYTHE, q. v.

STEEVE, STIEVE, STIVE, *adj.* 1. Firm, stiff; as, A *steve grup*, a firm hold. *Had stieve*, hold firmly, S.

2. Applied to trade; a *steve bargain*, S.

3. Firm, compacted, &c. as in Dict.] *Add*;
Steeve signifies stout, strong, Shetl.

4. Steady, strict in adherence to principle; applied to the mind, S. "He's a *steve* ane that."

5. Trusty; as, a *steve friend*, S.

It seems to be in this sense of trusty, that *stieve* occurs in an imitation of Horace, in the translation of Lat. *acer*.

A fiery etter-cap, a fractious chiel;
As hot as ginger, and as stieve as steel.

Robertson of Struan's Poems.

Dan. *stiv*, stiff, hard, not flexible; *stiv-e*, Teut. *stys-en*, firmare.

To STEEVE, STEIVE, *v. a.* To stuff or cram, Loth.

It is used in the proverbial phrase, "Steeving hads out storming;" addressed to those who are about to expose themselves to bad weather, as an excitement to them to eat and drink freely.

"I am even like a sojourner with his knapsack on his back. It may be I come to a good house long syne, and I stieved the knapsack well: now I am going through a long muir where there is nothing to be gotten, and I tak down the knapsack, and I tak a 20 years old experience,—and I will sit down and take a meal of meat of it." M. Bruce's Soul Confirmation, p. 20.

I hesitate whether to view this as an oblique sense of *Stieve*, *Sleeve*, *q.* to stiffen by cramming, to make stiff by repletion; or as connected with Goth. *staeff-a*, (mentioned by Seren. *vo. Stuff*, E.) constipare.

STEG, *s.* A gander, the male goose, Gall.

Ye come, led by your chosen king,

Some champion steg wha heads your string.

Gall. Enc. p. 440.

It has been observed, *vo. Staig*, that Isl. *stegge* signifies the male of birds, as of geese and ducks. *Volucrum mas*, utpote *anatum et anserum*; G. Andr. Halldorson extends the use of the term to quadrupeds. *Vulpes mas*; item *mas plurium ferarum*. I observe no vestige of this term in A.S. or in any other dialect. To STEG, *v. n.* To stalk, Gall.

It is expl. by Mactaggart, "to walk like a Steg."

"When this laird [Cool] left the world, his ghaist was seen by many *stegging* about the estate like a thing in trouble, to the terror of the people about." *Gall. Enc. p. 311.*

To STEGH, *v. a.* To cram. V. STECH, *v.*

STEID, *s.* A place. V. STEDE.

To STEID, *v. a.* To provide, to supply. "Nor *steidis* thame self," used as to "bying of mair malt," &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. 16.*

This is nearly the same with the first sense of the E. *v. to Stead*, "to help, to advantage," &c. The *v.* has been derived from the *s.*, as denoting place. But *sted-en* is an O.Teut. *v.* signifying, *stabilire*, *confirmare*, *constituere*.

STEIDHALDER, *s.* "*Steidhalderis* to the justeis generalis of our souerane lord;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.*

Perhaps persons who acted as deputies for the Justices General; from *sted* place, and *hald* to hold. Teut. *stad-houder*, *legatus vicarius*; *vice et loco alterius substitutus*.

To STEIGH (gutt.), *v. n.* To groan or pant from violent exertion, Roxb.

This is merely a variety of *Stech*, *Stegh*, *q. v.* To the etymon there given we may add Isl. *stia*, labor molestus; whence *stian-a*, graviter laborare, *stiank-a*, sub molesto onere suspirare, anhelare; and *styn-ia*, ingemiscere, suspirare.

STEIGH, *s.* A stifled groan, as if from one in dis-

tress, or bearing a heavier load than he can well carry, Roxb.; synon. *Peigh*, S. *Pegh*.

To STEIGH (gutt.), *v. n.* To look big, Roxb.

Ye sour-mou'd fo'k, pang'd fu' o' prose,

—Nae doubt ye'll stiegh and cock your nose,

An say an' think,

That now ilk fool maun spew a dose

O' random clink.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 182.

Teut. *steygh-en*, *elevare*, in altum tollere.

To STEIK, *v. a.* 2. To stitch.] Hence,

STEIKIT, *part. pa.* Stitched.

"Item, twa doublettis of canves of silk, *steikit*, geitit, and buttonit with the self." *Inventories*, A. 1542, p. 92.

STEIKING-SILK, *s.* Sewing silk.

"2 lb wg^t of fyne *steiking-silk*, £12 : 16 : 0." *Chalmers's Mary*, i. 285, N.

Belg. *stikk-en* to stitch, Su.G. *stick-a* to sew.

To STEIK, *v. a.* To shut, to close, S.] *Add*; It is also written *steak*.

"Wo be vnto you Scribes and Pharisees hipocrites, for ye *steak* the kingdom of heauen before men." Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, A. iii. b.

This word occurs in a very emphatical proverb, "*Steik* the stable dore when the steid's stown," S.

This, which is incorrectly printed in the Scottish Proverbs, is thus explained; "Spoken when people shew that care and concern after the loss of a thing, which had been better laid out before." *Kelly*, p. 286.

Add to etymon;

Perhaps it deserves to be subjoined, that to some A.S. *stig-can* may seem to have a preferable claim, as it signifies to inclose, though apparently used in a very limited sense. *Swyn stigeon*, porcos in porcili vel suilli [porcorum stabulo] includere, "to house swine, or put them in the stie;" *Somner*. It seems formed from the *s. stige*, a sty for swine.

To STEIK THE GAB, to shut the mouth, to be silent, S.; a low phrase.

But yaltie billies, *steek* your gab,

An' fore we fidge let's hae the scab.

Tarras's Poems, p. 21.

To STEIK, STEEK, *v. n.* The verb is very commonly used in a neuter form, in the familiar expression of "a' thing that opens and *steeks*," i. e. every thing without exception, S.

Thus it is said to a person who is viewed as possessing much knowledge; "Aye, ye'll can tell me; ye ken a' that opens and *steeks*."

STEIK-AND-HIDE, *s.* The play of *Hide-and-seek*, in which one or more shut their eyes, while the rest hide themselves, *Aberd.*

To STEIK, *v. a.* To accommodate; used for *Staik*. "Bying of hydis, &c. mair nor *steikis* thame selfis;" *Aberd. Reg.*

STEIKIS, *s. pl.*

Sum gat thair handfull of thir half merk *steikis*,

Will haue na mair within ana yeir nor we.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 294.

This word has been handed down from the A. Saxons. It is undoubtedly an improper application of *styc*, *stucg*, *stycn*, which denoted a small brass coin, in value about half a farthing. This is derived from

sticke, a fraction, a small part, as being their lowest denomination of money. Su.G. *stykke* pars, frustum; also *moneta minuta*; *rundstycke*, a penny. V. STRICK-AMSTAM.

STEILL MIRROUR, a looking-glass made of steel.

"Item, ane *steill mirroure* set in silver within ane graye caise of velvott." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 63.

This shews that metallic mirrors were used in Scotland so late as the reign of James V. Indeed, A. 1578, mention is made of "ane fair *steill glass*," as part of the royal furniture, also of "ane uther les [less or smaller], schawing mony faces in the visie." Ibid. p. 237.

The latter must undoubtedly have been a multiplying mirror.

To STEIR one's *Tail*, to bestir one's self, or, at any rate, to make advances towards exertion.

"He was assured, that the Quene had danced excessively till after midnycht, becaus that scho had receaved letters, that persecutioun was begun agane in France, and that her uncles wer beginning to *steir* their *tailles*, and to truble the hole realme of France." Knox's Hist. p. 308.

It is by this emphatical metaphor that our unbending reformer expresses his contempt for the faction of the Guises, and his detestation of their bloody courses. It is obviously borrowed from the feline genus; as the design of the tyger, cat, &c. before springing on its prey, is indicated by the wagging of its tail.

To STEIR the *Tyme*, to lay hold on the opportunity, q. to lose no time in fulfilling what one has in view.

"Inglishmen,—sieing this divisioun among the nobilitie of Scotland, they *steired* their *tyme*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 431.

Perhaps from *Steer*, *Steir*, to stir. But one sense of A.S. *stir-an* is *corripere*; q. "snatched" or "laid hold of the proper season."

STEKILL, s.] 2. The trigger of a masket; *Stichle*, Lanarks.

"If the shot went off, the presumption is, that the off-going of the shot might have been occasioned by the *stickle* [trigger] its being ruffled or touched by the pannel's shoulder, or some part of his cloaths; and so the shot not necessarily ascribable to the pannel's alledged designedly firing at the defunct." Maclaurin's Crim. Cases, p. 27.

To STELL, v. a. 1. To place.] Give, as sense 2. To STELL, or STILL, a cannon, to plant, to mount it.

"The batterie was laid to the castle, and [it was] blaidit partlie—with the cannonees that war *stelled* vpon the steiple headis." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 490.

3. To *stell a gun*, to point it, to take aim; Loth. STELL-SHOT, s. A shot taken by one who rests his gun on some object, for greater accuracy of aim, S. Insert, as sense

4. In colloquial discourse, it is used in a peculiar sense, as signifying to fix. *His een war stelled in his head*, His eyes were fixed, he did not move them; Loth.

5. To fix, to make firm or stable. "*Stell* your feet, fix your feet so as not to fall," (Gall. Enc.) or rather, not to be in danger of falling.

6. To put; used in a forensic sense. V. Dict. STELL, s. "A prop, a support. The *stell o' the stack*, the stick which props the stack;" Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *stell-en*, *suggerere*, *suppeditare*.

STELL, STILL, s. 2.] *Read*;—A shelter, or a small enclosure for sheep or cattle, S.

This inclosure is meant for sheep, especially during the nights of winter, generally of a circular form, smaller in size, but with higher walls than a fold, S.A. They now begin to cover them for greater warmth.

The term, however, does not always imply that the place thus denominated forms a complete inclosure; for it is sometimes applied to a sort of semi-circular belt of planting.

A *stell*, where the term does not respect a plantation, is always understood to be built of stone, whereas a fold is of turf. Sometimes the composite word, *sheller-stell*, is used; denoting either an inclosure of stone, or a small planting. A *sorting-stell* is one into which sheep are driven for being separated from each other. It is generally constructed so as to contain some interior divisions. Sicamb. *stelle*, locus tutus, Kilian.

STELL, s. A deep pool, in a river, where salmon lie, and nets for catching them are placed.

Ald stell, a place appropriated of old for salmon-fishing.

"Anent the fisching of the *ald stell* in the water of Tweide, clamyt be the abbot & conuent of Dunfermelyne, the lordis ordanis that knaulage be takin be ane inquisicioun of the best & wirthiest, that best knawis whethir the said abbot & convent suld, be resoune of thar ald charteris & infestmentis, haue the hale fisching of the *ald stell*, or bot a [i. e. one] dracht in the water callit the *ald stell*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 24.

"Lethem standing in feist in a part of the barony and abbacy of Kinloss with five *stell* salmon fishings in the river of Findhorn;—the said Sir James has much dammified and impaired his fishings, by building a new town near to the said *stells*, which are deep ponds, pools, and ditches in the river, where the salmon haunting are taken in nets spread beneath them." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 660. V. STELL-NET.

STELL, adj. Steep, Stirlings.

Dan. *steil*, steep, *en steil klippe*, a steep rock, *steilheid* steepness; A.S. *styll*, scansio, *styl-an* scandere, whence, says Lye, our *style*, scansile; Su.G. *stel* prae-ruptus; Alem. and Germ. *steil*, id.; Teut. *steyl*, prae-cept, *steyl-en*, erigere, elevare. Both Wachter and Ibre think that the original form of the word must have been *stegel*, as A.S. *sticol* also signifies steep. *Stigel* in like manner denotes a stile, from *stig-an* to ascend. But the other form being of such general use, it is probable that the terms might be radically different. V. STEEL, a wooded cleugh.

To STELL, v. a. To distil.

"As it apperis the victuall salbe skant this present yeir; and vnderstanding that thair is ane greit

quantitie of malt consumit in the haill partis of this realme be making of aquauitie, quhilk is ane greit occasioun of the derth within the samin ;—That na maner of persone within burghes or lande, nor vtheris quhatsumeuir, mak, brew, nor *stell* ony aquauitie fra the first day of December approcheand quhill the first day of October," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 174.

STELL, *s.* A still, *S.*

STELLAR, *s.* A distiller.

"That na maner of persone [as above]—vndir the pane of confiscatioun of the said aquauitie, and breking of the haill lowmes of the makaris, brewaris and *stellaris* thairrof." Ibid.

To *Still* is used as an *E. v.* by abbreviation from *Distil*.

STELLAGE, *s.* Apparently, the ground on which a fair or market is held.

"The two merk lands of Cloan & Corneat, comprehending the *Stellage*, & Croft of land with the yard & pertinents lying near the Church of Penningham; and all and whole another *Stellage*, & another piece of ground," &c. Earl of Galloway's Title Deeds.

From L.B. *stallag-ium*, the money paid for a *stall*, used in an oblique sense. *Stallage*, in the *E. law*, denotes either the right of erecting stalls in fairs, or the price paid for it.

STELLIONATE, *s.* A forensic term applied to crimes, in regard to which there is no special statute, or definition in our common law, but as including the general idea of fraud.

"*Stellionate*, from *stellio*, a serpent of the most crafty kind, Plin. Hist. Nat. L. 30. c. 10, is a term used in the Roman law, to denote all such crimes, where fraud or craft is an ingredient, as have no special name to distinguish them by. It is chiefly applied, both by the Roman law and that of Scotland, to conveyances of the same right granted by the proprietor to different disponees." Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. 4, sec. 79.

"There is not a beast again," says Pliny, "more spitefull to mankind, and envious of our commoditie, insomuch as the word *Stellio* is growne to be a reproachfull terme among us." Holland has this marginal note; "*Stellionatus crime*, as much as couenage, or conycatching."

STELLS, *s. pl.* The indentations made in ice for keeping the feet steady in *curling*, Dumfr.; synon. *Hacks*.

Teut. *stelle*, situs; locus tutus.

STEM, *s.* The name given in Caithn. to a sort of inclosure made with stones on the side of a river, into which salmon are driven.

"So they bring down the net softly and warily to the mouth of an enclosure, which they call a *Stem*, into which the fishes are driven, where the fishers, standing with this larger net, others take a lesser net, and going therewith into the *Stem*, catch the fishes so enclosed, that scarce one can escape; for up the water they cannot run, because of the larger net, and neither down can they go, because of the *Stem*, or stones laid together in form of a wall." Brand's Orkn. p. 151.

This is evidently a word of Northern origin. As Su.G. Isl. *staemma* signifies, in general, to stop the motion of any thing in a fluid state, it has been originally used in regard to water. Thus it is applied to the obstruction of the water of a mill. *Nu staemis vt the quarn*; Si obstruatur aquae molendini, Leg. Sueth. ap. Ihre.

Isl. *staemma vatn*, to stop the course of water by works for the use of mills and fishponds. Hence, says Verelius, *staemma*, piscina, a fishpond. He expl. it by Sw. *fiskdam* as its synonyme. Ihre defines *staemma* so as apparently to answer exactly to Brand's account of a *stem*. *Aquae opposita moles ad struenda opera piscatoria*. He views the *v.* as formed from the anc. Goth. *daemma* to dam; observing that the moderns here, as in many other instances, have substituted *st* for *d* used by our ancestors.

STEMING, STEMING, *s.* The cloth now called tamine or taminy.

"Item ane pair [of hois] of quhite *steming* cuttitt out on quhite taffatus." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

"Item ane dule gowne of furring and the body of *steming*.—Item ane cloik of blak *steming* garnisitt on the foirbreist with jennettis, and the bord of the same and nathing in the rest." Ibid. A. 1561, p. 130-31.

Fr. *estamine*, Teut. *stamijne*, Ital. *stamagna*, L.B. *staminea*, id.

Perhaps the cloth, which now bears this name, was originally of goat's hair. For Kilian expl. *stamijne* cilicium: and as O.Fr. *estain* is synon. with *estaim*, Cotgr. gives the phrase, *Bouc d'estain* as denoting "the great-bearded, and long-horned wild goat, Ibex." Worsted, however, must have been early substituted. For Du Cange gives a variety of authorities for the term in this sense. Even so early as the sixth century, in the life of Odilo, we find the expression, *Lanea veste, quam vulgo staminiam vocant*, &c. In Dict. Trev., mention is made of silk tamine. It seems to have received its name from O.Fr. *estaim*, Mod.Fr. *etain*, which Cotgr. defines, "fine woollen (or linnen) yarne, thread, or woofe." Both this word, and *estamine*, the Fr. term for our *temming*, are deduced from Lat. *stamen*, flax prepared for spinning; thread; also cloth in the loom. L.B. *staminum*, expl. by Du Cange as the same with Fr. *estamine*, whence *E. taminy*, *S. temming*.

STEMPLE, *s.* A plug; a term used by the miners in Leadhills, which seems merely a corr. of *Stapple*, id., q. v.

To STENCH, *v. a.* 1. A term used with respect to a dog that is called off from pursuing cattle or sheep, Dumfr.

This is merely *E. Stanch* used in a peculiar sense, nearly allied to its general one, as signifying to stop. The immediate origin is Fr. *estancher*, id. This seems to have been formed from Ital. *stagn-are*, id. Stiernhelm refers to old Goth. *stagn-a* cohibere, as the radical term.

2. To satisfy with food, Upp. Clydes. The *E. v.* is sometimes written *Stench*. This is obviously the same *v.*, used as signifying that the craving of the stomach is stopped.

STENCHEL, STANCHEL, *s.* An iron bar for

a window, Ettr. For., Loth.; the same with *Stenchen*.

"*Stanchels, stanchions*, iron bars for securing a window;" Gl. Antiq.

STEND, s. 1. A leap, a spring, S.] *Add*;

It is sometimes written *Sten*, as it is generally pronounced.

Ane takes a *sten* across the foggy fur,
Wi' rackless force.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 25.

STENDERIS, s. pl. Standards.

"Four *stenderis* of fadderis for the toppis of beddis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 238.

STENLOCH, STENLOCK, s. An overgrown seath or coal-fish, Dunbartons., West Isl.

"They [the inhabitants of Islay] catch a number of *stenlock*, commonly called *picklich mör*, i. e. great sathie [r. seath] fish, off the point of the Rims of Islay, where the stream is very violent; and they frequently run over with cargoes of them to the opposite coast of Ireland, and sell them under the name of wild salmon, *braddan fiaich*." Agr. Surv. of the Hebrid. p. 631.

STENNERS, s. pl. Gravel or small stones on the margin of a river, Ayrs., Clydes. V. STANNERS.

To **STENNIS, v. a.** To sprain, East Loth.

STENNIS, s. A sprain, E. and M. Loth.

Most probably from A.S. *stun-ian*, impingere, alidere, obtundere, whence E. to *Stun*; as primarily denoting the shock produced by striking against a stone or other hard substance. Isl. *stinn-r*, however, signifies stiff, non facile flexilis; and *stinn-az* obdurecate; G. Andr., Halderson. It seems exactly synonymous with the term used in the north of S. to *Stungle*, signifying to sprain slightly.

STENNYNG, STENING, s. A species of fine woollen cloth anciently worn in Scotland.

"28th August 1561, the Provost, Baillies, and Councillors,—ordanis Louke Wilson. Thesaurer to deliver to every one of the twelve servands,—als mickle blak *stennyng*, as will be every one of thame one pair of hoise, and every one of thame a black bonet again the tyme of the Triumphe." Regist. Coun. Edin. Keith's Hist. p. 189.

This is perhaps only a variety of *Steming*, q. v. We find not only O.Fr. *estain*, but *estain* used for fine woollen cloth; Cotgr., Roquefort; and L.B. *stanum*, which Du Cange expl. by Fr. *estamine*.

STENT, adj. Stretched out to the utmost, fully extended, S.

Ned Shuter, wi' his crabtree kent,

Fell'd down for Leezy drew,

Until her apron was sac *stent*,

The strings in targets flew.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 120.

To **STENT, v. a.** To assess, S.] *Add*;

"Then they began to *stent* the King's lieges within the shire of Angus. Southesk asked by what authority they were thus *stenting* the King's lieges?" Spalding's Troubles, i. 105.

STENT, s. 2. A taxation, S.] *Add*;

The term had been used in the same sense in O.E.

"*Stente. Taxacio. Stentyd. Taxatus.*" Prompt. Parv. **STENTOUR, s.** The same with *Stentmaster*.

—"It was answered that this convention had no power nor auctoritie to mak ony suche imposition, nor to nominat *stentouris* to that effect; and that it was aganis his Majesties command—to raise ony taxation, bot onlie to vrge a voluntair contribution." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 590.

STEP-BAIRN, s. A step-child, S.

"My father's making a *step-bairn* o' me, mother, and has gi'en Charlie a' the outcome frae the till." The Entail, i. 240.

STER, a termination of many names of places in Caithness.] *Add*;

It is also common in Shetland.

Dr. Edmonston has given an etymon different from both those formerly mentioned.

"Many names of places—terminate in *seter*, which implies a dwelling or place of resort; thus *Brinna-seter*,—corrupted from *Brindaseter*, the dwelling of Brinda. A considerable number end in *ster* and *bister*, as *Swaraster*, *Muraster*, *Symbister*, *Fladabister*, *Kirkabister*. It is probable, however, that the names at present supposed to end in *ster*, are abbreviations from *seter*. It is true, that many of the places which at present retain the termination of *seter*, are such as are situated near commons, and may therefore be supposed to have been more recently cultivated; while most of the places, whose names end in *ster* are on the sea-coast, and exhibit marks of a more ancient origin. Both, however, imply settlement or dwelling-places." Zetland Isl. i. 137.

"In the ancient Shetland language, the green pasture attached to a dwelling was named a *Setter* or *Seater*." Hibbard's Shetl. Isl. p. 427, N.

As to the hypothesis, that *ster* may be a contr. of *seter*, besides the difficulty mentioned by Dr. Edmonston himself, that the local situation of the places is different, another arises from the improbability of the name being abbreviated, by the same people, in one place, and fully retained in another. This is certainly against the analogy of language.

STERLING, STRUELING, s. A term used to denote English money.] *Add*;

The same idea, of the origin of this denomination, seems to have been entertained by our worthy senators; as appears from the language of an Act of Parliament in the reign of Ja. VI.

—"The burrow ruidis, and priuilegis of the maist part of the burrowis of this realme, ar sett of auld for the burrow males contentit in their infestmentis to be payit in *Struiling* money," &c. A. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 561.

The very name *Sterlins* seems to have been given to these people, by our ancestors. There appears to be reason, at least, for this inference, from the use of this term by Sir Thomas Urquhart, in rendering *Estrélins*, used by Rabelais, b. i. c. 33.

"Then they set fiercely together upon Lubeck, Norway, Swedeland, Rie, Denmark, Gitland, the *Sterlins*, even unto the Frozens sea." Transl. b. i. p. 152.

STERMAN-FEE, s. The wages of a steersman. "To pay vij sh. of *stermanfee*," Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

STERN, *s.* A star.] *Add*;

STERN O' THE EE, the pupil of the eye, Ettr. For.

This is a Teut. idiom. *Sterre der ooghe*, pupilla, acies oculi. It certainly conveys a more natural idea than Su.G. *oegenelen*, id.—quasi diceret lapillum oculi, the small stone of the eye. Ihre conjectures with great probability that the Su.G. term was formerly *oegnasken*, quasi lucidum oculi. This would exactly correspond with another Scottish designation of this most delicate and useful part of our frame, the *Shoen o' the Ee*, S.B., q. v.

To **STERT**, *v. n.* To start, S.B. This is one of the old forms of the E. v. *Stert*, pret. started.

Fra this was sayd, from the hie sete he *stert*.—

Doug. Virg. 262. 10.

STERT, *s.* A leap, a spring.

—In the gap

With haisty *stert* amyd the fyre he lap.

Ibid. 250. 11. V. **START**, *s.*

STERTLIN, *adj.* 1. A term primarily used to denote the restlessness of cattle, in consequence of the bite of the *cleg* or gad-fly, or of their even hearing the sound of its approach, as they immediately run for shelter. "Ma kye are aw *stertlin* the day, that I canna keep them i' the park;" Roxb.

2. It is transferred to females, who although somewhat antiquated, have not lost hopes of the connubial state; as, "She has na gien owre her *stertlin* fits yet, the great gowk she is!" *Ibid.*

STERTLIN, *s.* 1. Applied as in sense 1. of the *adj.*, to cattle, *ibid.*

2. To females. "She may gie owre her *stertlin*; for she'll die the death of Jinkam's [Jenkin's] hen," *ibid.*

STEVEL, *adj.* Firm, substantial, not flummery; as, "stevel brose;" Perth.

To **STEVEL**, *v. n.* To stagger into a place into which one ought not to go; to walk as one who at every step is on the point of stumbling, Roxb. Loth. V. **STAIVE**.

"At the launge, I *stevellit* backe, and lowten downe, set mai nebb to ane gell in the dor." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, ii. 41. V. **STAIVE**.

STEUIN, *s.* The stem or prow of a ship.] *Add*;
"Prora, the *steyen* of the ship, or the fore-castle." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 22.

STEW, **STEW**, **STUE**, *s.* 3. Dust, S.B.] *Add*;

"*Stue*, dust raised and making an offensive smell in an apartment; the dust drifted by the wind on the highway;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The first branch of this definition more properly belongs to sense 1.

Whan drift out owre the hillocks blew,

Or roads wis dank, wi' blinnin *stew*,—

I—spankit aff. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 38.

After Germ. *staub*, and Dan. *støv*, in etymon, *Add*;

4. Used, like *Stour*, to denote spray, Aberd.

5. Also, like its synon., applied to battle, fight, *ib.*

To **STEW**, **STEW** on, *v. n.* To rain slightly, to drizzle, Aberd.

This *v.* seems to have been formed from *Stew*, q. v.

as formerly signifying vapour; q. a rain so thin that it resembles a vapour.

STEWART, **STEWART**, *s.* 1. "In the strict sense, —a magistrate appointed by the king over special lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction with that of a regality;" Ersk.

"Quharsoeuer he happynis to be takyn, that schirref, *stewart*, or balye of the regalite sal sende him to the schirref of the next schirrefdome or his balyeis," &c. Acts Ja. I. A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 21.

2. The deputy of a lord of regality.

"And gif he happynis to fle in the regalite oute of the rialte, the schirref sal certify the lorde of the regalite, or his *stewart* or balye, the quhill sal persue the trespassour in lik maner as the schirref sal as is beforasaid." Acts Ja. I. A. 1432, Ed. 1814, p. 21.

"The lord of regality might appoint deputies, called *stewards*, or bailies, not only during pleasure or for life, but heritable, who had, by that deputation, all the profits incident to the jurisdiction made over in *perpetuum* to themselves and their heirs." Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 4, § 7.

3. *Steward of Scotland*, a chief officer of the crown.

"We may here take occasion, from the identity of the name, to add a few words concerning the office of *Steward of Scotland*. This officer was in ancient times of the highest dignity and trust; for he had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household; and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in the day of battle. Some antiquaries affirm, that he had the hereditary guardianship of the kingdom in the sovereign's absence; for which reason he was called *steward*, or *stedeward* from *ward* guardianship, and *sted* vice, or place. From this the royal house of Stuart took its surname; but the office was sunk on their advancement to the crown, and has never since been revived." Ersk. *ibid.* § 10.

This distinguished officer is by our writers generally denominated "high *stewart*," or "*steward*." V. Crawford's *Hist. Fam. of Stewart*, p. 4, 6, 9. Pinkerton's *Hist.* i. 5.

M. Casaubon deduces the term from A.S. *stow* locus, and *ward* custos, a locorum custodia. But A.S. *steward* signifies dispensator, economus; Isl. *steward* from *stia* opus, and *vardur* custos, q. praefectus operis, **STEWARTIE**, *s.* 1. A jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same with that of a *Regality*, S.

"For the future, no sheriffship or *stewartry* (i. e. no high sheriffship or high *stewartry*) is to be granted, either heritably, or for life, or for any term exceeding one year." Ersk. Inst. B. i. T. 4, § 11.

2. The territory over which this jurisdiction extends, S.

"Where lands were expressly erected by the king into a *stewartry*, the jurisdiction annexed to them must, without doubt, have been equal to a regality, whatever the former jurisdiction had been. Most *stewartries* consisted of small parcels of land, which were only parts of a county, as Strathern, Menteith, &c.; but the *stewartry* of Kirkcudbright, and that of Orkney and Zetland, make counties by themselves, and therefore send each of them a representative to Parliament." Ersk. *ibid.* § 10.

STEWLE, s. The foundation of a rick or hay-stack, Etr. For.; from A.S. *stol*, Alem. *stul*, Teut. *stool*, sedes; or softened from A.S. *stathol*, fundamentum, basis.

STY, s. Expl. place.] *Add*;
O.E. "Sty, by path. Orbita. Senitta. Callis." Prompt. Parv.

STIBBLART, adj. Well-grown, plump, Aberd.
A *stibblart* gutt' w' phiz o' yellow,
In youth's seppy bod.

Christina's Bawling, Ed. 1805.

Perhaps q. fattened on the *stubble*.

I kent him just a *stibblart* lown

Without a shoe. *Shirreff's Poems*, p. 239.

STIBBLER, s.] *Inarra*, as sense

1. A horse turned out, after the harvest is gathered in, to feed on the grass and herbs growing among the *stubble*, S. V. illustration in Dict.

2. One on the harvest-field, who goes from one ridge to another, cutting and gathering the handfuls that are left by those who, in their reaping, go

ad for, wi' your French gib-
a dog sick? Listen, ye stickit
or ye sall rue it whiles there's
ex." Guy Mannering, iii. 127.
sense 2. has been viewed as
a use of the term. If so, it
to probationers, because of
mce; as having no fixed sta-
e place to another, to supply

where there is necessity.

STIBBLERT, s. A young fellow, a stripling, Aberd.

—My breath begins to fail;—

I was a *stibblert* at the flail

Afore Culledon.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 13. V. **STIBBLART.**

STIBBLIX, adj. Covered with stubble, S.

—O'er the *stibblix* plain the nibbling rooks

In numbers spread, a sable multitude.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 130.

To STIBBLEWIN, v. a. Applied to a ridge of corn cut down before another, the one cut down being between that other and the standing corn, Roxb.

Perhaps, q. to win, or dry, on the *stubble*. V. **STIBBLE.**

To STICHLIE (gutt.), v. n. Torustle, &c.] *Add*;

—It hers dose,

Row't in the arms o' saft repose,

While, *stichlin*, whistles through their nose

The eldritch snore.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 166.

This *v.*, in the part. pr., is expl. by Picken in a sense with which I am not acquainted. It may, however, be a local signification. "*Stichlin*," emitting a sound like that of snoring;" Gl. This must refer to the sound caused by the motion of the snout in the nostrils.

STICHLIES, s. pl. The hot embers of the fuel of a kiln, whether of peat or wood, Mearns.

STICHLIE, adj. Filled with fibres. "A *stichlie* peat," a peat having large vegetable roots interspersed through it, Mearns.

The same with *Sticklie*, q. v.

To STICK, v. a. To bungle, to botch, S.] *Add*;
2. Not to be able to go on with; as, "Puir lad, the first time he tried to preach, he *stickit* his sermon," S.

"A speech is *stickit* when the speaker is unable to proceed;" Gall. Enc.

STICKIT, part. pa. Denoting the relinquishment of any line of life from want of means, of bodily or mental ability to go on with it, or in consequence of any other impediment, as one perhaps affecting character, S.

Dominie Sampson is called "a *stickit* stibbler," because he gave up the work of a Probationer, after having received license. V. **STIBBLER.**

I have heard it asserted, that, in the French translation of this work, the phrase *stickit stibbler* is rendered *pasteur assassiné*; as if the translator had understood *stickit* as here equivalent to E. *stabbed*. This, I dare say, has afforded many a hearty laugh at the expense of the French, in regard to their ability to explain the language of that nation which was once so closely allied to them. I was, however, determined not to take this assertion on trust; and find on examination, notwithstanding the many ridiculous blunders committed, this is not among them; not at least in the edition before me, which is that of 1822. There may have been an earlier edition (as this is seven years posterior to the publication of the work in Britain), or perhaps a different translation, in which some such error had a place. But here the passage stands thus; Avez-vous peur, *grand novice*? This indeed is far enough from giving the sense; besides that the question, *Avez-vous peur*, has nothing corresponding with it in the original.

To STICK, v. n. *Let that flee stick in the wa'*,
Give yourself no trouble about that business,
S. Prov.

"Ochon, that I should ever be concerned in aiding and abetting an escape frae justice! it will be a shame and disgrace to me and mine for ever." 'Hout tout, man, *let that flee stick in the wa'*," answered his kinsman, "when the dirt's dry it will rub out." Rob Roy, ii. 218.

Alluding, apparently, to a fly sticking in the fresh paint, or plaster, of a wall.

To STICK PEASE, to prop them by inserting *sticks* between the rows, S.

STICKAMSTAM, or STICKUMSTAM, s. An ideal denomination of money of the smallest kind. *Its no worth a stickumstam*; a phrase used in W. Loth. to denote any thing of no value. This term is supposed to signify half a penny Scots, or the twenty-fourth part of an English penny.

A.S. *sticca* signifies a part, a fraction, something broken off. Hence the adverb *to sticcum*, in frusta, frustatim, membratim; and also the term *sticca*, *styca*, used to denote a brass coin which was current among the A. Saxons. It was thus denominated, as

being the *smallest* money in use among them, for it is viewed as only equivalent to half a farthing. Thus, where *mite* occurs in our version, the term used in the A.S. is *stycas*, Mark 12. 42. *Tweegen stycas*, that is, *feorthung peninges*.

As Su.G. *stykke*, like A.S. *stica*, primarily signifies a part, a fragment, it is transferred to a small coin. The latter part of the S. word, as in many other instances, may be merely alliterative. It may, however, be allied to A.S. *stemne*, Su.G. *stamm*, *stum*, the trunk of a tree, which has a common origin with *stump*-a mutilare. Thus *stickum-stam* might signify a mutilated *stycas* or piece of money. This etymon might seem to receive confirmation from the observation made by the learned Hickes. In giving the reason of the name *stycas*, he says that "the pennies of the ancients were so cast or struck, that they could be easily split or broken into half-pennies, and these again into farthings." Epist. ad Shower. ap. Ihre, vo. *Stykke*, p. 815. But I do not see how this can apply to the *Skeattas* or pennies; for they were of thin silver. V. STEIRIA.

STICKE, *s.* A piece, as of cloth.

"*Sticker* of silk great and small peeces all mesourit with a Scottis elinwand." Inventories, A. 1561 p. 127. V. STEIR.

STICKIE-FINGERED, *adj.* Thievishly disposed; applied to one to whose fingers the property of others is apt to adhere, Roxb.; *Tarry-fingered* synon., also *Pickie-fingered*.

STICKIT, *part. pa.* Embroidered.

"Item ane covering of blew taffetie *stickit*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 140.

This article has a remarkable marginal note, which occurs more than once in this curious collection; "In 1567 wes tynt in the K. [King's] lodging." This refers to the shocking fate of Henry Darnley, in the house called *Kirk of Field*. V. STICKIT.

STICKLE, *s.* "Bustle;" Ayra. Gl. Surv. p. 693.

Perhaps from Teut. *stick-en* aggerare, cumulare; or softened from *stick-vol* refertus, turgidus. Isl. *stiak*, motus, tumultus; *stiak-a* deturbare.

STICKLE, *s.* The *cabirs* or spars placed from one side of a kiln to another, for supporting the hair-cloth, or straw, on which the grain is laid, are called *stickles*, S.B.

"An old man,—near Elgin—had been drying corn on one of the old fashioned kilns, in which *stickles* and hair cloth are used in place of brick or metal; and having gone upon these to turn the corn, while the fire was going, the *stickles* gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, where he was in an instant suffocated and burnt to death." Edin. Ev. Cour. Dec. 28, 1820.

Teut. *steghel*, *falcrum*; *stakel*, *stuckel*, *stickel*, *aculeus*, *stimulus*, from *stick-en* pangere, figere; or Isl. *stickill*, *tomus*, *truncus*.

STICKLY, *adj.* A term applied to soil which is intermixed with stems of trees, Banffs.

"The third is called a *stickly* moss, because it is all mixed with crops of trees, which, in old time, had grown in that ground, or have been accidentally carried into it." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 77.

Teut. *stickel* *aculeus*, *stimulus*; or Germ. *stick-en*, figere, because they *stick* or impede one's labour.

STICKS, *s. pl.* To *take off the Sticks*, to die; a phrase borrowed from a bird, when it drops down in its cage, Fife.

STICKS and STAVES, *Gang a to Sticks and Staves*, gone to wreck or ruin; a metaph. phrase, commonly used in relation to bankrupts, &c., and evidently borrowed from the state of a tub, or other wooden vessel, which, when the hoops lose their hold, falls to pieces, or is reduced to its original materials, separated from each other, S.

"I think the story was, that she had been crossed in love with some gentleman, and that she married a Highland drover, or tacksmen, I can't tell which, and they went all to *sticks and staves*." Inheritance, i. 95.

To **STY**, *v. n.* To climb.] *Add*:

This occurs in Palagr. "I *stye*, I ascende or I go vpwarde; Je monte. A farre, northern terme." B. iii. F. 374, b.

It also occurs in Wiclif's Wicket, in relation to our Saviour's a:

"And so we and very man t God and very i there till he cor

STYEN, *s.* A

"For a recip *styen*, its ordin such parts, wh follow." Law

"I know not

cerning E. *Sty*

hordeolum, given by Kilian as synon. with *weerooghte*, *exiguum tuberculum in palpebris*. The *Angus* term retains considerable resemblance of A.S. *stigend* expl. *hordeolus*, i.e. *apostema in extremitate palpebrarum*; Lye. He renders it by E. *stian*, as Young expl. *hordeolus* by *stain*; though neither of these terms is found in Johnson. The origin may be A.S. *stig-an*, *ascendere*; Teut. *stigh-en*, *elevare*; because it swells or rises on the eye-lid. Lat. *hordeolus* is defined, "a little swelling in the eye-lids like a barley-corn." It appears that it had received its Lat. denomination from its resemblance to a grain of (*hordeum*) barley.

In the South of S. it is reckoned to be a sovereign remedy for this disorder, to rub the part affected with the tail of a cat.

To **STIEVE**, *v. a.* To cram, to stuff. V. STEVE.

STIEVE, *adj.* Firm, &c. V. STEVE.

STIFE, *Sroif*, *s.* A close sulphureous smell, particularly that arising from the burning of drossy coals, Tweedd. In Dumfr. it is expl. "the smell of a chimney without fire, or that which is caused by the smoke of an adjoining vent."

O.Fr. *estouff-er* to stifle, to suffocate.

STIFF-BACK, *s.* A kind of game, Clydes; the same with *Sweir-Tree*, q. v.

STIFFENIN, *s.* Starch, because linens are stiffened by it, S.] *Add*:

The same analogy is found in some of the northern tongues. Isl. *stivelsi*, Dan. *stivelee*, Belg. *stuyfel*, id., *amylum*.

STIFFING, STIFFEN, s. A sort of starch; the same that is now called *Stiffenin*, S.

"Smatts or blew *stiffing*, the pound—x s." Rates, A. 1611.

Stiffen is still used in Angus.

—Brawest lasses us'd nae lawn.

—*Stiffen* wasna sought, nor blew

To matches.—Piper of Peebles, p. 6.

STIFFT, s. A dutchy, Germ.

"He ordained and left the Duke of Anhalt as Stat-holder; not only over the towne, but also over the whole *stift* of Magdeburg." Monro's Exp. P. II. p. 26.

The term originally and properly signifies a bishopric. Its primary form was *slicht*, from *slicht'en* *struere*, *aedificare*. Ludwig observes, that this term was used to denote the dutchy of Bremen, Ferden, Magdeburg, &c. "which formerly were bishopricks, but in the time of reformation were secularised."

STIGGY, s. A stile, or passage over a wall, Shetl.

Norw. *stig* a stair; Isl. *stig*, Su.G. *steg*, gradus, a flight of steps, from *stig-a* to climb, to ascend. *Stiggy* has thus a similar origin with E. *Stile*, which although differently formed, is from A.S. *stigel* id., the root being *stig-an* ascendere; Moes.G. *steig-an*, id.

STIGIL, s. A clownish fellow, Aberd.

Isl. *styggr* asper, difficilis; 2. ferus; *styggr-ia* of fendere, irritare, *styggrilegr* immitis, austerus; Su.G. *styggr*, teter, deformis. Proprie notat odiosum, invium; Dan. *styggu* ugly, deformed, disagreeable; Wolff. **STIKE RAIDE**, a raid collop. V. **STEAK RAID**. **STIKKIS, s. pl.** Pieces.

"Item vii stikkis of tapessarie of antik werk, of the histories of Venus, Pallās, Hercules, Mars, Bacchus, and the moder of the Erd." Inv. A. 1539, p. 51.

"Item vii stikkis of the historie of Jason that wan the goldin fleys." Ibid.

Teut. *stick* frustum.

STIKKIT, part. pa. Embroidered.

"Item twa stikkit mattis to the samyne bed, with ane bowstar, and ane cod, with ane stikkit holland clait, and ane scheit of fustiane." Ibid. p. 45.

Teut. *stick-en* pingere, acu plumare. *riem. i.* notis signare, aut picturatis signis ornare; *stick-werck*, opus plumarium, acu pictum. Su.G. *stick-a* acu pingere: En *sticka* kladning, vestis acu picta. V. **STEIK, v.**

STILCH, s. "A young, fat, unwieldy man;"

Gall. Enc.; perhaps q. *Stillish* from E. *Still*, adj.

To **STILE, v. a.** To place, to set. To *stile* *canons*, to plant them. V. **STELL, v.**

To **STYLE, v. a.** To give a person, in speaking or writing, the title that belongs to his rank, S.

* **STILL, adj.** This term is in S. very commonly used in a sense unknown in E.; as combining the ideas of taciturnity, of reservedness, and of some degree of moroseness. It is also often conjoined with another term expressive of obstinacy. Thus it is frequently said of one, *He's a still, dour chield*.

STILL, adv. *Still and on*, without intermission, S. **STILLATOUR, s.** An alembic, a vessel for distillation.

"That Robert of Crechtoun sall restore—to Robert Broiss of Arth—an chandellare price ij s., thre pottis price of thaim all iij li., ane *stillatour* price xij s. iij d." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 195.

E. *stillatory*, id.; Fr. *stillatoire*, distilling.

STILL-STAND, s. A truce.

"Pledges delivered *hinc inde*, a *still-stand* or cessation of armes was concluded on by both parties, for a fortnight's time." Monro's Exp. P. I. p. 74.

"Here we see the use of treaty, and *still-stand* (or truce) ordained of policy, that every man may presse to winne his owne aymes." Ibid. p. 76.

Dan. *stilstand*, Sw. *stillstande*, id. Another term, of similar combination, is used in the same sense in Sw. This is *wapn-hvila*, q. "the rest of weapons."

To **STILP, v. n.** 2. To go on crutches, S.] Add; Germ. *stolp-em*, caespitare.

To **STILT, v. n.] Add;**

3. To cross a river on poles, S.

"These stilts were two branches of a tree, of a proper strength, with a cleft or small branch preserved in each, of a sufficient wideness to receive a person's foot, about 18 or 20 inches from the root end; upon which the person being mounted, with a foot on each cleft—and the top or small end of the stilt in each hand, they stalked through the river at the fords. This they called *stiling*." Stat. Acc. xv. 157.

To **STILT the Water, v. a.** To cross it on poles as above described, Roxb.

It may be added, however, that in the South of S. stilts of this description are often made of polished wood; the supports being properly fixed in, and the whole neatly painted. Where a river is to be crossed, it is common for persons, going to church, to carry them from home on their shoulders.

STILT of a Plough.] Add;

"Aratrum, a plough.—Stiva, the stilt." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 13.

STYME, s.] Give, as sense

1. A particle, a whit, the faintest form of any object, like E. *Glimpse*, as signifying the exhibition of a faint resemblance, S.

Here add the examples from *Cherrie and Slae*, and *Scott*, with the Fr. phrase.

2. The slightest degree perceptible or imaginable; as, "I coudna see a *styme*," S.

Here subjoin the proof from *Pebblis*.

3. A glimpse, a transitory glance; as, "There's no a *styme* o' licht here," S. This sense it seems to require in the following passage,—

I gae him bread and ale to drink,
And ne'er a blythe *styme* wad he blink

Until his warne was fou.—*Herd's Coll.* ii. 150.

4. A moment, Ayrs.

To flame as an author our snab was sae bent,
He ne'er blian'd a *styme* till he gat it in prent.

Picken's Poems, ii. 132.

"He did not cease for a moment."

5. *Styme* is also defined, "a disease of the eye;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

STYMEL, s. A name of reproach given to one who does not perceive quickly what another wishes him to see, Clydes.

This is evidently the same with *Stymie*, S.B. V. **STYME, v.**; also **STYME, s.** in sense 2.

STIMPART, s. 1. The eighth part of a Winchester bushel, Ayrs.] *Add*;

2. Metaph. applied to a second-rate shearer, Ayrs. Synon. *Stibbler*. The reason of this application is by no means obvious.

STING, s. 1. A pole.] *Add*;

I am now nearly satisfied that I have discovered the signification of *Sasting*; and shall take the liberty of inserting part of a Note given in my edition of the *Life of Wallace*.

"As Scottish *say* signifies a water-bucket, this may refer to the pole used for carrying it. The following definition might seem to throw light on this singular term. 'So, or soa, a tub with two ears to carry on a *stang*.' Ray's Coll. of North Country Words. The term was most probably pronounced *say-sling*; as *a*, in our old writers, must often have been sounded *ai*." The Bruce, and Wallace, ii. 365. 3. An instrument for thatching, S.] *Add*;

"The roof is first covered with divots—laid on, overlapping like slate, with that end only exposed which hath received a knead or glazing by the first entry of the paring spade; when after standing one year, the thatch, in small handfuls, twisted together at top, is thrust into holes previously made obliquely upwards in the divots by an iron-shod, dovetailed-pointed hand instrument, called a *sting*, by which both operations are performed in alternation." Notes to Pennecuik's Descr. Tweedd. p. 88.

4. The mast of a vessel, Shetl. Su.G. *staang* is used in the same sense; *ston-staangen*, the main top-mast, &c.

5. The pole used for shoving a boat from the beach, &c. S.A. Hence,

To **STING** a boat, *v. a.* To push it forward, or across a river by means of a pole, S.A., Perth.

To **STING, v. a.** To thatch, Upp. Clydes.; q. to fix on thatch by means of a *sting*, Ayrs.

STING-AND-LING. 1. To Carry *sting and ling*.] *Add*;

"On Tuysday the tent of Apryle, the heid of wit the Secretare landit in the nyght at Leyth, whare he remaned till the morwe, and was borne up with sex workmen with *sting and ling*; and Mr. Robert Maitland hauling up his head; and when they had put him in at the castell yeat, ilk one of the workmen gat iii sh. which they receavit grudginglie, hoping to have gottin mair for their labouris." Bannat. Journal, p. 130.

2. Entirely, completely.] *Add*;

"I was at my mother to get her awa' *sting and ling* or the red-coats cam up; but I might as weel hae tried to drive our auld fore-a-hand ox without the goad." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 10. *Add*, as sense 4. By force, S.

"There was little fear of his coming there without Sir Arthur—he had gotten a sair gliff the night afore, and never intended to look near the place again, un-

less he had been brought there *sting and ling*." Antiquary, iii. 322.

"*Sting and ling*," is expl. "*vi et armis*;" Gl. Antiq. **STAFF-AND-STING**, seems to have been an alliterative phrase anciently used. To *Pay with staff and sting*, to beat severely, to give a complete cudgelling.

It occurs in a remarkable passage, in a very bold and honest address of Ninian Winyet to the nobility of Scotland.

"And sus ye nobilis specialie, and youris lait progenitouris, blyndit be carnall affection of youris babeis, brether or uther freindis, or be avarice, hee destroyit the trew religioun and triumphand kingdom of Christe, as fer as ye mycht; putting in the place of godly ministeris, and trew successouris of the Apostolis, dumb doggis; quha for the maist part in extreme dainger of thair Maisteris house the kirke of Christe, quhair ennemeis ar without and within, dar nocht only nocht barke, bot maist schamefullie *payit with staff and sting*, dar nother quhryne nere quhyng." First Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 206.

STINGIN' SPURTLE, an instrument used in thatching, for pushing in the straw, Clydes. V. **STRING, v.**, and **SPURTLE**.

STINGE, adj. 1. Stiff, austere, rigid, forbidding, Aberd.

2. Hard, difficult, *ibid*.

I do not think that this has any affinity to *E. Stingy*, which Mr. Todd seems to have traced to its more ancient form *Chinchy*. This may be allied to Su.G. *stinn* rigidus, robustus; Isl. *stinn-r* non facile flexilis; *stinn-az* obdurescere. G. Andr. renders *stinn-r*, rigidus, firmus.

STINKARD, s. A term used in the play of English and Scots, Loth.

"The person—seized in his attempt to rob the camp, was made a prisoner, and conducted to the enemy's station, where he remained under the denomination of *stinkard* till relieved by one of the same side, or by a general exchange of prisoners." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 35.

Teut. *stinckaerd*, homo foetidus; from the disgrace attached to his captivity.

STINKIN, adj. Saucy, manifesting much hauteur in one's looks, S.

This term always suggests, to a Scotchman, the idea of one looking at another, with such a disagreeable expression of countenance as if he felt the smell of some very offensive object immediately under his nose.

STINKING DAVIES, the name of the Common Ragweed in the western part of Fife.

Stinking Willies, *id.* Moray.

STINKING ILL, a species of what is called the sickness among sheep, S.

"On opening the body, it contains a strong sulphureous smell, characteristic of the disease; hence it is called the *stinking ill*; and the stomach and bowels are prodigiously distended with air, having the same intolerable foetor." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 364.

STINKLE, s. The stone-chatter, Shetl.

"*Motacilla Rubicola*, (Lin. syst.) Stane-chaker, *Stinkle*, stone-chat." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 268.

STINNELL, *s.* Sting, or perhaps thrilling pain.

"Thairefir hir Majestie recommendit unto thame the stat of the religioun within this realme, praying thame effecteously to truble nor press na man in his consciens that professit the catholic religioun, aggreking meikle the prik and *stinnell* of consciens, quhilk is ane sair mater to prease; with hir awin determinatiounis to die constant in the catholic religioun." Lett. B. of Ross to Abp. of Glasgow; Keith's Hist. App. p. 134.

I am at a loss whether to view this as a dimin. from *Sting*, *q. stingel*; or as an error for *stimule*, a Fr. term, signifying a goad, prick, or sting. It may indeed be of the same origin with the *v. to Stungle*, *q. v.*

To STYNT, STINT, *v. n.* To stop, to pause, S.] *Add*;

"*Styntyn*. Pauso. Subsisto. Desisto.—*Styntinge* or *sesinge*. Pausacio. Desistencia." Prompt. Parv. STYPE, *s.*

"The way of vecture and carriage of the barrels of ale into the town being altered —; which was by horses, on each side of which a four-gallon barrel was put;— now the way of importing ale is upon sleds and *stypes*, whereon the brewers put two nine-gallon trees, which is more than double what of old they imported on the horse's back." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 909.

I know not if this can have any connexion with L.B. *stip-s*, a small sort of tree. Qu. if not an error for *Stypes*? V. SLIP, SLYP, a low kind of draught carriage.

To STIR, *v. a.* To injure. V. STEER, *v.*

STIRK, *s.* 1. A bullock, &c.] *Add*;

8. Applied to a stout man, S. B.

A stalwart *stirk*, in tartan claise,

Sware mony a sturdy aith.

Skinner's Christm. Bawing, st. 16.

STIRKIE, *s.* A little *stirk*, S.B.

STIRKIE'S-STA, *s.* 1. The place in a cow-house appropriated to a young *stirk*, S.B.

2. To be put in the *stirkie's-sta*; a phrase applied to a young child who receives less attention than formerly from the mother, in consequence of her bringing forth another; an allusion to the removal of a *stirk* from its dam, S.B.

STIRKIN, *part. pa.* Struck.

"The king wes *stirkin* haistellie with na les fere than hevvy thoct." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 97.

"The Felischis war effrayit,—specially be remembrance of the last battall *stirkin* be Romanis aganis thame." Ibid. p. 342.

STIRLING, STIRLENE, STERLIN, *s.* The stare or starling, S.] *Add*;

"The garrulling of the *stirlene* gart the sparrow cheip." Compl. S. p. 60.

"The *Sterlins*, or stares are as numerous (in Sanda) I judge, as the sparrows are with us." Brand's Orkney, p. 37.

"*Sturnus*, a *stirling*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 13.

STIRRAH, STIRRA, *s.* 1. "A stout boy;" Gl. Sibb., South of S.

Here they dwalt, till Cain an' Abel

Twa fine *stirrahs*, blest their hour.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 177.

It would seem to be occasionally used in the sense of *E. stripling*.

A *stirrah*, at the age fifteen,

I had the Gentle Shepherd seen,

The boast o' Allan's pen. Ibid. p. 31.

2. A term of contempt, apparently corrupted from *Sirrah*, S.

"Where are ye gaun?" 'I'm gaun to Monkbarns.' 'Stirra, this is no the road though.' Antiquary, i. 33.

STIRRING, STIRRING-FURROW, *s.* A slight ploughing, S.

"In the spring, a good harrowing, and a second ploughing, before they lay on their dung; and then the seed furrow, or *stirring*, as they call it." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 217.

"What is called the *stirring-furrow* is taken acrossa." Surv. Banffs. p. 147.

The general, if not the invariable, pronunciation among those who retain their ancient language, is *steering*. Thus Maxwell has himself given it elsewhere. V. STEERING-FUR.

STIRRUP-DRAM, STIRRUP-CUP, *s.* A glass of ardent spirits, or draught of ale, given by the landlord of an inn to his guest when about to depart, S.

"Tib Mumps will be out wi' the *stirrup-dram* in a gliffing."—In a moment after, Tib, the landlady appeared with her *stirrup-cup*, which was taken off." Guy Mannering, ii. 18, 19.

* STITCH, *s.* A furrow or drill, as of turnips, potatoes, &c., Dumfr.

Johna seems to be right in viewing the word as used in this sense by Chapman.

Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,

And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. Iliads.

Perhaps originally the same with A.S. *sticce*, "frustum, a portion or piece," Somner; Belg. *stick*, id.

To STITE *aff*, *v. n.* 1. To stumble so as to go to one side, S.A.

"It is a deep cleuch, wi' a sma' sheep rodding through the linn not a foot wide; and if ye war to *stite aff* that, ye wad gang to the boddom of the linn wi' a flap." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 124.

2. To move about in a stiff and unsteady way.

It is said of an old man, who still moves about, that "he's ay *styting*," Loth. V. STOTT, *v.*

STYTE, *s.* 1. "Absurd prating, nonsense;" Gl. Surv. Moray; Aberd., Mearns.; *Buff* synonym.

2. It seems improperly applied to a person who talks in a foolish way.

As M—y M—n steer'd the sow'ns,

An' keepin constant chattrin

Up, glaekit *styte*, atween the loons,

Her pat it got a sautin.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 77, Ab. 1813.

Perhaps allied to Teut. *stuyt-en* to boast; jactare, ostentare, magnifice de se loqui; *stuyter*, thraso, grandiloquus. As *stuyt-en* primarily signifies to bounce, I am inclined to think that the same *v.* is metaph. used in the sense of boasting, in the same manner as in *E.* a man is said to bounce who magnifies in nar-

ration. Thus *Isl. steyt-a*, allidere, is the original term. For *steyt-r*, allisio, is used, according to G. Andr., in the sense of boasting;—pro jactura; p. 223.

STYTH, *adj.* 1. Firm, &c.] *Insert*, as sense 3. Stiff, in consequence of being stretched; applied to a rope, Upp. Clydes.

4. Dead, S.B.

Up-by the lambie's lying yonder *styth*;
But maksna, that it's no yoursel I'm blyth.—
The lamb's awa', and it'll neer be mist.

Rose's Helenore, p. 15.

A.Bor. "*stithe*, strong, stiff; *stithe cheese*, i. e. strong cheese;" Ray's Collection, p. 69.

STYTHER, *s.* Place, station.

Out of my *stithe* I winna rise,
(And it is not for the awe of thee),

Till Kempion, the king's son,
Cum to the crag, and thrice kiss me.

Kempion, Minstrelsy Border, ii. 103.

A.S. *styd*, locus. This would seem to have been also written *styth*. For we find *styd-faest* synonym with *sted-faeste*, which signifies, loco fixus, stabilla.

STIVEY, *STREVIEW*, *s.* A great quantity of thick food; as "a *stivey* of parritch," Fife.

Germ. *steife*, stiffness, Teut. *stiff-en* firmare.

STIVERON, *s.* "Any very fat food, such as that of a *haggis*;" Gall. Enc.

If formed from S. *Stive*, *Stetvo*, firm, it must be understood as used in an oblique sense.

STIVET, *s.* 1. A short stout-made man, Roxb. Teut. *stiffte*, rigor.

2. A stubborn, self-willed person, *ibid.*, Ettr. For.

In this sense it might seem to be merely the Dan. part. *stivet*, retained, which signifies "starched, stiffened." *Stiv*, "hard, not flexible," Wolff.

TO STOAN, *v. n.* To give out suckers or stems from the root; applied to herbs and trees, Upp. Lanarks. *Stool* synonym.

STOAN, *s.* A quantity of suckers springing from the same root, *ibid.*

Isl. stofn, caudex, stipes, stirps, a stem or stalk; stipes cum radicibus, Verel. Teut. *steune* columnen, and *steun-en*, *ston-en*, niti, fulcire, seem to have a common origin.

TO STOB, *v. a.* 1. To pierce, &c.] *Add*;

This is used, like E. *Stab*, for piercing with a sword.

Then Baanah and Rechab did conspire

To slay Ishbosheth for to winne a hire;

These bloody men him *stobbed* on his bed!

And after that with haste to Hebron fled, &c.

Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 164.

STOB, *s.* 1. A prickle, &c.] *Add*; Synon. *Stog*.

3. A coarse nail, Ettr. For.

STOB and **STAIK**. To *hald Stob and Staik* in any place, to have one's permanent residence there, to be domiciliated.

"All burges that visis bying & selling of merchandreis to cum & duell within the burcht, & *hald thair stob and staik* within the same within 40 dayis nyxt heireftir." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

These words are synonym. or very nearly so. But it is one, among many proofs, of the delight which

those of the Gothic race had in alliteration. V. **STAB** and **STOW**.

STOB-FEATHERS, *s. pl.* The short unfledged feathers, &c.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "*Stob-feathers*, the short unfledged feathers that remain on a fowl after it has been plucked;" Gl. Brockett.

The synonym terms in Teut. are *stoppel-veder*, and *stock-veder*, penna sive pluma tenerior, sanguineae caulis; calamus extra cutem eminens; prima penna sive pinna avium. *Stoppel*, as thus used, seems to be the same word which signifies stubble, frumentum calamus; and *stock*, stirps, stamma, truncus.

STOB-SPADE, *s.* An instrument for pushing in the straw in thatching, Angus; synonym. *Stangril* and *Sting*.

STOB-THACKIT, *adj.* Thatched by means of a *Stob*.] *Add*;

"The *ha'*, or dwelling-house, is what they term *stob-thatched*; that is, the rafters are laid far distant from each other, on the coupling, and these rafters are then covered with shrubs, generally broom, laid to cross the rafters at right angles; over this is placed a complete covering of *divots* (turf), which is again covered with straw, bound up in large handfuls, one end of which is pushed between the *divots*; this is placed so thick as to form a covering from four to about eight inches deep, and, after being smoothly cut on the surface, forms a warm, neat, and durable roof." *Edin. Mag. Aug.* 1818, p. 127.

TO STOCK, *v. n.* To branch out into various shoots immediately above ground, applied to grasses, grains, or flowers, S.

Thus, grass is said to *stock*, when it forms such a stool as to fill the ground, and to cover the blank spaces. O. Teut. *stock-en* concrecere, conglobari, densari; Kilian.

STOCKING, *s.* The act of sending forth various stems, S.

"When it hath lien till the seed begin to rot, cross harrow it, and so let it ly till the time of *stocking*."—"Stocking, when more than one stem shoots from the seed." *Surv. Banffs. App.* p. 42.

STOCK and **BROCK**, the whole of one's property, including what is properly called *Stock*,

and that which consists of single or detached articles, or such as are not entire, S. V. BROK.

STOCK and **HORN**, a musical instrument, &c.] *Add*;

"The common flute is an improvement on the original genuine Scottish pastoral pipe, from *stoc*, in Gaelic, a pipe, called the *Stock-in-horn*, consisting of a cow's horn, a bower-tree stock, with stops, in the middle, and an oaten reed at the smaller end for the mouth piece." *Notes to Pennecuik's Descr.* Tweedd. p. 96.

There is no evidence, however, that in Gael. *stoc* ever signified a pipe. The sense given is, "a sounding horn, a trumpet;" Shaw. It is the same in the parent Irish, as given by Obrien and Lhuyd.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that it is the same instrument which is described as used in Ireland. "The *Stuic*, *Stoc*, *Buabal*, *Beann* and *Ad*."

harc, were different names for the same instrument, and were only the common Buglé Horn, with a wooden mouth-piece, still used by the common people. The horns of animals were most probably the first attempt at musical instruments, and used in common by all the barbarous nations of ancient Europe." Beauford; V. Ledwich's *Antiq. Ireland*, p. 247.

STOCK AND HORN, a toast commonly given by farmers; including sheep-stock and horned cattle, Roxb. A synonym. toast is, "Corn, Horn, Wool, and Yarn."

STOCKET, *part. pa.* Trimmed; or perhaps stiffened.

"Deponis, that my lord his maister came to his chalmer about 12 hours at evin,—and chingit his hois and doublet, viz. ane pair of hoiss *stocket* with black velvet, pasementit with silver," &c. Anderson's Coll. ii. 174.

Teut. *stock-en* firmare, stabilire.

STOCKING, *s.* The cattle, implements of husbandry, &c. on a farm, in contradistinction from the crop, S. "*Stock*, live stock;" Yorks., Marsh.

STOCK-STORM, *s.* V. **STORM**.

STODGE, *s.* A pet, Ayrs. V. **STADGE**.

STODGIE, *adj.* Under the influence of a pettish or sulkie humour, *ibid.*

TO STOG, *v. n.* To walk heedlessly on with a heavy, sturdy step, Ettr. For., Gall.

"I slings aye on wi' a gay lang step—*stogs* aye through cleuch and gill." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 38.

How angry did he hotch and *stog*,
And croak about!

Gall. *Encycl.* p. 398.

Isl. *stig* gradus, via; *stig-a* gradi; *stiga* runt acelerare pedes; or *stock-va* salire; Su.G. *steg*, passus, gradus.

STOG, *s.* "One with a stupid kind of gait;" *ibid.*

TO STOG, *v. n.* A term used in turning, chipping, or planing wood, when the tool goes too deep, Berwicks. V. **STOK**.

STOG, *s.* A term applied, in reaping the harvest-field, to the stubble which is left too high, or to an inequality thus produced, S.

Isl. *styggr*, asper, may also be viewed as a cognate term. V. **STUGGY**.

TO STOG, **STUG**, *v. a.* To cut down grain in such a way as to leave some of the stubble too high, in consequence of not holding the hook horizontally, Loth.; pron. *Stug*, Ettr. For.

TO STOG, *v. a.* 1. To push a stick down through the soil, in order to ascertain the distance of the till from the surface, Ettr. For.

Fr. *estiquer*, to thrust or stab.

2. To search a pool or marsh, by pushing down a pole at intervals, *ibid.*

3. To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking, as aged or infirm persons do, *ibid.*
In the latter sense, the term may be allied to Isl. *styggr* asper, difficilis.

STOG, *s.* 1. Any pointed instrument; as, "A great *stog* o' a needle," or "o' a preen," S.

2. Sometimes applied to a prickle, or to a small

splinter of wood, fixed in the flesh, S. V. **STOK**, **STOG SWORD**.

STOGGIE, *adj.* 1. Rough in a general sense, Upp. Clydes.

2. As applied to cloth, it denotes that it is both coarse and rough, *ibid.*

This nearly resembles *Stuggy*, q. v.

TO STOICH, *v. a.* To fill with bad or suffocating air; as, "The house is *stoicht* wi' reek," i. e. filled with smoke, Lanarks.

STOICH, *s.* Air of this description; as, "There's a *stoich* o' reek in the house," *ibid.*

This seems nearly allied to *Steck*, *Stegh*, *v.* and *z.*, and in fact seems to have a closer affinity to Germ. *stick-en*, suffocari.

STOICHERT, *part. adj.* 1. Overloaded with clothes; as, "She's a *stoichert* quean;" Or, "He's *stoichert* up like a Dutchman," Ayrs.

This resembles A.Bor. "*Stucker*; when the air in a house is filled with steam and smoke;" Grose.

2. Overpowered with fatigue, Renfr.

This may be allied to *Steck*, *Stegh*, *v.* But V. **STOICH**.

STOIFF, *s.* A stove.

"His maiestie haifand consideratioun of the guidwill and skilfull dispositioun of the said Eustatius to excogitat sum ma inventiounis,—speciallie be ane new inventioun fund out be him of ane forme of *stouff* quhilk he hes takin vpoun him to mak mair profitabill and commodious." Acts Ja. VI. 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 187. V. **STOW**.

STOYLE, *s.* A long vest, reaching to the ankles; E. *Stole*.

"Item, ane chesabill of purpovr velvet; with the *stoyle* and fannowne orphis," &c. Inventories, A. 1542, p. 58.

Fr. *stole*, Lat. *stola*, *id.*

TO STOIT, **STOT**, **STOITER**, *v. n.* 1. To walk in a staggering way, S.] *Add*:

Hame he *stoiter'd* fu' as Bacchus,

Ilka night gaed o'er his head.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 66.

"Sawners Carson, dinna be surprised gin I take the land into my ain hands next Whitsuntide. I could *stoiter* at the plough-end yet," M. Lyndsay, p. 261.

"O.E. *stotyn* or *stameryn*. Titubo. Blatero. Balbucio. Blateo.—*Stotar*. Tituballus. Blessus. *Stotinge*. Titubatus. Balbutacio." Prompt. Parv.

Lancash. "*stawtert*, reeled;" Gl. "*Stoter* or *stotre*, North." Grose. *Add*, as sense

4. To skip about, to move with elasticity, S.O.

"What signifies a wheen tutors and laddies gaun *stoting* about wi' gowns and square trenchers?" Reg. Dalton, iii. 212.

TO STOITLE O'ER, *v. n.* To fall over in an easy way, in consequence of infirmity. It implies that the person is not hurt; Loth.

A dimin. from *Stoit*, *v.*, as denoting that the fall is occasioned by the tottering and unequal motion of age or imbecility.

STOIT, *s.* A springing motion in walking, S. V. **STOT**, *s.*

To Lose or *TYNE* the *STOTT*, metaph. to lose the proper line of conduct, S.

STOKIT MERIS, apparently breeding mares, or such as are with foal; also *Stokkit*.

—"To pruf that James of M'ray spulyet and tuk fra him—xij *stokit meris* and a stag of a yere auld," &c. Act. Audit. p. 74. V. STAG.

—"Anent the produccioun of certane vitnes, tuiching the spoliacioun of xij *stokkit meris*, a stag, and iij^{xx} of hoggis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 32.

Mention is made of "a *stokkit mere* and hir folow-are." Ibid. A. 1490, p. 146.; i. e. her foal.

Stockin Mare is a phrase still used in Fife for a brood mare, i. e. one kept for increasing the *stock* of horses.

Teut. *stock* genus, progenies; or *stock-en* conglorari, densari.

STOLE, *Stowl*, s. A stalk, S.

"A single *stole* of corn growing in a dunghill, has plenty of air, light, and heat; but it becomes rank by excess of manure, and rots instead of ripening." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 476.

"*Stowl* or *Stole*, a scion from a root. Thin-sown corn on good land is said to spread by *stowling*;" Gall. Enc.

"E. *stool*, a shoot from the trunk of a tree;" Todd.

Su.G. *stol* basis, fulcrum.

STOLLIN, s. The act of stowing, or packing goods on shipboard.

"And at na merchandis gudis be revin nor spilt [torn or spoiled] be vnresonable *stollin* as with spakis," &c. Parl. Ja. III. A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 87.

In our old MSS. *ll* is often used for *m*.

STOLTUM, s. A good cut or slice, as of bread and cheese, Roxb.; synon. *Stow*, *Whang*.

STOLUM, s. 1. A large piece of any thing, broken off another piece, Upp. Lanarks.

Teut. *stolle* frustum.

2. A large quantity of any thing; as, "Ye've a gude *stolum* o' cheese and bread there, my lad!" Roxb.

3. A supply, a store, Ettr. For. In this sense it approximates to C.B. *ystal*, a stock or produce, *ystal-u*, to form a stock.

STOMATICK, s. A medicine supposed to be good for the stomach, S.; *Stomachick*, E.

The word has undoubtedly received this form in S. *euphoniae causa*.

"Plaisters, of Bay-berries, *Stomaticks*." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 57.

It is also written *Stomathick*.

"Some medicaments—such as are proper to the breast, are called Pectoral,—to the lungs *Pulmonicks*,—to the stomach, *Stomathicks*," &c. Ibid. p. 48.

STOMOK, s. That part of female dress called a *Stomacher*.

"Item, fra Will. of Kerkettill, and deliveret to Caldwell the samyne tyme, ane elne of satyne, for *stomoks* to the Quene - - - 1 10 0."

Acc'. A. 1474, Borthwick's Brit. Antiq. p. 140.

"Item, in the same box, a *stomok* & on it set a

fert all of precious stanis & perle." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

To **STONAY**, v. a. 1. To astonish.] *Add*, as sense

2. To be afraid of, to be dismayed at the appearance of.

—He na *stonayit*, for owtyn wer,

That folk, that well ten thousand wer,

With fyfty armyt men, but ma.

The Bruce, xi. 495, Edit. 1820.

"Although he had no more than fifty with him, he was not overpowered with terror at the sight of ten thousand foes." Some editions exclude the negative, the idiom not having been attended to.

STONE-BAG, s. A skin filled with stones, a contrivance employed by our ancestors for driving away beasts from their flocks or pastures.

"Henry Piercie Earle of Northumberland—being come unawares into Scotland with seven thousand men, was driven away by the boores and herds, by the helpe of *stone-baggies*, as they are called to this day in our Highlands of Scotland, being used by the inhabitants to fright wolves, and to chase deere and other beasts from their graings: the instrument is made of dry skinnies made round like a globe, with small stones in it that make a noise, as they did neere the English campe, that their horses broke loose through the fields, where after long flying they were taken by the boores of the country." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 71.

When the worthy Colonel speaks of wolves as being driven away in his time, he is undoubtedly mistaken; as I believe we have no certain account of any in this country later than the reign of James V.

STONE CELT. V. **CELT**.

STONE COFFINS, the name given to those repositories of the dead, which consist of six flat stones, put together so as to resemble a chest; one forming the bottom, four standing on end as the sides, and a sixth employed as a lid or cover, S.

"At the first of these towns [Lundy in Fife] are still standing three very large stones, some of them above 20 feet high, under which Baron Clerk found *stone coffins*, containing large human bones, and in one a round baton of stone." Camden's Britan. iv. 118.

These are seldom more than four feet in length, so that the body must have been interred in a curved form, with the knees bent up towards the chin. In some instances urns are found in them, containing burnt bones.

These are generally viewed as Pictish monuments: and as the Picts seem to have been of the same stock with the Thracians, we find that the latter had interred their dead in the same manner.

Pallas, in his Travels in the Bosphorus, gives an account from a communication which he had received from General de Vollant, who was employed by the Empress Catharine in making some fortifications at Ovidiopol, on the Liman or bay of the Neister. Speaking of a little antique bust, which he views as Grecian, he says:

"This specimen, so worthy of attention, was found in one of those tombs which are continually met with

during our labours at the fortifications on the bank of the said Liman of the Neister. The construction of those tombs is as extraordinary as it is interesting: five stones, of a speithy schistus, form a kind of covered chest, which contains human bones, charcoal, and generally a kind of broken lamp, with a large pitcher of baked earth. My conjectures induced me to believe that the bust was that of a Penate Goddess interred with the remains of the deceased, which, from the size of the tomb, and other attributes, as for example, two pitchers instead of one, must have belonged to a person of distinction. Some antiquaries suppose this to be a bust of Julia, it bearing a perfect resemblance to the head of that illustrious Roman lady, as transmitted to us on some gems and medals." *Pallas' Trav.* iv. p. 31. Ed. 1803.

STONERN, *adj.* Of or belonging to stone.

"The southern and northern parts of Leith are conjoined by a handsome *stonern* bridge of three arches.—The quay—is strongly fenced with an ashler *stonern* wall." *Maitland's Hist. of Edin.* p. 487.

Germ. *steinene*, also *steinern*, id. *Hodie steinern*, says Wachter.

STONES. *To Go to the Stones*, to go to church, Highlands of S. For the origin of this phraseology, V. CLACHAN.

STONKARD, *STUNKART*, *adj.* Silent, &c.] *Add*;
"A sight o' you is gude for sair een, my Leddy, I was speerin' for you at my Lord, but he is sae *stunkard* and paughty; but—Isa ne'er bode myself on the best man that e'er wore breeks." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 77.

To Stook, *v. a.* To put corn into shocks, S.] *Add*;

"The fruitis of the samin benefice beand separete fra the ground, be scheiring, *stouking* or stakking theirof, the samin, efter his deceis, aucht and sould pertene to the executouris." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 220. V. SHEAR, v.

STOOKER, *s.* One whose province it is to put corn into shocks on the field, S.O.

—"Finding my back stiff in the stooping, I was a *stooker* and a bandster on the corn-rigs." *Lights and Shadows*, p. 214.

STOOK-WAYS, *adv.* After the manner in which shocks of corn are set up, S.

"If rain falls between the pulling and rippling, the lint is tied and set up *stook-ways*, with the seed-end downward, to save the seed and bows from the rain." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 328.

STOOK, *s.* A sort of wedge anciently used in sinking coal-pits in S.

"The mode then practised in sinking through hard strata, was by a set of tools termed *stook* and *coil*, or *stook and feathers*.—A bore-hole, of from two to three inches diameter, was put down several feet, by means of a steel auger; two long slips of iron, named the *feathers*, were placed down each side of the hole, and betwixt these a long tapering wedge, termed the *stook*, was inserted; this wedge was driven down with ponderous hammers, till the rock was wrenched asunder." *Bald's Coal-trade of S.* p. 12.

Stook may be allied to Germ. *stocke* a stake, a peg; or *stick-en* pungere. *Coil*, I am convinced, used as synon. with *feather*, is merely Germ. *keil*, Teut. *kiel*, Isl. Su.G. *kil*, a wedge.

STOOKS, *STUGS*, *s. pl.* Small horns, generally not more than half the size of common horns; often straight, and pointing irregularly, but for the most part backwards, like those of a goat, Moray.

STOOKIE, *s.* The name given to a bullock that has horns of this kind, *ibid.*

STOOKIT, *part. adj.* Having such horns, *ibid.*

It may be from A.S. *stoc*, caudex, truncus; or Teut. *stuck* fragmen, segmen, segmentum, pars; as these horns are so much shorter than others. Su.G. *staeck-a* comes near to the sense of the S. term, as it signifies decurtare.

To STOOL (pron. *Stule*), *v. n.* To shoot out a number of stems from the same root; especially in consequence of the principal stem having been cut over, S. *Stoan*, synon.

Belg. *steel*, a stalk, a stem; Teut. *stèle*, caulis, stipes herbae, unde folia frondesque emicant; *stollen* conrescere, conglobari, constipari.

To STOOL out, *v. n.* 1. The same with the preceding *v.*

STOOL, *STULE*, *s.* 1. A bush of stems arising from the same root, S.

2. A place where wood springs up of its own accord after having been cut down, S.B.

"*Stools* of natural wood, wherever they are, furnish much room for planting, and at a trifling expense, when they are already enclosed." *Agr. Surv. Argyles.* p. 155. V. STOLE, STOWL.

STOOL, *s.* *To DRAW in one's STOOL*, a phrase used of one who marries a widow, or a female who has a furnished house. "He has naething to do but *draw in his stool and sit down*," S.A.

STOOP, *STOUP*, *s.* 2. A prop, a support, S.] *Add*;

"Gif thair be ony *stoupis* set under stairis, stoppand the King's calsay, or yit the channel." *Chalm. Air*, *Balfour's Pract.* p. 587.

4. It is used in a ludicrous sense in relation to the limbs of an animal. Thus, in describing a lean worn-out horse, he is said to consist of "four *stoups* and an o'ertree." *Loth.*

STOOP-BED, *s.* A bed with posts, S.

FOUR-STOOPIT-BED, *s.* A four-posted bed, S. V. STOOP, STOUP.

STOOPS OF A BED, the bed-posts or pillars, S.

"Item ane bed of broderie on black satine dividit in bandes, furnissit with ruif and heade pece, with sevin pandes, and thre under pandes, and four coverings for the *stowppis*." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 124.

STOOP AND ROOP. V. STOUP and ROUP.

To STOOR, *v. n.* To move swiftly. V. STOUR, v.

STOOR, *adj.* Strong; austere, &c. V. STURE.

To STOOR, *v. a.* "To pour leisurely out of any vessel held high;" *Gl. Surv. Moray.* Often to *Stoor up* liquor.

This may either be viewed as an oblique sense of the *v. Stour*, q. v.; or as more immediately allied to its cognate term, Teut. *stoor-en* turbare; irritare; q. to raise the froth.

To STOOT, *v. n.* To stutter. V. STUTE.

To **STOOTH**, *v. a.* To lath and plaister a wall, Ettr. For., Ayrs.

STOOTHIN, *s.* Lathing and plaistering, *ibid.*

In A. Ber. the same term appears slightly changed: "*Steathing*, a partition of lath and plaister. North." Grose; Yorks. Marshall.

A.S. *stuthe* palus, a pale or stake; destina, fulcrum, an upholder, a supporter, &c.; Somner. Teut. *stutte* id., *stutt-en*, fulcire: Isl. *studd-r* suffultus.

STOOTHED, *part. adj.* Apparently, studded. "Balteus vel balteum, a sword belt or *stoothed* belt." Despaut. Gram. D. 11, b.

To **STOP** *to*, *v. a.* To cram, to stuff.

"If he liues and eats his meate by his worke, he liues in rule and keeps a good order; but when he *stops* to his meate and hes not donie a good turne for it, he is out of rule." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 145.

"When thou hast beene an idle vagabound, and hes done no good, and yet *stops* to thy dinner,—that is vnlawful eating: for the Lord sayes to thee that is an idle bodie, touch not, nor handle not." *Ibid.* p. 146.

Teut. *loe-stopp-en* obstipare, obturare; Dan. *stopp-e*, Sw. *stopp-a*, to stuff, to cram. In the same sense it is now vulgarly said, *To stap in*, S.

STOP, *s.* A stave.

—"The same to be brint be the tounne irne and cowparis irne on baith the endis, and vpoun the *stop* beside the bung." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 302. It is *stoppe*, Edit. Skene. V. STAP.

STOP COMPTOUR.

"That William Halkerstoune—has done wrang in the withhaldin fra Johnne of the Knolles—a wayr almyer, a peraling of the hall, a *stop comptour*, a gret pot, & a half galloun *stop*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131.

We still use the term *Counter* for a long desk or kind of table, in a shop, containing drawers. This phrase might signify a board or bench for holding *stoups* or vessels for measuring liquids.

STOPPED, *adj.* Apparently used for *stupid*.

"So the soule becommes drunken and *stopped*, an auaritious bodie a dotting bodie, a man set on pleasures a dotting bodie." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 251.

STOREY-WORM, *s.* A slug, Shetl.

—"A cold north wind prevails in the month of May,—and in wet and moorish ground gives birth to the slug, or what is here called the *storey worm*, which wholly destroys the grain." P. Walls, Stat. Acc. xx. 116.

This might be q. "the large worm," from Isl. *stor* magnus, and *orm* vermis. But perhaps it is merely a variety of *Torrie-worm*, q. v.

STOREMASTER, *s.* The tenant of a sheep-farm, S.

"Few *storemasters* in Lammer-muir breed as many sheep as keep up their stock." Agr. Surv. E. Loth. p. 193.

STORG, *s.* "A large pin;" Gall. Enc.; corr. perhaps from *Stog*, *s.*, q. v., if not from Gael. *sturrig*, a pinnacle.

STORING, *s.* "The noise a pin makes, rushing into [the] flesh;" *ibid.*

STORY-TELLER, *s.* A softer name for a liar, S.; nearly synon. with E. *Romancer*.

* **STORM**, *s.* Snow, Aberd.] *Add*;

"I got into the lower country; and then there fell a very great *storm* (as they call it), for by the word *storm* they only mean snow." Burt's Letters, ii. 67.

"*Storm*, a fall of snow;" Yorks. Marshall.

This is evidently the sense in which the term is used in the following act of Parliament.

"That quhatsumeuir persone or personis—slayis ony of his hienes deir, strayand in tyme of *stormes* to barne yardis, or vther partis maist west, seikand thair fude; Or beis fund tryit to haue schot with hagbute in the winter nicht, within ony of the foirsaidis woddis or parkis;—thair hail guidis and geir salbe eacheit and inbrocht to his hienes vse, and thair personis pvnist at his hienes will." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 67.

FEEDING-STORM, *s.* Snow, lying on the ground, which, instead of dissolving, is increased by a further fall, S.

STORMING, *s.* The operation of tempestuous weather.

It is used in the proverbial phrase, "*Stuffin' hauds out stormin'*;" i. e., a well-filled belly is the best antidote to the effects of a severe blast, Roxb.

STORM-WINDOW, *s.* The name given to a window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side, S.; anciently *storme-windoik*. "The bigging of the *storme-windoik*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

STOT, *s.* 1. A young bull or ox, S.] *Add*; O.E. "*Statte* [Fr.] boueau;" Palsgr. B.iii. F. 67, b. 3. It more generally denotes a male of the *Bos* species that has been castrated, S.

Add to etymon;

It must be admitted, however, that Lye mentions A.S. *stotte*, equus vilis, and that the learned Kilian gives O.Germ. *stuyte*, L.B. *stuot-us*, as signifying equus admissarius; also *stuyte*, *stutt*, in the sense of equa. Schilter refers to *stuot* as denoting a stallion, but on the authority of Du Cange. Besides, A.S. *stod-hors* is expl. *stotarius*, i. e. admissarius, a stallion, Gl. Lindenbrog; *stod-fold*, equorum admissariorum septum, a fold or field fenced in for keeping of steeds or stallions: and *stod-theof*, in the laws of Alfred, denotes "a stealer or thief of a stallion or horse for breed;" Somner.

STOT'S-MILK, *s.* Unboiled flummery, Lanarks.; ludicrously denominated, because it is merely a substitute for milk, when it is scarce.

To **STOT**, *v. n.* To rebound.] *Add*;

But whan he has't maist up, down wi' a dird
Back *stots* the stane, and yarks upo' the yird.

Homer's *Sisyphus Paraphrased*.

STOT, *s.* 1. The act of rebounding, S.] *Add*;

"We see here, how easie it is for a victorious armie, that is once master of the field, to take in frontier garrisons, while as they are possessed instantlie with a panicke feare, especially being taken at the *stot* or rebound, before they have time to digest their feare." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 118.

STOT, *s.* 3. Quick or sudden motion.] *Add*;

4. A leap, or quick motion, in dancing, S.
Weel danc'd Eppie and Jennie!
He that tynes a *stot* o' the spring,
Shall pay the piper a penny.

The Country Wedding, Herd's Coll. ii. 94.

To STOTTER, *v. n.* To stumble, to be ready to fall, Ettr. For. V. STOIT, STOITER.

STOUP, STOIP, *s.* 1. A deep and narrow vessel, &c.] *Add*;

"O! but they be brave Divines, forsooth, and fit to be ministers, that will call one in the paroch an honest man, if he keep him and the *pint-stoop* well, whereas he will be as graceless a wretch as in all the paroch again." W. Guthrie's Sermon. p. 4.

This is also written *Stop*. V. STOP COMPTOUR.

2. A pitcher or bucket, S.] *Add*;

"It is said that their sister with a timber *stoup* slew anecalled Mercer, wife to Alexander Dumbbar of Brakes, who was at the slaughter of her brethren, and she and they were all buried together in the kirk of Alves." Spalding's Troubles, i. 53.

STOUFFULL, *s.* As much as fills the vessel called a *Stoup*, of whatever size, S.

—"Second, for making a *stouppfull* of poisoned aill for performance of your devillish malise, wherewith ye killed sundry." Pref. Law's Memor. xxviii.

STOUP and ROUP, *adv.* Completely.] *Add*;

"But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined.—We are ruined *stoup and roop*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 196.

—"The marquis of Tweeddale and lord Belhaven, with the militia and volunteers of Lothian, &c. made altogether an army which might have eaten up old Borlum and his Highlanders *stoup and roop*." Jacobite Relics, ii. 264.

This orthography gives the true pronunciation, S.

It is singular that the very same mode of expression should be common in Lancash. "*Steawp on reawp*, all, every part;" Gl.

"I creemt Nip neaw on then o Lunshun, boh Tum took care oth' tother, *steawp on reawp*; for I eet like o Yorshar-mon, en cleart th' stoo." T. Bobbin's Works, p. 37.

On is used for *and*.

STOUR, STOURE, &c. *s.* 2. Dust in a state of motion.] *Add*;

To THROW STOUR in one's *Een*, to blind one, to impose upon one by false appearances, S.

"He proposed—that they should take a stroll through the town; and my grandfather being eager to throw *stour* in his eyes, was readily consenting thereto." R. Gilhaize, i. 160. *Insert, as sense*

3. A gush of water, Aberd.

To STOUR, *v. n.*] *Give, as sense*

3. To gush, Aberd.

STOURIE, *adj.* Dusty, S.

"He did grievously—cry, because we preferred listening to the gospel melody of Mr. Swinton under a tree;—as if it was nae a more glorious thing to worship God—beneath the canopy of all the heavens, than to bow the head in the fetters of episcopal bondage below the *stoury* rafters of an auld bigging, such as our kirk was, a perfect howf of cloks and spiders." R. Gilhaize, ii. 191.

E'en Drudgery himsel looks gay,
While sweatin' he the cart doth ca',
Or *stow'ry* biggeth up the wa'.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 147.

STOURIN, *s.* A slight sprinkling of any powdery substance; as, "a *stourin* o' meal," Cydes.

To STOUR *about*, *v. n.* To move quickly from place to place; implying the idea of great activity, and often of restlessness of mind, in consequence of which a person cannot keep in one place, S.

"Na, na, ye needna *stour about* after that gate; I'll no be violented by the force o' man into any measure of the kind." Duplessis walked with increasing agitation up and down the room." Tournay, p. 285.

To STOUR *aff*, *v. n.* To move off quickly, Clydes. STOUR, *adj.* Tall, large, great, stout, Shetl.

For the etymon, V. STURE, sense 3.

STOURNESS, *s.* Largeness, bigness, *ibid*.

STOUR, *adj.* Austere. V. STURE, STUR. Hence, STOUR-LOOKING, *adj.* Having the appearance of sternness or austerity, S.

"Take notice, Jenny, of that dour, *stour-looking* carle that sits by the cheek o' the ingle, and turns his back on a' men. He looks like ane o' the hill-folk. for I saw him start awae when he saw the red coats, and I jalouse he wad hae liked to hae ridden bye, but his horse (it's a gude gelding) was ower sair travailed; he behoved to stop whether he wad or no." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 70.

"*Stour-looking*, gruff-looking;" Gl. Antiq.

To STOURE, *v. n.*

"Item, a marshal to be chosen, to take ordre for the watche and *stourage*, and to give the watche-woorde to suche as shall watch and *stoure* for the tyme, and to give nightlie the watche-woorde unto the lords governers." Orders for the Scottish Troops, Sadler's Papers, i. 540.

This may perhaps signify, to have the command, to govern. Teut. *sluer-en*, *stuyr-en*, regere, dirigere. STOURAGE, *s.* Apparently, the direction or management. V. the *v.*

STOUR-MACKEREL, *s.* Expl. as denoting the Scad, on the Frith of Forth.

"Scomber Trachurus. Scad, Horse-mackerel, or *stour-mackerel*, is said sometimes to have been found in the Frith; but I have not met with it." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 15.

Sibbald makes this to be the Tunny. V. STOUR-MACKREL.

STOURREEN, *s.* A warm drink, Shetl.

A. Bor. *stoorey* denotes "a mixture of warm beer and oatmeal with sugar;" Gl. Brocket. V. next word.

STOURUM, STOORUM, *s.* What is otherwise called *Brochan*, Aberd.

This and *Stourreen*, as well as *Stoorey*, would seem to have been originally the same. But I can form no satisfactory conjecture as to the origin. As warm drinks of different kinds are often prepared by stirring them, or by making them *stour* up, or rise in foam, shall we trace these terms to Su. G. *stoor-a*, or Teut. *stoor-en*, turbare? V. STUROCH.

STOUSHIE, *adj.* Squat; a *stoushie* man, one who is short and thick, Fife.

This is evidently the same with *Stoussie*. They might perhaps be traced to Germ. *stutz-en* to support; q. one who is able to bear some pressure. To **STOUTER**, *v. n.* To stumble, to trip in walking, Fife.

Evidently the same with *E. Stutter*, as applied to speech; from Teut. *stuyt-en* to stop; or as signifying to rebound: for stuttering in speech, and stumbling, both imply the idea of stopping; and as the one proceeds from the repercussion of the tongue, the other is produced by that of the foot.

STOUTH AND ROUTH, plenty, abundance, *S.*

"It's easy for your honour and the like of you gentle folks, to say *sae*, that *hae stouth and routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claiith, and sit dry and canny by the fire-side." Antiquary, i. 253.

Shall we suppose that *stouth* is formed from the *v. Stow*, to bestow, q. what one stoweth, or from old Teut. *stoum-en*, *acervare*, *accumulare*?

To **STOW**, *v. a.* To crop, to lop, *S.] Add:*

Sae, as ye *stow* the stunted tree,
That puddock-stool, my pedigree,
A branch of laurel ye may eik.

Poems, Engl., Scotch, and Latin, p. 109.

"Rob—protested—that if ever any body should affront his kinsman, an' he would but let him ken, he would *stow* the lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow." Rob Roy, iii, 252.

STOW, *s.* A cut or slice, pron. *stoo*; *S.B.*, *Roxb.*, the same with *Stoltum*; from *Stow*, *v.* to crop, to lop.

"*Stou*, a large cut or piece;" Gl. Shirr.

From *Su.G. stufw-a* amputare, is formed *stuf*, *pars cujusque rei amputatae residuum*, a remnant.

STOW, *interj.* Hush, silence, Orkn.

Perhaps from *Su.G. sta*, *Isl. staa*, to stand; q. stop, cease.

STOW, *s.* A stove. *Pl. stowis*, stoves.

—"Fewall—is alreddie brocht to ane grit decay within the boundis of this realme be the excessive spending and consumption thair of for laik of the formes of killis, *stowis*, and furnessis eftermentatione." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 187.

Su.G. stufwa, anc. *stum*, *A.S. stofa*, hypocaustum.

STOWEN, *s.* A gluttonous fellow; as, "He's a great *stowen* for his guts," Teviotd.

It would seem to be properly a part, q. *stowand*, *stowend*; O. Teut. *stoum-en*, *acervare*, *accumulare*, *cogere*; Dan. *stuv-er*, to stow, *stuver* a stower.

STOWIK, *s.* A shock of corn; the same with *Stook*, *Aberd. Reg.*

STOWINS, *s. pl.* The tender blades, &c.] *Add:*
O' meals ait-parritch was the best,
Or *stowins*, e'en right poorly drest.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 63.

STOWNLINS, *adv.* Clandestinely, theftuously, *Ayrs.*

—Tho' we *stownlins* eat, yet man
At theft an' robbing is na shan.

Picken's Poems, i. 67.

This differs from *Stowlins*, merely in being formed from the part. pa. *Stown*, stolen, while the other is from the noun, q. *Stowthlins*.

STOWP, *s.* A post, as that of a bed; the same with *Stoop*.

"Item, ane bed of yallow dames—and foure coveringis for the *stowppis*, all freinyeit with yallow silk." Inventories, A. 1562, p. 154.

STRAA. To *SAY STRAA* to one, to find fault with one, to lay any thing to one's charge. Of a man who is acquitted from any imputation, or who has paid all his creditors, it is a common phrase in Angus, *Naeboddy dare say Straa to him*.

It appears evident that this has no connexion with *Strae*, *E. straw*. For the pronunciation is invariably different. The term, I apprehend, is very ancient, and probably allied to Teut. and Germ. *straffe*, Dan. *straf* poena, supplicium; animadversio, correptio. Alem. *straf*, *strof*, punitus; *Su.G. straff-a*, Dan. *straff-e*, punire. Dan. *straffe praediken*, an invective. The meaning would thus be; "Nobody can presume to utter to him the language of reprehension, or to speak to him of punishment." Synon. "Naeboddy can say *Bo* to his blanket," *S. Prov.* It nearly resembles the *Su.G. phrase*, *Iag kan ej straffa honom*, Ego ipsum criminis accusare non possum; *Ihre*, vo. *Straffa*.

STRABS, *s. pl.* Expl. "any withered vegetables, loosely scattered abroad; or any light rubbish blown about by the wind, or lying about in a dispersed state:" *Aberd.*

Yer head's just like a heather-bush
Wi' *strabs* and *straes*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 5.

Teut. *strobbe* signifies frutex. But *strabs* would seem to be merely a provincial variety of *straps*, which occurs in a similar connexion, "*Straps and straes*." *V. STRAPS*.

STRABUSH, *s.* Tumult, uproar.] *Add:*

Strabash is the pronunciation of Fife.

"But haena we been weel awa frae this town this mornin' an' yesterday? Siccan a *strabash* as has bean in't syn we left it!" Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 171. *Add* to etymon;

Perhaps rather from Dan. *strabas*, pain, trouble, toil, labour;" Wolff. There is no great change of the idea here. The *v. strabaser-e* signifies "to work hard, to be laborious," *ibid.*; *exercere*, *agitare*, *vexare*; *Baden*.

STRADDLE, *s.* The small saddle, or furniture, put on the back of a carriage-horse, for supporting the shafts of the carriage, *Sutherl. Car-saddle*, *synon.*

It seems thus denominated from the idea of it's, as it were, *bestriding* the horse.

STRAE, *s.* To *Bind* or *Tie* with a *Strae*, or *Straw*, a phrase used in regard to a person who is so unnerved with laughter, that in order to hold him as a prisoner, there would be no necessity for the use of a cord in binding him, as he could not make the slightest resistance, *S.*

"No stage play could have produced such an effect;—every member of the Synod might have been tied with a *straw*, they were so overcome with this new device of that endless woman, when bent on provocation." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 157.

STRAE-DEAD, *adj.* Used in the sense of, quite dead, S.

"And gin ye dinna haste ye, doakter, I'm in a dridder it may be *strae dead* afore ye come on till't." Glenfergus, ii. 21.

STRAE-DEATH, *s.* A natural death, &c.] *Add*;

According to an entertaining English writer, some of the Highlanders carry this still farther, accounting it more honourable to die even by a halter. He tells of a woman who, being interrogated as to the characters of three husbands she had had, "said, the two first were honest men, and very careful of their family; for they both *died for the Law*. That is, were hang'd for theft. Well, but as to the last? 'Hout!' says she, 'a fulthy peast! He *dy'd at hame*, lik an auld dug, *on a puckle o' strae*." Burt's Letters, ii. 232, 233.

An account of the Highland manners, nearly resembling this, may be found in Waverley, i. 272. It concludes with these words:

"You hope such a death for your friend, Evan?"—"And that I do e'en; would you have me wish him to die on a bundle of wet *straw* in yon den of his, like a mangy tyke?" *Add* to etymon;

Isl. *stradaudi*, mors senectute decrepiti; Dan. *straa-doed*, id.

STRAG, *s.* "A thin-growing crop, the stalks straggling;" Gall. Enc.

A.S. *straeg-an* to scatter.

STRAGGER, *s.* A straggler, Ettr. For.

I know not whether this should be viewed as an abbrev. of *Stravaiger*, or as allied to Isl. *strakur*, adulescens cursor; *strok-a*, cursitare.

STRAICIEK, *s.* A stroke.

"Yong Octouian lamentit hauly the slauchtir of his fadir adoptiue Cesar, that gat xxii. *straiciekis* vithtpen knyuis in the capitol." Compl. of S. p. 38, 39.

Dr. Leyden refers to A.S. *straician* to stroak. He must have meant *strac-an*, id. But the sense (demulcere,) is rather adverse to the idea here expressed. It is probable that the word had been written *straihis*, or *straickis*, i. e. strokes or blows.

STRAIFFIN, *s.* That thin filmy substance which is made of the secundine of a cow, and used in the country for covering vessels or the mouths of bottles, to keep out the air, Sutherl.

To **STRAIGHT**, *v. a.* To lay out a dead body, S.O.; synon. *Streik*, S.B., and *Straughten*.

"Meg—got the body *straighted* in a wonderful decent manner, with a plate of earth and salt placed upon it—an admonitory type of mortality and eternal life, that has ill-advisedly gone out of fashion." Annals of the Parish, p. 220.

To **STRAIK**, **STRAYK**, *v. a. 1.* To stroke, S.] *Add*;

O.E. *Stryke* was used in all these senses. 1. "I *stryke* ones heed as we do a chlydes whan he dothe well: Je applanie. My father sayeth I am a good sonne; he dyd *stryke* my heed bycause I had conned my lesson without the booke."—2. "I *stryke* a phyng with hony, I lay hony a brode vpon it: Je emmielle. I hade as lefe *stryke* my breed with butter as with hony."—3. "I *stryke*, I make anothe." *Stryke* ouer this paper: Aplanisiez ce papier." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 376, b. 377, a.

3. *Define*,—To render even, as in measuring grain in a bushel or firlo, when a straight piece of wood, or roller, is drawn across the top of the measure, S.

O.E. "*Strekyn* or make pleyne by mesure as bushell or other lyke. Hostior. Hostio." Prompt. Parv.

STRAIK, *s.* 1. The act of stroking, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A piece of hard wood, with straight edges, used for stroking off all that is above the legal measure of grain, salt, &c. in the vessel used for measurement, S.

This in our Acts is denominated *Ring-straik*, because fastened by a *ring* to an iron bar, which, according to the enactment, should cross the vessel.

"That the said cowpar cause the *ring-straik* of the said firlo passe from the one end of the said over iron barre to the other." Acts Ja. VI. 1618, iv. 586.

3. The quantity of grain that is stroked or rubbed off from the top of the bushel, in the act of measurement, S.

In this sense, it would appear, the term is used in the following passage;

"The bern preferred home-brewed ale to Scotch twopenny, and never quitted hold of the tankard with so much reluctance, as when there had been, by some manœuvre of Jasper's own device, a double *straik* of malt allowed to the brewing." The Pirate, i. 72.

O.E. "*Streke* of a mesure. Hostorium. Hostiorium." Prompt. Parv.

STRAIKER, *s.* That with which corn is stroked, for levelling it with the bushel, S. *Strickle*, *Strichel*, E.

Johns. (perhaps after Ainsworth,) as he defines *Strickle*, "that which *strikes* the corn," &c. seems to have viewed it as formed from the E. *v.* in its modern sense. But this instrument is in Su.G. denominated *strijckstock*; and expl., Hostorium, baculus teres, quo mensurae aequantur; as formed from *stryk-a*, palpare, to stroke.

To **STRAIK HANDS**, to join hands.

The bridal-day it came to pass;—

This winsome couple *straked hands*,

Mess John ty'd up the marriage-bands.

Muirland Willie, Herd's Coll. ii. 76.

I hesitate whether to view *straked* as from *Straik* to stroke, or to consider the phrase as expressing the idea of *striking hands*.

The ancient Goths had a similar mode of confirming bargains, to express which they used a term synon. with *Strike*. This is *slaa*, ferire, percutere. Ex consuetudine veterum, qui contractus suos complusione dextrarum manuum firmabant, usurpatur in significatione paciscendi. Hinc *slaa sig tillsammans*, in societatem concedere. Ihre, vo. *Slaa*, col. 656.

To **STRAIK TAILS** *with one*, to make an exchange of goods of any kind, where one article is given for another without boot on either side; Fife.

Straik signifies to stroke. But what is the particular allusion?

STRAIK, **STRAKE**, *s.* 1. A stroke.] *Add*;

5. The sound of the clock, like E. *Stroke*.

"That na man in burgh be fundyn in tauerneys at wyne, ale, or beir, efter the *strait* of ix houris, and the bell that salbe rongyn in the said burgh," &c. Parl. Ja. I. A. 1436, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 24.

REDDING-STRAIK, s. V. under RED, REDD, v. To clear.

STRAIK, s. 1. *Upo' strait*, &c.] *Add*, as sense 4. An excursion, the act of travelling over a considerable tract, S.

"Aweel, we've haen a fine *strait*, and are now afe hame agen." Tennant's C. Beaton, p. 171.] *Add*;

Sw. *landstrek*, a region; Dan. *strekning*, *landstrekning*, a tract of country; A.S. *strica*, *strice*, tractus, linea, directio, from *stric-an* ire, proficisci, cursum tenere. V. STRAUCHT, s.

TO STRAIE, v. n. To take an excursion, Fife.

"We'll better alip awa' soon to our beds the night, that we may rise wi' the day daw, if we're to *strait* down to the coast." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 28.

STRAIKEN, adj. Linen cloth made of coarse flax, &c.] *Add*; Isl. *strigt*, textura cannabina.

STRAIT BIELDS. V. BEILD, s. 1. Shelter.

TO STRAIT, v. a. To straighten, to tighten, Aberd.

O.Fr. *stret*, *stret*, *stroit*, *rescarré*, *etroit*; Lat. *stringere*, *strict-us*.

STRAITIT, part. pa. Constrained.

"And incesse their sones efter thair depairture out of the cuntry sall hant the exercises of contrarie religioun,—that thair parentis—salbe *straitit* to find caution actit in the baikis of secrete counsals vndir euche panes as sall be modifisit." Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Edit. 1814, p. 406. Fr. *estroit*, id.

STRAKE, pret. Struck; perhaps more properly *strack*, S.

"For my own pleasure, as the man *strake* his wife;" S. Prov.; "a foolish answer to them who ask you why you do such a thing." Kelly, p. 108.

STRAMASH, s. Disturbance, broil.] *Add*; also *Stramash*, Ayrs.

"Others think she will raise sick a *stramash*, that she will send the whole government in to the air, like peelings of ingons, by a gunpoother plot." Ayrs. Legatees.

"F the middle o' the *stramash*, ye'll no hinner Bryan to gang owre the burn an' couk about through the busses like a whitret." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

"Lucky, here, has just been telling me that there's like to be a *stramash* among the Reformers." R. Gilhaize, i. 153.

Ital. *stramazze*, to sling, cast, beat, or strike down with force.

STRAMMEL, s. A cant word for straw; *Strommel*. Grose's Class. Dict. O.Fr. *estramier*, id.

"Yes, you are a' altered—you'll eat the good-man's meat, drink his drink, sleep on the *strammel* in his barn, and break his house and cut his throat for his pains." Guy Mannering, ii. 98.

This might originally denote the broken straw; Dan. *strimmel*, a shred.

TO STRAMP, v. a. To tread, to trample.] *Add*;

"*Stramp*, to tread upon, to trample;" Gl. Brockett.

STRAMP, s. The act of trampling, S.] *Add*;

"But the *stramp* of Mr. Patrick Lindesay was so sad on his brother's foot, who had a sore toe, that the pain thereof was very dolorous." Fittsottie, Fol. Edit. p. 98.

STRAMPER, s. A trampler, one who tramples, Teviotd.

STRAMULYERT, part. adj. Confounded, panic-struck, Angus.

Wi' mony a sigh and dolefu' grane,

John gaz'd *stramulyert* on the scene;

Dim wax'd the lustre o' his ee,

He guess'd the weird he had to dree.

Beattie's John o' Arnha', p. 64.

I see no plausible etymon. Fancy might suggest one rather of a ludicrous description;—that the term might have been primarily applied to a poor man miserably hen-pecked; Lat. *extra*, or its Ital. abbreviation *stra*, denoting excess; and *mulier*, or *moglière*, q. one who had more of a wife than enough.

STRAMULLEUGH, adj. "Cross, ill-natured, sour;" S.O., Gl. Picken.

Ir. *mollach* is ragged, rough, shaggy.

STRAMULLION, s. 1. A strong masculine woman.] *Add*;

2. A fit of ill humour, a display of pettishness, Clydes.; sometimes *Stramullion*, S.B.

Gael. *stravin* is rendered "a huff," Shaw.

STRAM YULLOCH, a battle, a broil; given as synon. with Stramash, Gall. Enc. p. 439.

Yulloch might seem to be corr. from *Yelloch*, as referring to the noise made in such an uproar. But this must certainly be viewed as merely a variety of *Stramulleugh*.

STRAND, s. 1. A small brook. 2. A gutter.] *Add*;

"*Strand*, a kennel, or occasional rill, caused by falling rain; which, when heavy, makes the *strands* run;" Yorke, Marshall.

STRANG, s. Human urine long kept, and smelling *strongly*; otherwise called *Stale Master*, Aberd.; Gall., Dumfr.

He niest fell in wi' Mungo's wig,

An' Lowrie's sneeshin' mill;

Sae stappit baith in Kittie's pig,

An' steepit them right weel

Mang *strang* that night.

Jam. Cook's Simple Strains, p. 157.

"*Strang*, old urine,—used in washing;" Gall. Enc.

This seems merely an ellipsis, q. "*strong* urine."

V. STRANG, adj.

STRANG FIG, the earthen vessel in which urine is preserved as a lye, S.O.

"*Strang*, old urine, kept in the *strang* pig," &c. Gall. Enc.

TO STRAP, v. n. To be hanged, S.

But the thief maun *strap*, and the hawk come hame.

Jacobite Relics, i. 97.

From E. *Strap*, a long stripe of cloth or leather.

It is also used as an active v.

"Weel I wot its a crime baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it." St. Ronan, ii. 26.

STRAPIS, s. pl. Given as not understood, Gl. Poems 16th Cent.

Tua leathering bosses he hes bought ;
 Thay will not brek, albeit they fall ;
 " Thir *strapis* of trie destroyis us all,
 " Thay brek so mony, I may nocht byde it."

Legend Bp. St. Androis, p. 338.

Strapis seems merely the E. term denoting long slips of cloth or leather; applied either to the panniers in which earthen jars were carried in travelling, or to the staves of which barrels are made.

STRAP-OIL, *s.* A cant term, used to denote the application of the shoemaker's *strap* as the instrument of drubbing. The operation itself is sometimes called *anointing*, Roxb.; synon. *Hazel-oil*, from the use of a twig of *hazel* for the same purpose, *S.*

STRAPS, *s. pl.* Ends of thread from the *dish-dout*, sometimes left, by the carelessness of servants, in cleansing vessels for food, and thus found in victuals, Kinross.

A man, who found a mouse among his porridge, said to his landlady ;

On *straps* and *straes* we maun consither ;
 But I dinna like motes that look til ither.

Teut. *strepe*, *stria*, *striga*, *linea*.

STRATH, *s.* A valley of considerable extent, &c.] *Add* ;

" A *strath* is a flat place of arable land, lying along the side or sides of some capital river, between the water and the feet of the hills; and keeps its name till the river comes to be confined to a narrow space, by stony moors, rocks, or windings among the mountains." Burt's Letters, ii. 16.

C.B. *ystrad*, " a flat, a vale, a bottom or valley, formed by the course of a river. It forms the names of many places in Wales, as *Ystrad Yw*, *Ystrad Tynl*, and the like ;" Owen.

STRATHSPEY, *s.* A dance in which two persons are engaged, otherwise called a *twasum dance*, *S.*

Denominated from the country of *Strathspey* in *S.*, probably as having been first used there.

To **STRAUCHT**, *v. a.* 1. To make straight, *S.* V. the *adj.*

2. To stretch a corpse on what is called the *Dead-deal*, *S.*; synon. *Streik*, *S.B.*

" She—gathered his brains, and tied up his head, and *straughted* his body, and covered him with her plaid, and sat down and wept over him." Walker's Peden, p. 43.

—" Hand of woman or of man either, will never *straught* him—dead-deal will never be laid till his back." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 231.

" Let us do what is needfu' ;—for if the dead corpse binna *straughted*, it will girn and thrav, and that will fear the best of us." Ibid. p. 233.

STRAUCHT, *part. pa.* Stretched.] *Add* ;—*Straught*—it is now used in this sense, *S.*

" I hae never heard o' ane that sleepit the night afore trial, but of mony a ane that sleepit as sound as a tap the night before their necks were *straughted*." Heart M. Loth. ii. 213.

To **STRAUGHTEN**, *v. a.* To stretch out; used to denote the act of laying out a corpse, Dumfr.; synon. *Streik*, *Straight*, and *Straucht*.

—" She'll make a gruesome and unsonsie corse. It will be a deft hand that can *straughten* her." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1820, p. 513.

" If red wine can cheer ye, e'en sigh and souk away, and leave me to *straughten* this crooked bouk." Ibid. Sept. 1820, p. 652.

STRAVAIGER, *s.* 1. One who wanders about idly, a stroller, *S.* *Strayvayger*, *Stravauger*.

" Here are twa unco landloupers cumin dirdin down the hill—the tane o' them a heech knock-kneed *stravaiger* wi' the breeks on, and the tither, ane o' the women—folk, as roun's she's lang, in a green joseph, and a tappan o' feathers on her pow." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1819, p. 709.

" It is hard to be eaten out o' house an' hald wi' sorners aud *stravaegers* this gate." Perils of Man, iii. 321.

" I turn't at the lin, jealousying that ye wad be a hame afore me, an' saebins ye warna, maybe some hill *stravauger* wad hae seen or hard tell o' ye." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

2. One who leaves his former religious connexion, *S.*

" Nor was there wanting edifying monuments of resignation even among the *strayvaggers*." Annals of the Parish, p. 392.

STRAVAIGING, *s.* The actor practice of strolling, *S.*

A. Bor. *Stravaiging*, strolling about; generally in a bad sense; Gl. Brockett.

STRAVALD, *s.* A foreign measure.

" Ane thousand brasill makis the tun. Item, Sax hundredth *straval* is ane tun." Balfour's Pract. p. 88.

STRAWN, *s.* A gutter, West of *S.*

—" Ay the king of storms was foamin,

The doors did ring, lum-pigs down tuml'd ;

The *strawns* gush'd big,—the synks loud ruml'd.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 126. V. **STRAND**.

STRAWN, *s.* A *strawn of beads*, a string of beads, Mearns.

Teut. *strene* is synon. with *stringhe*; *E.* *string*.

STREAH, *s.* A term used to denote the mode of drinking formerly observed in the Western Islands.

" The manner of drinking used by the chief men of the isles, is called in their language *Streak*, i. e. " a Round ;" for the company sat in a circle, the cup-bearer filled the drink round to them, and all was drunk out, whatever the liquor was, whether strong or weak. They continued drinking sometimes twenty-four, sometimes forty-eight hours. It was reckon'd a piece of manhood to drink until they became drunk, and there were two men with a barrow attending punctually on such occasions. They stood at the door until some became drunk, and they carry'd them upon the barrow to bed, and returned again to their post as long as any continued fresh, and so carry'd off the whole company one by one as they become drunk. Several of my acquaintance have been witnesses to this custom of drinking; but it is now abolished." Martin's West. Isl. p. 106.

Gael. *sreakh* is by Shaw rendered, " a row, rank," &c.

To **STREAMER**, *v. a.* To streak, to cover with straggling flashes of light, resembling the *aurora borealis*, *S.A.*

"In the solemn gloom of the evening, after the last rays—had disappeared, and again in the morning before they began to *streamer* the east, the song of praise was sung to that Being, under whose fatherly chastisement they were patiently suffering." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 21.

STREAUW, *s.* Straw, Ettr. For.

STREAW, STROW, *s.* The shrew mouse, Gall.

Wi' hungry maw he scoors frae knowe to knowe,
In hopes of food in mowdy, mouse, or *stream*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

She nyarr'd when she gat him as he had been
a mouse,

Or some lang-snouted, cheeping *strow*.

Gall. Encycl. p. 143.

I have met with no word that has the slightest resemblance.

To STREEK down, to lie down flat. V. STREIK.

STREEN. *The streen*, the evening of yesterday. V. STREIN.

STRENGE, *s.* A stroke, Fife; a variety of *Skreenge*; or from Lat. *string-ere*, to strike.

To STREIK, STREEK, *v. a.* 1. To stretch, S.] *Add*;

To *Streek*, expandere; Northumb., Ray; to stretch out the limbs; Thoresby.

— Ilk proud o' what he's done,

Now homeward turns, and oer the burn brae
Streeks out his weary shanks, and laps his fill.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 28.

To STREEK DOWN, *v. n.* To lie down flat, to stretch one's self at full length, S.

A Jacobite virago, who had filled the stool of repentance, is introduced as saying; "Vengeance on the black face o't! Mony an honest woman's been set upon it than *streeks doon* beside any whig in the country." Waverley, ii. 122.

To STREIK, *v. n.* To extend.] *Add*;

STREIK, *s.* 1. Extent, S.A. V. STRAİK, *Upo Straik*.

2. The longitudinal direction of a stratum of coal in a mine, or a district of country.

"At Preston Grange these coals are found dipping to the N.W.—all which is a course, which in *streek* lyes near to S.W. and N.W., and will be in length about eight miles." Sinclair's Hydrot. Misc. Obs. p. 268.

"The longitude is nothing else than what is termed by the coal-hewers, the *streek*. For if you imagine a line along the extream points of the *rise* or *cropp* of the coal, that is properly the *streek* of the coal." Ibid. p. 273.

3. Expl. "opinion;" as, "Tak your ain *streek*," i. e. take your own way, Clydes.

It has also been expl. "chance;" q. "Let him take his chance." Ibid.

This phrase, however, seems merely equivalent to "Let him take his course," or "go to his stretch," q. "go all the length of his tether."

A.S. *strec*, extensio; Teut. *streck*, *streke*, *strijck*, tractus, from *streck-en* tendere.

STREIKIN', *part. adj.* Tall and agile; as, "a *streikin'* hizzie," a tall, tight, active girl, Teviotd.

STREIK, *s.* 1. A handful of flax, Lanarks. V. STRICK.

2. Also, a small bundle of flax into which flaxdressers roll what they have already dressed, *ibid*.

O.E. "*Streke* of flax. Limpulus." Prompt. Parv.

STREIKING-BURD, STRETCHING-BURD, *s.* The board on which a dead body is *stretched*, before the animal heat is gone, S.A. V. STREIK, *v. a.*

To STREIND, STREEND, *v. a.* To sprain, Roxb., Berwicks.

STREIND, STREEND, *s.* A sprain, *ibid*.

This must be merely a slight deviation from E. *Strain*, or Fr. *estreind-re*, id. *estreinte*, a sprain. V. STRYND.

STREIPILLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, stirrups.

"Ane sadill with *streipillis*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

A dimin. from the E. word, or from Isl. *stigreip*, A.S. *stiga-rap*, a rope for ascending; unless it might be viewed as a corr. of what Kilian calls the vulgar or L.B. name, *strepæ sellæ*.

To STREK A BORGH. V. BORCH, BORGH, *s.*

To STREKE, STRYKE, *v. n.* To extend.

—"This statute sal nocht *streke* to bordouraris duellande on the marches bot for thift to be done eftir the making of this statute." Parl. Ja. I. A. 1436, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 23. *Stryke*, Ed. 1566. V. STREIK.

STRENIE, *adj.* Lazy, sluggish, Kinross; given as synon. with *Stechie*; apparently q. bound, from O.Fr. *estren-er* contraindre, comprimer; Roquefort.

To STRENYIE, STRENYE, *v. a.* 1. To strain, &c.] *Add*;

3. To distrain.

—"The lordis auditoris—decretis—the said Johne, Walter, & Johne, to pay the said soume of fourty pundis to the said Schir Richert, & lettres be writtin to *strenye* thare landis & gudis tharfor." Act. Audit. A. 1476, p. 43.

STRENYEABILL, *adj.*] *Add*, as sense

2. Applied to goods that may be distrained; synon. *Poyndabill*.

"To remaine in ward quhill he schaw gayr *strenyeabill*," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17. *Gayr*, i. e. substance, goods, S. *gear*, or *geir*.

To STRENTH, *v. n.* To strengthen.] *Add*;

This word is used by Palsgr. "I *strength*; Je renforce.—Thyse be greatly *strengthyd* syns I knewe them first." B. iii. F. 376, b.

STRENTHE, *adj.* Strong, powerful.

—"That we can nocht perceae, quhat difference thair be betuix the simple and *strenthie* defence of ane iust caus, and the craftie coloring of ane lesing." J. Tyrie's Refutation, Pref. 2.

"This adversite, cum to the ciete, maid the accioun of tribunis mair *strenthy* than afore." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 383. *Vires* adjecit, Lat.

STRENTHIT, *part. pa.* Corroborated, supported, strengthened.

"This I eik—that gif ony thing negligentlie, and nocht sufficientlie *strenthit* be set furth in this werk, it suld be impute to my haist and fervour, and to

name rather unjustlie." N. Wynyet's Fourscore thre Quest. Keith's Hist. App. p. 221.

STRESS, *s.* 2. The act of distraining.] *Add*;

"In the actioun—persewit be the bailieis—of Ranfrew aganis Johnne of Qubitefurd bailie to the abbot of Paslay for the wrangwis spoliatioun & takin fra thaim of certane poyndis & stressis fra the officiaris of the said burgh of Ranfrew," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 162.

"The baillies chargit thair officiaris to pas & tak a stress wurtht xvj sh." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To **STRESS**, *v. a.* 1. To incommode, to put to inconvenience. It often denotes the overstraining effect of excessive labour or exertion, *S.*

It is used in an emphatical *S. Prov.*, meant to ridicule those who complain of great fatigue, when they have scarcely had any thing to do, or at least have done nothing that deserves the name of work. "Ye're sair stress stringin' ingans;" i. e. forming a rope of onions.

The origin is probably O.Fr. *straind-re*, mettre à l'étreit, Lat. *strang-ere*; as Fraunces gives O.E. *Streynyn* as synon. with "gretly stressen. Distringo." **STRESELY**, *adv.* Wallace, ii. 18.] *Add*;

This may be an *errata* from *Trestely*, faithfully. *V. TRAIST*; as the idea of difficulty in providing Wallace is not suggested by the connexion.

To **STRETCH**, *v. n.* To walk majestically; used in ridicule, *Ettr. For.*; *q.* to expand one's self.

STRIBBED, *part. pa.* "Milked neatly," Gall. Encyc. *V. STRIP*, *v.*

STRICK, *s.* A handful of flax, &c.] *Add*;

"After you have beat it for some time, open the strike, turn the inward part of it outward, and beat it again,—until you think it sufficiently wrought." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 336.

But smoth it heng, as doth a strike of flax.

Chaucer, *Proh.* v. 678.

Although this word occurs in different forms in O.E., it has been overlooked, not only by Dr. Johns., but by Mr. Todd.

"Strike of flaxe, [Fr.] poupée de filace;" Palsgr. R. iii. F. 68, a.

"Strike of flax. Lumpulus." Prompt. Parv.

STRICK, *s.* *Strick o' the watter*, the most rapid part of any stream, *S.O.* *V. STRICT*, *adj.*

I have some hesitation whether this word, as signifying rapid, may not be derived from Lat. *strictus* narrow, because a stream is often more rapid when its course is confined.

STRICKEN, **STRIKEN**, the *part. pa.* of *Stryk*, as referring to a field of battle.

"The battle was stricken in the year of God 1445." Pitcottie, Ed. 1768, p. 38.

"The field was stryken at Languide." Anderson's Coll. ii. 277.

To **STRIDDLE**, *v. n.* To straddle.] *Add*;

"Na, na,—its nae pleugh of the flesh that the bonnie lad bairn—shall e'er striddle between the stilts o'." The Pirate, i. 69.

Here's kye that gie twall pints a-day;

Thair udders gar them striddle.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 55.

Den. stride id. A.S. *stræd-an*, *strid-an*, *spargere*, *dispergere*.

STRIDE, *s.* The same with *Cleaving*, *Ayra*. I'm new come frae Dumbarton-side,
Whar I had gane to travel;
An' am as sair about the stride,
As gin I had the gravel.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 176.

STRIFE RIGS, "debateable ground, patches of land common to all;" Gall. Enc.

STRIFFAN, *s.* "Film, thin skin. *Striffan* o' an egg, that white film inside an egg-shell;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *strophe* signifies the yolk of an egg, liquor ovi. But *Striffan* is perhaps rather allied to *stry*, res refractae; G. Andr.

STRIFFEN'D, *part. pa.* Covered with a film, Gall. The twasome pied down on the cauld sneep snaw, Wi' the sorry hauf striffen'd e'e.

Gall. Enc. p. 412.

STRIFFIN, *s.* Starch, Shetl.

The letter *r* seems inserted by corruption. It probably was originally like *S. Stiffen*.

To **STRIFFLE**, *v. n.* To move in a fiddling or shuffling sort of way; often applied to one who wishes to appear as a person of importance, *Ettr. For.*

"I striffit till thilke samen please as gypelye as I culde." Hogg's Wint. Tales, ii. 42.

STRIFFLE, *s.* Motion of this description, *ibid.* Flandr. *strobbel-en*, *strubbel-en*, *cespitare*, *titubare*, *vacillare gressu*.

To **STRYKE**, *v. n.* To extend. *V. STREKE*.

STRIKE, *s.* A handful of flax. *V. STRICK*.

STRYNCHT, *s.* Strength. "Sic stryncht, fore & effect;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1545.

STRYND, **STREIND**, **STRYNE**, *s.* 2. A particular cast, &c.] *Add*;

I've spoken to a frien' of mine,

—Gin he cou'd sometimes wi' you dine,—

And do't he will, I ken his stryne,

As far's he can.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 175.

Commentators on Shakspeare have puzzled themselves in attempting to explain the phrase; "Unless he know some strain in me, that I know not myself," &c. Merry Wives. Some read *stain*; others explain it "wrench." But it is obviously the same with *S. Strynd*, also written *Strain*. It belongs to the sense given of *Strain* by Dr. Johns., "hereditary disposition."

Add to etymon;

O.Fr. *estrains*, race, origin, extraction, seems to acknowledge a Goth. source, though traced by Roquefort to Lat. *extractio*. But it has still more resemblance of C.B. *ystrain*, a tribe, a breed.

STRYND, *s.* Stream, rivulet, spring of water.] *Add*;

Strynde occurs in old deeds, as denoting the course of a rill.

—"And fra thence descendand to the Harewellys, and swa down the strynde of that mellis til it enter in a burne," &c. Merches of Bishop Byrnes, 1497. Chart. Aberd. F. 14.

—“And *tes descendand lynaly* [in a straight line] fra the Quhytstane to the *strynd* of Sanct Huchony well,” &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 80.

To **STRYNE**, *v. a.* To strain or sprain. “*Strynd*’d lega, sprained legs;” Gall. Enc. V. **STREIND**, *v.*

To **STRING**, **STRING** *awa*, to move off in a line, Galloway.

And ay she cries, “Hurlie Hawkie,
String awa my crummies, to the milking loan,—
String, string awa hame.—

Old Song, Gall. Enc. p. 257.

A.S. *string*, linea. *String, s.* is used in the same sense with *E. Row*; as, “a *string* of wull geese.”

STRINGS, *s. pl.* An inflammation of the intestines of calves, Roxb.

“Calves, during the first three or four weeks, are sometimes seized with an inflammation in the intestines, provincially called *liver-crook*, or *strings*.” Agr. Surv. of Roxb. p. 149.

To **STRINKIL**, *v. a.* 2. To scatter, to strew.] *Add;*

“Plow the ground again; and in May, or June at furthest, (chuse moist weather) cause your gardener *strinkle* turnip-seed upon it.” Maxwell’s Sel. Trans. p. 250.

“It would much increase the fermentation, if the seeds of barley, or any other quick-growing vegetable, were *strinkled*, or strewed thin, on the midding.” Ibid. p. 36.

STRINKLING, *s.* A small portion of any thing, *q.* a scanty dispersion, *S. Strinklin*, a small quantity, Shetl.

“If you bestow upon it a *strinkling* of any dung, or of the midding directed, the advantage will be considerable.” Maxwell’s Sel. Trans. p. 55.

O.E. “*Sprenkelynge* or *Strenkelynge*. *Aspercio*. *Conspacio*.” Prompt. Parv. Fraunces also gives the *v.* “*Sprenklyn* or *Strenklyn*. *Aspergo*. *Conspargo*.—*Strenkled* or *Sprenkled*. *Aspersus*.” Ibid.

STRINN, *s.* 1. Water in motion, smaller in extent than what is called a *Strype*, Banffs.

2. The run from any liquid that is spilled, as water on a table, *ibid.*

This is obviously the same with *Strynd*, *s. 2.* The origin is certainly *Isl. strind*, stria, a groove, furrow, or gutter. Halderson expl. it by *Dan. stribe* and *strimmel*, both signifying a stripe.

STRYNTHT, *s.* Sirength; *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538.

STRIP, **STRYPE**, *s.* A small rill, *S.]* Hence, **STRYPIC**, *s.* A very small rill, *S.B.*

See gin you’ll win unto this *strypic* here,
And wash your face and brow with water clear.

Ross’s Helenore, p. 15.

This is still carrying the gradation a step farther than as it appears under **STRYPE**.

STRIP, *s.* A long narrow plantation, or belt of trees, Roxb.

To **STRIP**, *v. n.* To draw the after-milkings of cows, *S. A. Bor.* This in Galloway is pron. *Strib*.

STRIPPINGS, *s. pl.* The last milk taken from the cow; evidently from the pressure in forcing out the milk, Roxb.

“*Stribbings*, (corr.) “the last milk that can be drawn out of the udder;” Gall. Enc.

“*Strippings*, after-milkings, strokings, North.” Grose; incorporated by Mr. Todd.

Halderson gives *Isl. strefia* as synon. with *stir-areida*, lactis ultima emunctio.

To **STRIPE**, *v. a.* To cleanse by drawing between the finger and thumb compressed, *Ettr.* For.; apparently only a variety of the *E. v.* to *Strip*.

STRIPPIT, *part. adj.* Striped, *S.*

STRITCHIE, *adj.* Lazy, sluggish, Kinross.; given as synon. with *Stechie* and *Strenie*.

STRIUELING MONEY. *V. STERLING.*

STRIVEN, *part. adj.* On bad terms, not in a state of friendship, *Aberd. O. Fr. estriver*, debattre.

To **STRODD**, **STRODGE**, *v. n.* 1. To stride along, to strut, *Ettr. For.*

“Whae-ever coups the lave, we let him try his hand at the courtin’ for a wey, an’ the rest maun juost *strodd* their ways.” Hogg’s Wint. Tales, i. 282.

“Hae ye tint your shoon, that ye maun *strodge* in about i’ your boots?” *Ibid.* p. 241.

2. It is expl. as signifying “to walk fast without speaking,” Roxb.

Germ. stross-en, strotz-en, to strut.

STRODS, *s.* A pet, a fit of ill-humour, Roxb.

Isl. strug signifies, animus insensus, also fastus.

STRONE, *s.* The act of urinating copiously, *S.*

Dan. stroening, spreading, strewing, sprinkling. It is singular, that *Fr. estron* signifies evacuation of another kind; merda, stercus. *V. Cotgr.*

STRONE, *s.* A hill that terminates a range, the end of a ridge, *Stirlings.*

Bold Tushilaw, o’er *strone* and steep,

Pursues the doe and dusky deer;

The abbot lies in dungeon deep,

The maidens wail, the matrons fear.

The Queen’s Wake, p. 213.

Gael. sron the nose, a promontory; radically the same with *C.B. trwyn*, a point, a snout, a nose.

STROOD, *s.* A worn-out shoe. “*Stroods*, very old shoes;” Gall. Enc.; *q.* what is wasted, from *Gael. stroidh-am* to waste.

STROOSHIE, **STROUSSIE**, *s.* A squabble, a hurly-burly, Roxb.

Either from the same source with *Strow, s.* or from *O. Fr. estruss-cr*, given as synon. with *Battre*, to beat.

STROOT, *adj.* Stuffed full; drunk. *V. STRUTE.*

To **STROOZLE**, *v. n.* To struggle, *Gall. V.*

Sproozle and *struissle, v.*, also *strussel, s.*

STROTHIE, *s.* An avenue betwixt two parallel dikes or walls, *Shetl.*

Dan. strade, a lane, a narrow street.

STROUNGE, **STROONGE**, *adj.* 2. Surly, morose, *S.]* *Add;*

It often includes the idea of a forbidding aspect; although *Strunge-like* is frequently used in this sense.

To **STROUNGE**, *v. n.* To take the pet, *Roxb. V. the adj.*

STROUP, **STROOF**, *s.* The spout of a pump, &c.] *Add;*—*Dan. strube*, a throat, a gorge, a gullet.

STROUT, *s.* Force, violence, Aberd.

To STROUT, *v. a.* To compel, to use violent measures with, *ibid.*

This might seem allied to A.S. *strith*, Su.G. and Isl. *strid*, certamen, pugna; as originally denoting the violence exercised in warfare. A.S. *gestrod* signifies confiscation, and *gestroden* confiscated. But perhaps we should prefer *strud-an*, spoliare, vastare, diripere.

STROW, *s.* A shrew-mouse, Dumfr., Gall. V.

STREAW.

STROW (pron. *strew*), *s.* 2. A quarrel, &c.] *Add*;

"I ken the faces o' them weel—they canna leave a fair without some *strow*, an' they're making thee thair mark the neyght." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 267.

Add, as sense

3. Bustle, disturbance, South of S.

What needs sic phiz 'bout lovers sighing,

Their languishing in tears an' crying?

While a' thè *strow's* 'bout naething else

But flesh an' blude just like themsells?

But my affections firmer settle

Sublime on goud, the king o' metal.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 119.

Phiz, improperly used instead of *fizz*, signifies fuss.

Strow is evidently meant as synonymous.

Add to etymon;

Sax. *struw* signifies asper, viewed by Ihre as synon. with Su.G. *stræf*, id.; also used in a moral sense, de homine moroso et austero. Isl. *striug-r*, animus insensus; fastus. O.Fr. *estrais*, fracas, bruit éclatant.

STRUBBA, *s.* Expl. "milk in a certain state," Shetl.

Can this have any connexion with Isl. *strope*, liquor ovi, vitellus sive vitellium maturum?

To STRUBLE, *v. a.* To trouble, to vex.

"He haid wtrajusly mispersonit & *strublit* him, call-and him hurstone," &c. Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Wnder the pane of standing in the goyffis, quhill thai that scho *strublis* mak request for hir." *Ibid.*

STRUBLES, *s.* Disturbance; still sometimes used, Aberd.

"*Strublen* quhilk he deyde in malyce & iyr." Aberd. Reg. A, 1535, V. 15.

"For the *strublen* of him & braking of his elwand." *Ibid.* V. 16.

The O.E. form nearly resembles this. "*Sturbelyn* or troblyn. Turbo. Perturbo.—*Sturblar* or troublar. Turbator. Perturbator. *Sturblinge*, or troublinge. Turbacio. Perturbacio." Prompt. Parv.

STRUCKEN UP. To be *strucken up*, to be turned into an inanimate object; to be metamorphosed into stone; a transformation believed, by the superstitious among the vulgar, to have been in former ages not unfrequently effected by the power of evil spirits, Aberd.

I can scarcely think that this is allied to Dan. *op-stryg-er*, to dress, to trim. Sw. *upstruken* is the part. pa. of *stryk-a up*, to put up. But one would almost suppose, that the term had anciently been *Up-strucken*, q. stuck up like a pillar or post; Belg. *op-gestoken*, put up, from *opsteek-en* to lift up; Teut. *opstek-en*, attollere, erigere, in altum elevare.

STRUCKLE, *s.* A pet, a fit of ill-humour, Mearns.

This might seem to be a dimin. from Su.G. *strug* similtas, or from its cognate, S. *Strow*, q. v.

To STRUD, *v. n.* To pull hard, Shetl.

Isl. *streit-a*, niti; *stril-a*, laborare; Su.G. *strid-a*, certare.

To STRUISSLE, STRUISLE, STRUSSLE, *v. a.*

To struggle, W. Loth.

—"An it wadna be a gude turn tae drouk thair lugs in a sowp o't, gif it war'na for misgruglin the drap drink it the puir lads wad be blythe o' it, hae been a' night stavin' at ane anither, and *struislin'* i' the dark." Saint Patrick, iii. 265.

STRUISSLE, *s.* A struggle, W. Loth.

"It's a wicked struggle that ye had there."—"Struissle, say ye, frien'," replied the hunter in a broad Caledonian accent,—"the vile brute had maist war't me, but I trou I hae gi'en him what he'll no cast the call [cold] o'." Saint Patrick, i. 67.

Allied perhaps to Alem. *strauss*, certamen, pugna (Wachter), originally the same with the general Goth. term *strid*. Isl. *strids-voell* signifies arena, the place of combat. The termination indicates a Goth. origin.

STRUM, *s.* A pettish humour.] *Add*; Loth.

"So I see ye're just the kuld man, Archie,—ay ready to tak the *strums*, an' ye dinna get a' thing ye're ain way." Marriage, ii. 134.

STRUM, *adj.* Pettish, sullen, S:B.] *Add*;

Strummy is used in the same sense, Aberd.

Halderson expl. Isl. *stremlin* not only difficilis, but superbus.

To STRUM, *v. n.* To be in a pettish humour, Buchan.

Sinkin wi' care we aften fag,

Strummin about a gill we're lag,

Syne drowsy hum.

Tarras's Poems, p. 132.

"*Strumming*, glooming, looking sour;" Gl.

STRUM, *s.* The first draught of the bow over the fiddle strings, S.

Dirdum, Drum,

Three threads and a *thrum*.

Cat's Song, Gall. Enc.

Teut. *stroom*, *strom*, tractus.

To STRUM, *v. n.* To play coarsely on a musical instrument, S. *Thrum*, E.

STRUMMING, *s.* A loud murmuring noise, Ettr. For.

STRUMMEL, *s.* The remainder of tobacco, mixed with dross, left in the bottom of a pipe, Peebles-shire, Roxb.

Dan. *strimmel*, Isl. *strimill*, a shred?

STRUMMING, *s.* 1. A thrilling sensation, sometimes implying giddiness, Ettr. For.

"It was on the hill of Hawthornside where I first saw the face o' an enemy; and I'll never forget sic queer *strummings* as I had within me." Perils of Man, ii. 234.

2. A confusion, *ibid.*

Teut. *stram* strigosus, rigidus; *stramme leden*, membra rigida.

STRUNGIE, *adj.* Sulky, quarrelsome, Ayr. ; the same with *Strounge*, sense 2.

To STRUNT, *v. n.* 1. To walk sturdily, S.] *Add*;

It is applied to a rutting cow, when she runs off to the male, Galloway.

"Upo' the hill," the callan cries,
"She cock'd her gaucy runt;
An' to Strathfallan green burn-brae
Fu' nimble she did *strunt*."

Davidson's Seasons, p. 50.

To STRUNT, *v. a.* To affront; as, "He *strunted* the puir lass," he affronted the poor girl, Teviotdale.

O.Fr. *estront-oier*, attaquer, injurier. *Estrouen* signifies, *stercus humanum*.

STRUNT, *s.* A pet, a sullen fit.] *Add*;

The way o' lovers—a' their soul will dunt,
Giff ony wayward lassie tak the *strunt*.

Donald and Flora, p. 49.

A.Bor. "Strunt, a sullen fit:" Gl. Brockett.

STRUNTIT, *part. adj.* Under the influence of a pettish humour, Roxb.

STRUNTAIN, *s.*] *Define*.—A species of tape made of *wheelin* or coarse worsted, about an inch broad.

STRUNTY, *adj.* 1. Short, contracted.] *Add*;
2. Applied to the temper; pettish, out of humour,
S. as *Short* is used in the same sense.

STRUNTING, *part. pr.* Not understood.

High were their hopes for food and cash,
And drink to keep them *strunting*.

Gall. Encycl. p. 268. V. STRUTE, *adj.*

STRUSHAN, *s.* A disturbance, a tumult,
Roxb. V. STROOSHIE and STRUSSEL.

STRUSSEL, *s.* A brawl, a squabble, Upp.
Clydes.

O.Fr. *estrois*, fracas, bruit eclatant; or *estruss-er*,
battre, estriller, froter; Roquefort. C.B. *ystrin* pugna,
contentio; Boxhorn. V. STRUISSLE, *v.*

STRUTE, STRUIT, *s.* Stubbornness, obstinacy,
Fife; synon. *Dourness*. V. STRUNT and STROW, *s.*

STRUTE, STROOT, *adj.* 1. Stuffed full.] *Add*;

The—cut off their hands, quoth he,
That cramd your kytes sae *strute* yestrein.

Wife of Auchtermuchty, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 129.

Add to etymon;

O.Fr. *stroite* signifies strait, shut up, closed; *etroit*,
resserré; Roquefort. This is nearly allied to the
sense of the term, as signifying stuffed or crammed.

STUBIE, *s.* A large bucket or pitcher, nar-
rower at top than at bottom, with an iron handle,
used for carrying water, Dumfr.

This seems to have a common origin with *Stoup*.

STUBBLIN', *adj.* Short and stoutly made; as,
"He's a little *stubble*' fellow," Roxb.

Viewed as derived from E. *Stubble*; this being ge-
nerally short and stiff. But it would appear to be an
ancient Gothic word; Isl. *stobbaleg-r* having the same
signification; firmus, crassus, (Haldorson), from *stob-
bi*, *stubby*, Su.G. *stubb*, truncus.

STUCHIN (gutt.), STUCKIN, *s.* 1. A stake,
generally burnt at the lower part, driven into
the ground, for supporting a paling, Roxb. In
Ettr. For. *Stuggen*.

2. Applied also to the stakes used for supporting
a sheep-net, Teviotd.

A.S. *stoc*, Su.G. *stock*, stipes, trabs. This word,
however, in form resembles A.S. *stacunge* staking,
fixing with stakes, and Moes.G. *stakeins*, in *hleithro-
stakeins*, the term used for tabernacles, Joh. 7. 2. q.
leather stakings.

STUDY, STUTHY, *s.* An anvil. *Cruick studie*.

"Item, thre iron *studdis*, and ane *cruik studie*."
Inventories, A. 1566, p. 168.

STUDINE, STUDDEN, *pret.* Stood, S.

"Provyding alwayis, that the saidis airis—beis
fund not to have *studine* against the maintenance of
religion, lawis, and liberties of kirk and kingdome,"
&c. Acts Cha. I. V. 308. *Studden*, VI. 64.

STUE, *s.* Dust, S.B. V. STEW.

STUFF, *s.* 1. Corn or pulse of any kind, S.] *Add*;

It denotes grain in whatever state; whether as
growing, cut down, in the barn, or in the mill.

Lang winnowit she, an' fast, I wyte,

An' snodly clean't the *stuff*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 67.

To STUFF, *v. n.* To lose wind, to become
stified from great exertion.

At the Blackfurd thar Wallace doune can licht;
His horas *stuffyt*, for the way was depe and lang;
A large gret myle wichtly on fute couth gang.

Wallace, v. 285, MS.

O.Fr. *estouff-er*, "to stifle, smother, choake, whir-
ken, suffocate, stop the breath;" Cotgr.

STUFFIE, *adj.* 1. Stout and firm, Loth., Clydes.;
as, "He's a *stuffie* chield," a firm fellow.

2. Mettlesome; a term applied to one who will
not easily give up in a fray; Fife.

It being said, in a similar sense, that one has *stuff*
in him, or is good *stuff*; this might seem to have
given rise to the *adj.* But perhaps it should rather
be traced to O.Fr. *stoffey*, qui est bien garni, à qui
rien ne manque; Roquefort.

STUFFILIE, *adv.* Toughly, perseveringly, Clydes.

STUFFINESS, *s.* Ability to endure much fatigue, ib.

STUFFING, *s.* A name given to the disease
commonly denominated the *Croup*, S.O. V.

STUFF, *v.*, from which this *s.* seems to be formed.

To STUG, *v. a.* To stab, &c.] *Add*;

2. To jag. One who is jagged by long stubble is
said to be *stuggit*, Fife, Mearns.

STUG, *s.* 1. A thorn, or prickle; as, "I've
gotten a *stug* i' my fit," I have got a thorn
in my foot, Lanarks. V. STOC.

2. Any clumsy sharp-pointed thing, as a large
needle is called "a *stug* of a needle," Ang., Fife.
Evidently allied to the *v.* *Stug*, to stab. Isl. *stag*
signifies coarse mending, sartura crassior, and *stag-a*
resarcire; Haldorson.

3. Applied to short irregular horns, generally
bent backwards. As used in this sense, fre-
quently pronounced *Stook*, S.B.

To STUG, *v. n.* To shear unequally, so as to
leave part of the stubble higher than the rest,
Fife, Mearns.

STUG, *s.* 1. A piece of a decayed tree standing
out of the ground, S.B.

2. A masculine woman; applied to one who is
stout and raw-boned, Fife.

2. In pl. *Stugs*, stubble of an unequal length, caused by carelessness in the mode of cutting down grain, Mearns. A.S. *stoc*, Su.G. *stock*, stipes; *stock-a* indurare.

STUGGEN, *s.* An obstinate person, Ettr. For. Belg. *stug* surly, resty, heady; *stugheyd*, surliness.

STUGGEN, *s.* A post or stake. V. STUCHIN.

STUGHIE, *s.* Something that fills very much, as food that soon fills the stomach, Loth. Hence,

STUGHRIE, *s.* Great repletion, Loth. V. STRECH, *v.*

STUHT, *s.* The permanent stock on a farm, equivalent to *Steelbow Goods*.

Et tunc quilibet husbandus cepit cum terra sua *stuh*, scilicet duos boves, unum equum, tres celdras avenae, sex bollas ordeï, et tres bollas frumenti. Et postmodum quando abbas Ricardus mutavit illum servitium in argentum, reddiderunt sursum suum *stuh*, et dedit quilibet pro terra sua per annum xviii solidos. Cartular. Kelso, seculi xiii.

I have met with no word resembling this, in signification at least, save Gael. *stuh*, expl. by Shaw, "stuff, matter or substance, corn." Such transpositions of a letter are by no means uncommon in ancient MSS.

STULE of EYSE, a night-stool, i. e. stool of ease.

"Item, ane canopy of grene dammas, frenyeit with gold and silk, to ane *stule* of *eyse*. Item, ane canopy of reid dammas to ane *stule* of *eyse*." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 47.

TO STUMMER, *v. n.* To stumble.] *Add*; A. Bor.

"Hes not mony throw inlake of techement, in mad ignorance misknawin thair deuty, quhilk we all mecht to our Lord God, and sua in thair perfitt belief hes sairly *stummerit*?" Ninian Winzet's First Tractate, Keith's Hist. App. p. 205.

STUMP, *s.* A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a dunderhead; as, "The lad was aye a perfect *stump*," Roxb., Ettr. For.

A. Bor. "Stump, a heavy, thick-headed fellow;" Gl. Brockett.

Teut. *stump*, hebes, obtusus, Germ. *stumpf*, id. The idea is borrowed from any thing that is blunt, that has no point, that is worn to a mere *stump*, which is the primary sense of the Teut. and Germ. terms. Germ. *stumpfen* signifies a dull-witted fellow. Fris. *stomper*, homo obtusus, hebes, ignavus. Dan. *stumped* signifies blunt, both in a literal sense, and as applied to the mind. Ibre views *stufu-a*, amputare, as the root; because that is said to be blunt which has had the point cut off.

STUMPRISH, *adj.* Blockish, Ettr. For., Roxb.

TO STUMP, *v. n.* 2. To walk about stoutly.]

Add;

Bent on their toil, the mowers frae their cots
Stump lustily, an' o'er the flushing mead,
Wide spreading, stretch the long keen-biting scythes.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 60.

STUMPIE, STUMFY, *adj.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. Squat, short on the legs, S.

"I was in the House of Lords when her Majesty came down for the last time, and saw her handed up the stair by the usher of the black-rod; a little *stumpy* man, wonderful particular about the rules of the house." Ayra. Legatees, p. 273.

"This Mr. Pævie was, in his person, a *stumpy* man, well advanced in years." The Provost, p. 318.

STUMPIE, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. A short, thick, and stiffly-formed person, S.

"The persons of the Misses Lumgaire were not at all to their own satisfaction,—they were too short.—You may dress as you please; these upstart *stumpies*, the Lumgaire, and their manœuvring mother, are determined to secure the coronet." Glenfergus, iii. 82. 142.

"Stumpie, stout, thick;" Gl. Picken.

To STUMPLE, *v. n.* To walk with a stiff and hobbling motion, South of S., Renfr.

Syne aff in a fury he *stumped*,

Wi' bullets an' poulder an' gun;

At's curpin, auld Janet she humped

Awa to the next neighbouring town.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 192.

A frequentative from the *v. to Stump*, *q. v.* Germ. *stumpel-n*, as well as *humpel-n*, signifies to bungle, to huddle. The former is also rendered, to mutilate; Su.G. *stymp-a*, mutilare.

STUMPS, *s. pl.* A ludicrous term for the legs; as, "Ye'd better betake yourself to your *stumps*," S.B.

A. Bor. *Stumps*, legs. "Stir your *stumps*." Gl. Broc.

Teut. *stompe* does not merely denote a mutilated member, but is rendered, junctura manus, vertebra manus; so that the phrase may have been originally equivalent to, "Move your joints."

STUNCH, *s.* "A lump of food, such as of beef and bread;" Gall. Enc.

Perhaps from Teut. *stuck*, Germ. *stuck*, frustum, fragmen, with the insertion of the letter *n*.

STUNK, *s.* The stake put in by boys in a game; especially in that of taw. It is commonly said, "Hae ye put in your *stunk*?" or "I'll at least get my ain *stunk*," i. e. I will receive back all that I staked, Loth.

Shall we view this as a remnant of A.S. *on-stinc*, *on-sting*, census, exactio, tributum, an impost; Sommer? Lye derives it from *sting-an*, immittere se in; explaining the *s. Jus*, ei pertinens qui esse immisit in fundum.

STUNKEL, *s.* A fit of ill humour or pettishness, Mearns.; synon. *Dorts*. V. STUNKARD.

In Angus, it is more generally used in the pl. *Stunkels*, and rather includes the idea of sullenness.

STUNKS, *s. pl.* The *Stunks*, pet, a fit of sullen humour, Aberd.

STUNKUS, *s.* A stubborn girl, Roxb., Selkirks. V. STUNKARD.

STUNNER, *s.* "A big foolish man. *Stunner* o' a *gowk*, a mighty fool;" Gall. Enc.

A.S. *stun-ian* obstupefacere; whence apparently *stunt*, stultus, stolidus. Fr. *estonn-er* has undoubtedly a common origin.

STUPPIE, *s.* "A wooden vessel for carrying water," S.O., Gl. Picken; a dimin. from *Stump*, *q. v.*

STURDY, *s.* 1. A vertigo, &c.] *Add*;

2. The designation given to a sheep affected with this disease, South of S.

"When I was a youth, I was engaged for many

years in herding a large parcel of lambs, whose bleating brought all the *sturdies* of the neighbourhood to them." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 402.

STURDIED, *part. adj.* Affected with the disease called the *Sturdy*, *ibid.*

"I caught every *sturdied* sheep that I could lay my hands on, and probed them up through the brain and the nostrils with one of my wires." *Ibid.* p. 402.

STURDY, *s.* "A plant which grows amongst corn, which, when eaten, causes giddiness and torpidity to come on;" Gall. Enc.

Supposed to be either Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*, or Field Brome grass, *Bromus secalinus*, denominated *Sleepies*, *S.* The same narcotic quality is ascribed to both these plants.

This must be called *Sturdy* from its stupifying power. For the same reason Darnel is, by the peasantry in some parts of Ayrs., denominated *Doit*.

STURDY, *s.* "*Steer my sturdy*, trouble my head;" Gl. Aberd.

What tho' some sage of holy quorum
Should lightie me for Tillygorum,
I'll never *steer my sturdy* for him
Whae'er he be,

As lang's I ken to keep decorum
As well as he.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 184.

Fr. *estourdie*, dullness, sottishness; q. "bestir myself, shake off my stupor."

STURE, *adj.* 2. Rough in manner, austere.] *Add*;

In O.E. *Stoore* has been used in the same sense.

"Grym or *stoore*. Austerus. Grymnese or *stoore-nesse*." Austeritas." Prompt. Parv.

To **STURE** at, *v. n.* To be in ill humour with.

"This pryor—also shew how bischope Forman had—caused the governour to *sture* at him, quihlk caused the bischope to give over manie benefices," &c. *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 296.

There seems to be an error in what follows this. The reading of Ed. 1728, is preferable; "caused the Duke to *thraw* with him, *till* he [the prior, not the bischope] gave over certain benefices to the Duke," &c. p. 125.

Either from the *adj. Sture*, in sense 2. signifying rough in manner, austere; or from Teut. *stoor-en*, irritate, exacerbare.

STURIS, *s. pl.* "The waring of xxij *sturis*;"

Aberd. Reg.; probably stivers.

To **STURKEN**, *v. n.* To become stout after an illness; generally applied to females recovering from childbirth, Roxb.

To *Sturken*, A.Bor. is "to grow, to thrive;" Grose.

This is obviously allied to the *v. Stark*, to strengthen, used in an active sense. It more closely resembles Isl. *storkn-a* rigescere; Dan. *styrkning*, strength.

STURKEN, *part. adj.* Congealed, coagulated, Shetl.

This is undoubtedly the same with A.Bor. "*Storken*, to congeal or coagulate like melted wax; *Sturken*, *id.*;" Grose. Mr. Brockett expl. it "to cool, to stiffen."

Isl. *storkn-a* congelare, rigescere, *storkinn* congelatus, *storkunn* coagulatio; Dan. *storkn-er*, to coagu-

late, to congeal, *støerknet* coagulated, *støerkning*, a coagulation, a congelation. Ulphilas uses Moes.G. *ga-staurknith* in the sense of arescit, Mark 9. 18.

STURNILL, *s.* "An ill turn; a backset;" Gall. Enc.; apparently a corruption and inversion of *ill turn*.

STUROCH, *s.* Meal and milk, or meal and water *stirred* together; Perth. *Crowdie*, synonym. Teut. *stoor-en*, to stir. V. STOURUM.

STURTY, *adj.* Causing trouble, S.B.

The lave their thumbs did blithly knock

To see the *sturdy* strife.

Skinner's Christmas Bawing, st. 28.

In Ed. 1809, changed to *stalwart*.

STUSHAGH, *s.* A suffocating smell arising from a smothered fire, Strathmore. *Smushack* synonym.

The origin is probably Su.G. *stufw-a*, Belg. *stooft*, Germ. *stube*, (whence the diminutives *stübchen*, *stöpfchen*) a stew; because of the oppressive quality of the air.

To **STUT**, **STUTE**, **STOOT**, *v. n.* To stutter, Roxb., Ettr. For.

"The factor has behaved very ill about it, the muckle *stootin* gowk!" Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 197.

A.Bor. "*Stut*, to stutter. An old word still in general use;" Gl. Brockett. V. *Stut*, Gl. Nares.

This differs from E. *to Stut* only in pronunciation. Sw. *stool-a*, *id.* balbutire. Our *v. to Slot*, to rebound, indicates a common origin; Teut. *stoot-en* impingere. The S. verbs, *Stoit*, *Stot*, and *Stute*, seem all reducible to one primary idea, that of striking against some object. He who *stoits*, or stumbles, generally does so by striking something in his way. That is said to *slot*, which rebounds in consequence of striking the ground; and the stutterer stammers or stumbles in speech, in his words or syllables as it were striking against each other; or from the collision of the organs of speech.

STUTER, *s.* A stutterer, Roxb.

STUTHIS, **STUTHTIS**, *s. pl.*

"Item twa *swerdis* of honour, with twa *beltis*; the auld belt wantand *four* *stuthis*." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49.

"Item ane harnessing of yellow velvett, grene velvett, and purpoure velvett, with *stuthis* and buk-kills all ourgilt with gold." *Ibid.* p. 53.

"Ane siluer belt continand xxix haill *stuthis* with heid & pendes of siluer." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This is undoubtedly the same with E. *Stud*, an ornamental knob or nail; A.S. *stuthe*, destina, fulcrum, fulcimentum; Somner.

SUADENE BUIRDIS, Swedish boards.

"Tymmer skowis, *Suadene buirdis*, guirdstingis and boddummis." Aberd. Reg. 1543, V. 18.

This is obviously the same with that article mentioned in our old Book of Rates; "Boords called *Swaden boords*, the hundreth, xl l." A. 1611.

To **SUALTER**, **SWALTER**, *v. n.* To move with a plashing noise in water.

Than Rany of the Reidhewch—

Licht lap at a lyn;

He felyeit and he fell in;

And Hoge was sa haisty
That he *suallierit* him by.

Colkelbie Sow, F. I. v. 228.

The same with *Swatter*, v., q. v.

SUASCHE, *s.* A trumpet.

"Ordanis the provest of Edinburc to tax the remanent of the haill burrowis as use is; provyding alwayis that it sall nocht be an tabroun or *suasche* to gang throw ony burc for suttung of men to the rest of the ansaingyies unto the xx day of December nixtocum be bypast." Sed^t. Cono. A. 1552, Keith's Hist. App. p. 67. V. SWESCH.

SUBBRASMONT, *s.* The lower pane of a bed.

"Item, four grete beddis, viz. ane of grene, with standartis coverit with grene velvett, the rufe of grene velvett, with the heid frenyeit with grene silk and gold, thre curtingis of grene dammas frenyeit with grene silk and gold, with ane *subbasmont* of grene velvett frenyeit of the samyne sort." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 45.

Fr. *soubassement de lict*, "the bases of a bed; that which hangs down to the ground at the sides, and feet of some stately bed;" Cotgr.

SUBDANE, *adj.* Sudden.

"I began nocht littill to mervel at sa haisty and sa *subdane* a wolter of this warlde, in sa mony grete materis, and specialie of the *subdane* change of sum cunning clerkis, of the silence and fleitnes of utheris, and of the maist arrogant presumptioun approvin specialie in the ignorant." N. Winyet's Fourscoir Thre Questionis, Keith, App. 218.

O.Fr. *soubdain*, id.

To SUBFEU, *v. a.* V. FEW, *v.*

SUBITE, *adj.* Sudden; Fr. *subit*, -ite, Lat. *subit-us*.

"In phlebotomy or other manual operations,—the acts are *subite* or transient." Fountainh. Suppl. Dec. p. 282.

SUBJECT, *s.* Property, estate whether heritable or moveable, S.

"A relict, who has the care of a rich minor, and is left a good *subject* herself, has business enough in this wicked world." Saxon and Gael, i. 75.

SUBPAND, *s.* An under curtain for the lower part of a bed; synon. *Subbasmont*.

"Ane auld bed of blak dames, with the raif and pandes, and twa *subpandis*, ane for the syde, ane uther for the feit." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 210. V. PAND.

To SUBSCRIBE, *v. a.* To subscribe; the vulgar pronunciation, S.

"I see gentlemen of girt worth among the C—s my accusers, wha are said to have *subscribed* or presented mony of those addresses." Speech for D—sse of Arnistown, p. 6.

* To SUBSIST, *v. n.* To stop, to cease, to desist.

"Here, at this time, I shall *subsist*, since I will have occasion to speak to this matter afterward." McWard's Contend. p. 41.

"So I might here *subsist*. But for a further and more full declaration of my mind, in this matter—I shall append—these few things." Ibid. p. 227.

Lat. *subsist-ere*, to stop, to stand still.

SUBSTANCIOUS, SUBSTANTIOUS, *adj.* 1. Powerful, possessing ability.

2. Substantial, as opposed to what is slight or insufficient.

"To gar byg an *substantious* dyk;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

"That—all the fencible persons—shall provide themselves with—ammunition, arms, and other warlike provisions of all sorts, in the most *substantious* manner, for horse and foot." Spalding, ii. 101.

It seems to occur in both senses in the following Act, A. 1561.

"That letters be direct to charge all the Erles, Lordis, &c.—that thai with their *substancious* housaldis, weill bodin in feir of weir, in their maist *substancious* maner, meit James Commendatour of Saint-androis," &c. Keith's Hist. p. 198.

3. Effectual.

"The Lord Governour and Lordis of secret Counsell, and the maist pairt of the haill nobellis of this realme—hes for *substantious* resistance,—willinglie of their awin courage, offerit thameselfis reddie to defend their awin auld liberties with their bodies and substance; and to win the haill nobilitie thairupoun," &c. Sed^t. Counc. A. 1549, Keith's Hist. App. p. 58.

"Fr. *substantieux*, -euse, substantial, stuffie;" Cotgr.

SUBSTANTIOUSLIE, *adv.* Effectually.

—"To the effect thesaisd vnlachfull meitingis—may be *substantiouslie* suppressit, Ordains the haill inhabitantis of the saidis burrowes at all occasiones to reddellie assist and concur with the magistratis and officiaris thairof for satling of the saidis tumultis & trublances, and pvnischeing of the authoris and movearis thairof." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 288.

Substantiuslie, Aberd. Reg.

SUCCALEGS, *s. pl.* Stockings without feet, Shetl.

Isl. *sock-r* soccus, caliga, and *legg-r*, Su.G. *laeg*, tibia, crus; or perhaps from *swika* fraud, q. *legs* that deceive, as having no feet. *Swikull* deceitful.

SUCKEN, *s.* The territory subjected to a certain jurisdiction, Orkn., Shetl.

"*Sucken*, a Baillery, so much ground as is under the Bailives jurisdiction." MS. Expl. of Noriah Words.

SUCKEN, *s.* 2. Dues paid at a mill.] *Add*;

—"And sex bollis of moulter or *suckin* quhilkis pertinet to the Carmelite freires of the said burcht." Acta Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 657.

This term is used in both senses in the North of E. V. Gl. Brockett.

3. Used to denote the subjection due by tenants bound to a certain mill.

"He com nocht to grynd his quhyt in thair mill as he that aucht *suckyn* thareto." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

SUCKEN, *adj.* 1. Legally astricted. Those who are bound to have their corn ground at a certain mill, are said to be *sucken* to it, S.

2. Used with greater latitude in relation to any tradesman, shopkeeper, &c. "We're no *sucken* to aone by anither," S.

SUCRE-SAPS, *s. pl.* A sort of pap rendered palatable by the abundant use of sugar, S.

The term occurs in a foolish song, entitled *The Wren*, or, *Lennox's Love to Blantyre*; in which the characters must certainly be viewed as allegorical.

—In came Robin Red-breast,
Wi' *succar-saps* and wyne.—
Now, maiden, will you taste of this?
It's *succar-saps* and wyne.

Herd's Coll. ii. 210.

SUCCUDERUS, *adj.* Presumptuous.
Ye Sarazeins ar *succuderus* and self willit ay.

Rauf Coilyear, D. iij, a.

SUCCUDROUSLY, *adv.* Arrogantly.
Than said the Sarazine to Schir Rauf *succudrously*,
I haue na lyking to lyfe to lat the with lufe.—
Rauf Coilyear, D. ij, a. V. SUCKUDRY.

SUCKIES, *s. pl.* The flowers of clover, S.]
Add;

The term is sometimes used, in the singular, as equivalent to clover.

"You may try sowing part of the big red clover and part of the white and yellow *sucky* with the rye-grass." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 49.

SUCKUDRY, *s.* Presumption.] *Add* to etymon;
Roquefort deduces O.Fr. *oultreucider* from Lat. *ultra* and *cogitare*. According to this etymon, *sucruider* must be from *supra* and *cogitare*; q. to think of one's self above the proper measure.

SUDDAINTY, *s.* 1. Suddenness.] *Add*;

"Spokin in *suddanty*, in the first motioune of yre;" *Aberd. Reg.*

2. Accidental homicide, &c.] *Add*;

Sometimes this term is used by itself elliptically to denote sudden slaughter; as opposed to intentional homicide.

"And gif it be fundin forthocht felony, tobe punist eftir the kingis lawis. And gif it be fundin *suddante*, tobe restorit again to the fredome & immunitie of haly kirk and girth." *Acts Ja. III. A.* 1469, Ed. 1814, p. 96.

3. Mishap, harm, mischief, *Aberd.*

SUDDARDE, **SUDDART**, *s.* A soldier.

"The haill cuntrey being vnder the proclamation, sum wer licentiat to byd at homie, be reassoun of thair compositionis bestowit vpon payment of the *suddardis*, quhair of thair wer iiij^e horsmen and vj^e futemen." *Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI. fol. 67.*

"Inquirit, gif this deponar, at my lord Bothwells deayre, socht ane fyne lunt of any of the *suddartis*: and answerit, that he didd the same, and gat a piece of fine lunt of half a faddome, or thareby, fra ane of the *suddartis*,—and deliverit to John Hepburne of Boltoune, upon Saturday before the kingis slaughter." *Anderson's Coll.* ii. 170.

O.Fr. *soudart*, soldat; L.B. *solidat-us*; Roquefort. The term in L.B. also assumes the form of *solidar-ius*, *soldar-ius*, *soldaer-ius*, &c. all, I need scarcely add, from *solid-um*, *sold-um*, pay, denominated from the designation of the money paid to a soldier.

SUDDILL, *adj.*

—The *suddill* sow of the sofd.—

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 171.

Perhaps, "sow defiled with filth." V. **SUDDILL**, *v.* and **SORDES**, *s.* *Isl. saur*, *sordes*, *impuritas*, *stercus*; *Verel.*

SUDGE, *adj.* Subject to, Shetl.

This term is not of northern origin; but is probably a corr. of Fr. *suget*.

SUDROUN, *s.* The English language. V.

SODROUN.

SUEFIS, **SWEFIS**, *s. pl.*

—How the Empriour dois dance

Suefis in Suavia syne.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 368.

In a MS. copy, *Suefis*. Su.G. *swaefswja* signifies comitatus; *soefsw-a*, A.S. *swef-ian*, sopire; *suefen*, somnium. But the meaning seems to be, that the Emperor danced to a tune denominated "the Swevi," or "Suevians in Suabia." A.S. *Swefas*, Suevi.

SUESCHER, *s.* A trumpeter. V. **SWESCHER**.

SUFFRAGE, **SUFFERAGE**, *s.* A prayer for the dead. It is more generally used in the *pl.*

"Oure souerane lord—having—pervsait and considerit the charter—grantit—to the puir memberis of Jesus Christ—resident within the burgh of Perth, off—all and sindrie annuelrentis, &c. to quhatsum-euir kirk, chappell, college, alter, monasterie, prebendarie, place, or benefice without the said burgh, for quhatsum-euir caus or occasioun, and speciallie for celebratioun of *suffragis*:—hes ratifijt," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1592*, Ed. 1814, p. 581.

"The said chaplain, every year, once in the year, for the said Michael and Jonet, sall make *suffrages*, which is, *I am pleased, and direct me, O Lord, with an Mess of Rest, being naked, he clothed me*; with two wax candles burning on the altar. To the whilk *suffrages* and mess, he shall cause ring the Chappell bell the space of ane quarter of ane hour, and that all the foresaid poor, and others that shall be thereintill, shall be present at the foresaid mess with their habites, requesting all these that shall come in to hear the said mess to pray for the said souls." A. 1545, *Blue Blanket*, p. 40.

This term occurs in a still more singular connexion, in the Petition of the Surgeons and Barbers of Edinburgh (who then formed one corporation) to the Lord Provost and Council. As they ask that a subject may be given to them annually for dissection, they bind themselves to a species of service, from which, in this form at least, as good Protestants, they must find themselves now happily relieved.

—"That we may haue anes in the year ane condemnait man after he be dead, to maik Anatamia of, wherthrow we may haue experience ilk ane to instruct others, and we shall do *sufferage* for the saul." A. 1505, *Blue Blanket*, p. 55.

L.B. *suffragia*, orationes, quibus Dei Sanctorum *suffragia*, seu auxilia imploramus.—Appellantur etiam orationes, quae pro defunctis dicuntur, quod pro iis Sanctorum *suffragia* invocentur. Donentur—45 librae annuae pro Missis, *Suffragiis*, et obitibus habendis,—pro animabus dictorum Ducis, Comitiss, &c. *Chart. Henr. Reg. Angl. A.* 1457. *Du Cange.* *Suffrages*, prieres pour le morts; Roquefort.

SUGARALLIE, *s.* The vulgar name for sugar of liquorice, S.

To **SUGG**, *v. n.* To move heavily.] *Add*;

It seems probable, however, that this is the same

with O.E. *Swagge*. "I *swagge*, as a fatte person's belly *swaggeth* as he goth: *Je assouage*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 380, b. Perhaps this O.Fr. v. by which *Swagge* is rendered, has a Goth. origin.

SUGGAN, *s.* "A thick coverlet;" Gall. Enc. SUGGIE, *adj.* "Moist *suggie* lan', wet land;" Gall. Enc.

C.B. *sug* juice, sap, *sug-aw*, to imbibes, to fill with juice; Isl. *soegg-r* humidus. E. *Soak* claims a common origin.

To SUGGYRE, *v. a.* To suggest.

"The waies of the deuill that he *suggyes* to false teachers to deceiue men by are infinite." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 52.

Lat. *sugger-ere*, Fr. *sugger-er*, id.

SUILYE, SULYE, *s.* The same with *Sulye*, soil.

—"And also apoun the postponing—to by fiftj a marksworth of land liand in competent place & gude *sulye*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 112.

"Ground and *sulye* of the samyn lands." Acts Ja. III. V. IL p. 161.

SUITAR of Court. V. SOYTOUR.

SULDEART, *s.* Soldier; Fr. *souldart*.

"Repetit the notorie of the deid, the depositions, viz. Patrik Stewart, Alexander Guthrie *suldeart*, Williame Broune also *suldeart*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 207. V. SUDDARDE.

SULYE, *s.* Soil. V. SUILYE.

To SULK it, to be in a sullen humour.

Our admirall, though tide and wind say nay,
He'll row and work, and *sulk* it all the way.

E. *Argyle*, *Law's Memorials*, p. 213.

This evidently refers to James Duke of York. We sometimes use the term *sulks*, in the *sulks*, S. in the same sense. It is singular that, as far as I have observed, *Sulky* did not appear in an English dictionary, till admitted by Mr. Todd.

SULLIGE, *s.* Soil.

"So the earth, dirt, and *sullige*, conveyed by the water, must have remained among the fallen wood; and such a stagnation is the very mother of moss." Maxwell's *Sel. Trans.* p. 65.

This has been evidently borrowed from the Fr. "*Solage*, soyle, or good ground;" Cotgr.

SUM, a termination of adjectives.] *Add*;

This termination has the same acceptation in Dumfr., Roxb., &c.

"There were three of them set upon him,—I brought the *twosome*—but wha was the third?" Guy Mannering, iii. 299, 300.

The *twosome* sat curmud thegither, &c.

A. *Scott's Poems*, p. 46.

This signifies "two in company."

It is also used in this sense in Lanarks, and carried on through all the numbers; as, *twasum*, *saxsum*, *tensum*, *twentysum*, *threthsum*, *fortisum*, *hunder-sum*. I observe that Isl. *saman*, simul, una collectio, has precisely the same sense. *Tveirsaman*, duo una, two together, S. *twasum*; *thryrsaman*, tres simul, &c. G. Andr. p. 203. Of *sam* and *saman*, Vellus says: In compositis eandem vim ac Latinorum *con* vel *simul*, una.

SUM, *adv.* In some degree; as, "That pin's *sum* naukile," i. e. somewhat large, S.B. V. SOMX.

SUMER, *s.* A sumpter-horse.] *Add*;

L.B. *summar-ius*; Domesday, Tit. *Willes*. It is observed by Beckwith, that "*summar-ius* rather meant a horse for carriage, than what we now call a *sumpter-horse*, or led horse." Blount's *Anc. Ten.* p. 163.

That the term properly denoted a beast of burden, appears from the signification of the synon. *som-mier*, in Old Flemish, jumentum clitellarium, sarcinarium; Kilian. Also, Teut. *som-beeste*, id. *som-peerd*, equus clitellarius. The origin is *somme*, onus, sarcina. A.S. *seam*, *seom*, id. whence *sem-an*, *sym-an*, onerare. V. *SOWME*, s. 2.

But Beckwith is certainly mistaken as to the sense of the E. term *Sumpter-horse*, which is uniformly explained by E. lexicographers as denoting a horse employed for carrying cloaths or furniture.

SUMLEYR, *s.*

"William Gryse *sumleyr* to our soueraine lord & ladie the king & quenis maiesteis." Aberd. Reg. A. 1565.

Cotgr. renders Fr. *sommeiller*, a butler. But this, I apprehend, does not give us the proper meaning of the term. It seems to denote an officer who had the charge of the royal household-stuff; L.B. *Summularius*. Carpentier gives *Sommarii* and *Summularii* as synon.; Qui in aula regum nostrorum cujusvis supellectilis regiae curam habent. Va. *Sagma*. These terms seem, however, to have been ambulatory in their application. For Du Cange expl. *Somarii* as signifying butlers. He says indeed that there were different officers who bore this name. Occurrunt varii *summularii*, nempe *summularii* mapparum, scanctionariae, camerae denariorum, fructuariorum, Cappellae, &c. He also mentions the *Somularius* coquinae; referring to the Lib. Niger Scaccarii; and the *Somalerius*, who had charge of the burden of the packhorse.

SUMMER, *adj.* Summary; Fr. *sommaire*.

—"Grantis full power—to consult, conclude, and put in wreate [writing] all sick good ordounes, &c. quhairby goode and *summer* justice may be done—to all his hiemes liegis without long delayes and extraordinary expensis." Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 550.

To SUMMER, *v. a.* To feed cattle, &c. during summer, S.

"It occurs very seldom that cattle are fed on the same ground for twelve successive months, or *summered* where they have been wintered." Agr. Surv. Dunbart. p. 211. V. *SIMMER*.

SUMMER-COUTS, SIMMER-COUTS, *s. pl.* The—exhalations, &c.] For *summer-couts* r. *summer-cauts*. *Add*;—*Landtide* synon.

In second Edit. 1788, it is also *summer-cauts*, p. 28. It is rather puzzling, however, that in both places of the poem which are quoted, it is *summer-cauts*, in the first Edit. A. 1768, p. 21 and 82. But in Edit. second and third, *cauts*, or *couts* alone occurs. We must then view *cauts* as an *errat.* in the first edition; especially as I have before me the second, corrected for the press in the autograph of the late learned Dr. Beattie of Aberdeen (who was the early friend of Ross); and he has given no intimation that *couts* is not the proper sound. V. *OUDE*.—*Add*, as sense

2. The gnats which dance in clusters on a summer evening, Lanarks.; pron. *summer-couts*.
 3. In *sing.* A lively little young fellow, synon. with E. *Grig*; "He's a perfect *summer cout*," Lanarks.

SUMMER-FLAWS, *s. pl.* Used as synon. with *Summer-couts*, Angus.

SUMMER-GROWTH, *s.* V. SEA-GROWTH.

SUMMER-HAAR, *s.* A slight breeze from the east, which, even when the wind has been westerly all the morning, rises after the sun has passed the meridian. It is viewed as proceeding from the same cause with the tradewinds in warmer latitudes. It receives this name from the fishers of Newhaven, though not accompanied with any fog.

SUMMER-SOB, *s.* A summer-storm.] *Add*;
 In Aberd. the term is used to denote frequent slight rains in summer, commonly in May.

Gael. *siob-am*, to blow; *sioban*, drift, blast.

SUMP, *s.* A sudden and heavy fall of rain, S.A.; synon. *Plump*.

"Aye! aye! we shall have a thick and heavy hoar frost, or a sounding *sump* o' rain, I wotnae whilk." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 146.

Of thunder July speaks, and *sumps* of rain;
 And August winds uproot the growing grain.

Ibid. Jan. 1821, p. 428.

"*Sump*, a great fall of rain;" Gall. Enc.

Can this be viewed as allied to Su.G. *sump palus*, a marsh, E. *swamp*?

SUMPED, *part. adj.* Wet, drenched.

But now with the dead I must lay down my head,
 On this bluid *sumped* field—Waterloo.

Gall. Encycl. p. 442.

SUMPAIRT, *adv.* Somewhat.

"As to my auin ansueris, albeit I haue retenit the substance of thame, yit findand greitar commoditie of buikes heir nor in Scotland, I haue *sumpairt* amplifeit and enlargit thame, to accommodat my self to the capacite of the ruid people, quha could not be abil to comprehend sua vechtie materis in sua feu vordis, as I was constraint to vse in my conference." Nicol Burne's Disputation, To the Christ. Reidar.

SUN-DEW WEBS, a name given in the South of S. to the gossamer. Synon. *Moose-webs*.

SUN-DOWN, *s.* Sunset, South of S.

—"And sitting there birling—wi' a' the scaff and raff o' the water-side, till *sun-down*, and then coming hame and crying for ale, as if ye were maister and mair." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 114.

This, I find, is a word used in the United States of America.

"Daylight! do but hear the silly child!—'Tis but just *sundown*." Lionel Lincoln, i. 41.

TO SUNGLE Lint, *v. a.* To separate flax from the core; the pron. of *Swingle*, S.B.

—Lint was beaten wi' the mell,
 An' ilkane *sungled* to themsell.

Piper of Peebles, p. 6. V. SWINGLE.

SUNYIE, *s.* An excuse. *Ye mak aye sae many sunyies*, you have always so many excuses,

Roxb. Evidently an abbreviation of the old law term *Essoynie*, q. v.

SUNKAN, *part. adj.* "Sullen, sour, ill-natured;" Gl. Picken. This seems merely *Sunken*, the old participle of the v. *to Sink*, q. dejected in spirit.

SUNKET, *s.* A lazy person, Roxb., S.

A.S. *sweng*, desidiosus, from *sweno-an* fatigare, *swenced*, *swencte*, fatigatus.

SUNKETS, *s. pl.* Provision, &c.] *Add*;

We are told of an English gentleman who, hungry and weary, alighted in the evening at some petty inn in the South of S., the appearance of which had no great promise. "Good woman," said he to the landlady, "can I have any thing for my horse?" "Ou aye," she replied, "he'll get *sunkets*." Although he did not understand the meaning of the term, he naturally enough concluded that this must be the food commonly given to horses in that part of the country. In a little, urged by his personal wants, he proposed another question; "Good woman, can I have any thing for myself?" His astonishment may well be imagined, when he received the very same answer: "Ou aye, ye'se get *sunkets*."

This is also used in the singular.

—"A kindlie night for—earning a meltith for to-morrow's *sunket*."—"Hame he never came without a kind kiss and *sunket* for me." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, 158, 159.

SUNKET-TIME, *s.* Meal-time, the time of taking a repast, Dumfr.

—"A green petticoat—cam to my hand at *sunkit-time* on the sunny-side o' a thorn bush." *Ibid.* Dec. 1820, p. 321.

SUNKIE, *s.* "A low stool;" Gl. Antiq., South of S.; a dimin. from *Sunk*.

"Mony a day hae I wrought my stocking, and sat on my *sunkie* under that saugh." Guy Mann. ii. 18.

It is frequently used to denote such a stool as a dairy-maid uses when milking her cows.

It seems originally to have signified a seat of turf or straw. V. *SONK*.

SUNNY-SIDE, a description of the position of land; denoting its southern exposure, as contradistinguished from that which lies in the shade, S. V. *SONIE HALF*.

This phrase is still very common in law-deeds. In the Lat. of our writs it is denominated, *Pars solaris*.

As the language is E., it might not be worth while to take notice of this phrase, were it not to remark the striking resemblance of the various northern nations in their modes of description. The term *sundisk* occurs in the laws of Westro-Gothland; which I here views in this sense, deriving it from *sunnan*, towards the south, or exposed to the sun.

SUNK-POCKS, *a pl.* The bags tied to the *Sunks* or *Sods* on the back of an ass, in which the children of tinkers, and the goods they have stolen, are carried, Roxb. V. *SONK*, *s.*

SUNKS, *s. pl.* *Define*:—A sort of saddle made of cloth, and stuffed with straw, on which two persons can sit at once; synon. *Sods*, S. V. *SONDIS*.

SUP, *s.* A small quantity of any liquid or sor-

bile substance; as "a *sup* water;" "a *sup* porridge," &c., *Aberd. V. Sour, s. sense 3.*
To SUP, v. a. To take food—with a spoon.]
Add, in etymon, after the word spoon-meat;
Sw. supamat is expressly rendered by Widegren "spoon-meat."

To SUPEREXPEND, v. a. To overrun in disbursement; or to run in arrears, as when more debt is contracted on a fund than it supplies money for discharging.

—"His hienes thesaurarie is of the self becum vnabill to discharge the burding quhilk presentlie it vnderlyis, quhairthrow not onlie is the said office in the yeirlye comptis thair of excessivelie *superexpensit*, bot thair maiesties seruice lyikyis greitlie hinderit," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 180.*

To SUPEREXPONE, v. a. To expend, or lay out, over and above.

"Anent the—causs persewit be Schir Johne Ruthirfurde of Tarlane knycht aganis the alderman, bayleis & commite of Abirdene, for the wrangwis detention & withholding fra him of the soume of fiftj merkis,—the quhilk soume he *superexponit* mare than the commoun gudis of the said toune extendit to the last yere, quhene he was alderman of the said toune," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 230.*

Formed from Lat. *super*, and *expon-ere* used in a literal sense, not warranted by classical authority.

***SUPERINTENDENT, s.** The designation of an office-bearer in the church of Scotland, who, for some time after the Reformation, was appointed from considerations of expediency, when there was a great scarcity of fixed pastors, to the oversight of a particular province, which he was bound regularly to visit, preaching the word, planting churches, ordaining elders, and taking cognisance of the doctrine and life of ministers, and of the manners of the people; being himself subject to the censure and correction of the pastors and elders of the said province.

"We have thought good to signifie to your Honours—how many *superintendents* we thinke necessary, with their bounds, office, the manner of their election, and the causes that may deserve deposition from that charge.—We have thought it a thing most expedient at this time, that from the whole number of godly and learned men, now presently in this realm, be selected ten or twelve (for in so many provinces we have divided the whole), to whom charge and commandment should be given to plant and erect kirkes, to set, order, and appoint ministers as the former order prescribes," &c. *First Buik of Discipline, c. 6.*

SUPERINTENDENTRIE, s. The province or district in which a superintendent exercised his office.

"Maister Robert Pontt commissioner of the *superintendentrie* of Murray, was presented to the personage and vicarage of the parish kirk of Birnie, in the diocie of Murray—Jan. 13. 1567." *Reg. Present. Life of Melville, i. 280, N.*

This termination *rie*, as in *Bishopry*, is from A.S. *rice* jurisdiction.

SUPERSAULT, s. The somersault, or somerset; *Catmaw*, synon.

"His head going down, he louns the *supersault*, and his buttocks light hard beside me, with all his four feet to the lift." *Melville MS. Mem. p. 184.*

Fr. soubresault, id.

SUPPABLE, adj. What may be supped; as, "Thai kail ar sae saut they're no *suppable*," *S. SUPPE, v. a.*

"And ordinis our sourane lordis lettrez to be direct to kepe & *suppe* the the said Johne yongare thar-intill." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 186.*

It seems probable that this is an *error*. for *suppedite*, i. e. supply, or maintain; especially as the occurs twice, miswritten in the first instance for *dite*.
To SUPPLIE, v. a. To supplicate; *Fr. suppli-er.*

"The said Mr. Robert [Montgomerie]—hes maist humblie *suppliit* to tak consideration of his petious complaint," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 212.*

SUPPONAILLER, s. A supporter. "Lele helps, consiallers, *supponailers* & furtherers;" *Chart. at Panmure, A. 1391, Aberd. Reg.*

To SUPPONE, v. n. To suppose; *Lat. suppon-ere.*

"Wpoun the morne, the chancellour happened better nor any man *supponed*." *Pitcottie's Cron. p. 25.*

To SUPPONE, v. a. Apparently used as signifying to expect; or as conveying the idea of hope.

"Daylie amitie and freindschip increased,—that all men *supponed* the same to endure for evir vnbrokin." *Pitcottie's Cron. i. 15.*

SUPPONAND, the part. pr. used as a *conj.* Supposing, although.

"The said contracte oblissis the merchandis—to cum with thar schippis and gudis to the havin and port of Middelburgh, vndir the pane of tynsall of thar schippis and all thar gudis, *supponand* be storme of wedire, or trubel of weiremen, the saidis schippis be aventure may be drevin or chasit to vthir portis." *Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 314.*

To SUPPOWELL, v. a. To support.

"Fore my service in maner as I hase before writyn, that yhe will vouchesauf tyll help me, and *suppowell* me tyll gete amendes of the wrangs and the defowle that ys done me." *Lett. Geo. Dunbar E. of March to Hen. IV. A. 1400. Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl. i. 449.*

To SUPPRISE, v. a. To suppress, to bear down.
Surprisit with a surget, he beris hit in sable.

Sir Gawan and Sir Gal. i. 24.

SUPPRIS, s. Oppression, violence.

Our all the toune rewlyng in thair awne wiss,
 Till mony Scot thai did full gret *suppris*.

Wallace, ii. 26, MS.

O.Fr. *souspris* is rendered, *impot extraordinaire*; *Gl. Roquefort*. But both this and the *v.* may be from *Fr. supprim-er* to suppress; part. *suppris*.

SUPBASCRYVED, part. pa. Superscribed.

—"Together with aze warrand *suprascryved* be our said souveraine lord," &c. *Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 577.*

SURCOAT, s. An under-waistcoat.] *Add;*

It is not improbable, notwithstanding the change of the signification, that this is originally the same with the E. term. It is a word of ancient use. *Knyghton* mentions *sorcotium*, A. 1296. *Sibi fecit vestes, tunicam, sorcotium, et mantellam. Vestis species, aya*

Du Cange, *Ital. sorcotta*, Gall. *sarcot* vel *surcot*, ita dicta forte quod *Cotto* superadderetur. Also in L.B. *sarcot-ism*, *surcot-us*, *syrcot-um*.

Verelius, however, claims this as a northern term; deducing the Ital. name from Isl. *syrcotfodr*, pellis tunicae exteriori nobilium superinducta. Inde Ital. *Sorcotto*: Tunica exterior, quae *cottae* super inducitur. V. Aug. Ferr. (i. e. Ferrarius) in *Cotta*.

As far as I can understand the meaning of the learned writer, he views the term as compounded of *Syr* or *Sir*, dominus, *cotta* tunica, and *fod-r* vagina; q. "the case" or "covering thrown over the coat of a nobleman." This, it appears, was anciently some kind of skin. V. Ind. Scytho-Scand. p. 251.

SURFET, *adj.* Extravagant in price.] *Add*;
2. Superabundant, extraordinary.

—"The Inglismen has had this somer bygone, and traistis to haif this somer to cum, *surfet* coist and travell." Acts Ja. II. A. 1456, Ed. 1814, p. 45.

3. Oppressive in operation.

"The pepill—war movit aganis him—for the *surfett* spending of thare laubouris, ithandle in his erandis and biggingis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 99.

4. Excessive in any respect; as, in regard to violence or severity.

"The earle of Douglas speciall freindis,—being wext and irked so long be frequent hirschipis, and *surfett* roadis [inroads],—gave counsell to thair cheife to leive and desist from his seditious disobedience." Pittscottie's Cron. p. 111.

SURGET, *s.*] *Add*;

The phrase, *surpriset with a surget*, may refer to the celebrated Arthur's being *suppressed* by the infidelity of Guenevir his wife, who joined with his nephew Mordred, by whom she was debauched. O. Fr. *surget*, *surdite*, femme debauchée.

SURGENARY, *s.* The profession of a surgeon.

"We consent and grant the samen to the forsaidis crafts of *surgenary* and Barbars, and to their successors." Seal of Cause, Edin. A. 1505, p. 59.

* **SURLY**, *adj.* Rough, boisterous, stormy, S.

This appears to be merely a figurative use of the E. word, not supported by other kindred dialects.

SURPECLAITHE, *s.* A surplice.

"If *surpeclaithe*s, cornett cap and tippett has bein badges of idolaters in the verie act of their idolatrie, quhat hes the preacher of christian libertie, and the oppin rebuker of all superstitioun to doe with the dregs of that Romish beast?" Gen. Assembly, A. 1566, Keith's Hist. p. 565.

The Fr. term *surplis* is evidently from L.B. *superpellic-ium* id. But *surpeclaithe* has been formed, as if *claithe* or *cloth* constituted the latter part of the word; as in Belg. it is denominated *koorkleed* from *koor* a quire, q. a *quirecloth*.

SURPLES, *s.* Apparently the same as E. *Surplice*; as Chaucer writes *surplis*.

"Item the *surples* of the robe riall." Regalia Scotiae, p. 11.

* To **SURPRISE**, *v. n.* To be surprised, to wonder, Aberd.

SURRIGINARE, *s.* A surgeon.

"Ratiffs—the yerlie fee and penslounne grantit & gevin be oure souerane lorde to his seruande

George Leithe his *surriginare* of his casualtie for all the daies of his life." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 320.

To **SUSH**, *v. a.* To beat, to flog, Ayrs.

Perhaps originally the same with *Squiss*, to beat up, q. v.; or corrupted from the E. v. to *Switch*.

SUSH, **SUSHIN**, *s.* A rushing sound, applied to the wind, S.

Dan. *vindens susen*, fremitus venti proruentis; Halderson, vo. *Thytr*. *Suus-er* to murmur, to buz, to hiss, to whistle; *suusen*, *suusuing*, a murmur, a buzzing or humming noise. Teut. *suys-en* sibilare; *suysinghe*, levis aura, summissum murmur. Gael. *siusan*, a humming or buzzing noise.

To **SUSHIE**, *v. n.* To shrink, W. Loth.

Apparently from the same source with *Sussy*, q. v. Fr. *soucier*, "to infect with carke," Cotgr.

SUSPEK, *part. adj.* Suspected. "Ony *suspek* place," any suspected place; Aberd. Reg.

SUSSY, **SUSSIE**, *s.* 1. Care, anxiety.] *Add*;

2. Expl. "hesitation," Gl. Ross.

But an' my new rock were anes cutted an' dry,

I'll a' Maggie's care an' her cantraps defy,

An' but ony *sussie* the spinning I'll try,

An' ye's a' hear o' the beginning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

SUSSIE, *adj.* Careful, attentive to.] *Delete* this, and transfer the proof from Maitland Poems to the v. following; as the words, "Gif thai see you *sussie* of thair sais," signifies, "If they observe that you regard, or pay attention to their sayings."

To **SUSSY**, *v. n.* To be careful.] *Add*;

The v., as bearing this sense, if not still retained, was in use not long ago in Loth.

To **SUSSIE**, *v. a.* To trouble. *I wadna sussie mysell*, I would not put myself to the trouble, Aberd.

SUSTER, *s.* Sister, Aberd. Reg. This approaches more than the E. word to the sound of A.S. *swuster*, Teut. *sweter*, Moes.G. *suistar*, Alem. *suester*, Su.G. *syster*, id. (*y* pron. u.)

SUTE, *s.* Perspiration, sweat.

"Als sone as his goune wes dicht fra *sute* and duste, of power he clothit him tharewith." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 244. Lat. *sudore*. Isl. *sueit*, id.

SUTH, *s.* Truth, verity, E. *sooth*.

And, gif I the *suth* sail say,

He wes fullfillit off bounté.

Barbour, vii. 594, Ed. 1820.

A.S. *soth*, veritas.

SUTHFAST, *adj.* True.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Sothfast*. Verax.—Sotheness or *Sothfastnesse*. Veritas. Veracitas." Prompt. Parv.

SUTHROUN, *s.* A collective term for those who belong to the English nation.

For *Suthroun* ar full sutable euirrik man.

Wallace, i. 273. V. **SODROUN**.

SUTTEN on, *part. adj.* Stunted in growth, Ettr. For. A.S. *on-sitt-an*, insidere, incumbere; q. having sat down so as to make no further progress.

Sitten, is often used by itself in the same sense;

Sitten-like, having the appearance of being stunted; and I think also *Sitten-down*, S.

SWAB, *s.* The husk of the pea; *pease swabs*, Dumfr.

This must be an old E. word, as Phillips explains it "a bean-cod." O. Teut. *schabbe*, operculum.

SWAB, *s.* A loose idle fellow. "A drucken *swab*" is a phrase very common, Roxb.

This seems to be merely Su.G. and E. *swab*, (a mop for cleaning floors,) used metaphorically; *q.* a fellow that is constantly drinking up; one who sucks up liquor like a mop; *synon.* with *Spunge*, *Sand-bed*, &c.

SWABIE, *s.* The Great black and white Gull, Shetl. *Swartback* *synon.*

"*Larus Marinus* (Lin. syst.) *Swabie*, *Bawgie*, *Swart-back*, Great black and white Gull." Edmonston's *Zetl.* ii. 256.

"The water-fowl took to wing in eddying and confused wheel, answering the echoes with a thousand varying screams, from the deep note of the *swabie* or *swartback*, to the querulous cry of the tirkack and kittiewake." The *Pirate*, i. 227.

Probably a fondling sort of term from *Swartback*.

SWABBLE, *s.* A tall thin person, one who is not thick in proportion to his height, Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes.

"I heard Davie o' Craik saying to his brother, 'Take care o' that lang *swabble* Charlie, and keep by his side.' Perils of Man, ii. 243.

To SWABLE, SWABBLE, *v. a.* "To beat with a long stick;" Gl. Sibb., Roxb., S.O. *Swablin*, part. pr.

Here some resort the night before,
Where sheep, pent up, are bleetin;
And herds exert their muirland lore,
Wi' *swablin*' sticks a' sweatin'.

St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 54.

In Tweedd. *Swabble* is understood as strictly signifying to beat with a supple stick. It is also expl. "to beat with a leathern belt," Roxb.

SWABBLIN', *s.* "A gude *swabblin*," a hearty drubbing, *ibid.*

SWABBLIN'-STICK, a cudgel, *ibid.*

Dan. *swoebe* a whip, a scourge; Teut. *sweepe* id.; *sweep-en* flagellare; A.S. *swebb-an* verrere, flagellare, Benson. Su.G. *swagfn-a* motitari, librari; Germ. *schweb-en*, Alem. *sueib-en* id., as denoting perhaps the motion of what is long and pliant.

SWACK, SWAK, *adj.* 2. Clever, active, nimble.] *Add;*

It seems to be used in this sense in Ross's *Helapore*, First Edit. p. 10.

Her cherry cheeks you might bleed with a strae,
Syne she was *swak* an' souple like a rae.

In the third Edition, *swift* is substituted for this, p. 16. *Add*, as sense

3. Weak, not stout; used in regard to a slight bar of iron, or piece of wood, Loth.

This is merely a slight obliquity from the primary sense. An object is said to be weak, from this idea being suggested by its flexibility.

SWACK, *s.* A large quantity.] *Add;*

—There baith man, and wife, and wean,
Are stegh'd while they dow stand their lane,
For a' the langboard now does grane
Wi' *swacks* o' kale. The *Har'st Rig*, st. 157.

SWACK, *adj.* Abundant, S.O.

"*Swack*, plenty and good;" Gall. Enc.

SWACKING, *adj.* Of a large size, *ibid.*

"*Swacking nout*, fat large animals;" *ibid.*

To SWACK, *v. a.* To drink deep, implying also the idea of haste; to drink greedily, to swill, Ayr.

—Ithers lend an unco haun

At *swackin'* owre the liquid brawn.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 15.

"*Swack*, to drink deep, or with haste;" Gl. Picken.

This seems originally the same with E. *Swig* id. Johnson refers to Isl. *swig-a*. But *siug-a*, sorbere, is the only cognate term in that language; Su.G. *swig-a* sugere. *Brawn*, in this passage, must be meant for *brows*, as applied to ale.

SWACK, *s.* A large draught of liquor, Banffs.; *synon.* *Swauger*, *Scoup*, *Waucht*, *Swieg*.

SWACK (of wind), *s.* A gust, a severe blast, Ettr. For. Hence,

To SWACK, *v. n.* To blow suddenly and severely, *ibid.*

This is distinguished from a *Sob*, which denotes a lower gust, or a blast that is less severe than a *Swack*, *ibid.* It may be allied to Teut. *swack-en* vibrare, or Isl. *swack-a* inquietus esse, *swack* turba, motus. A.S. *sweg-an* signifies intonare, "to thunder, to make a rumbling noise;" Somner.

To SWACKEN, *v. a.* To make supple or pliant, Aberd., Mearns.

Teut. *swack-en* debilitare, et debilitari. V. the *adj.*

To SWACKEN, *v. n.* To become supple, *ibid.*

Wi' that her joints began to *swacken*,
Awa' she scour'd like ony maukin.

Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 23.

SWACKING, *adj.* Clever, tall, active, Dumfr.

V. SWACK, *adj.*

SWAD, *s.* A soldier, a cant term, S.B.

—True it is that they may mell you,
Or for a *swad* or sailor sell you,

In time o' weir.

* "A soldier," N. Taylor's *3 Poems*, p. 170.

"*Swad*, or *swadkin*, a soldier. *Cant.*" Grose's Class. Dict.

SWAG, *s.* A festoon, used for an ornament to beds, &c.; Loth.; *q.* what hangs loose, as allied to Teut. *swack*, quod facile flectitur, flexilis.

SWAG, *s.* A large draught of any liquid, S. This is evidently from the same origin with the E. *v. to Swig*, "to drink by large draughts." V. SWACK, *v.*

SWAG, *s.* 1. Motion, Roxb., Gall.

2. Inclination from the perpendicular, S.

3. It sometimes denotes a leaning to; as, "a *swing* in politics," S.

To SWAG, *v. n.* To move backwards and forwards, *ibid.*

"*Swag* to swing; *swagging*, *swinging*;" Gall. Enc. Isl. *swak*, fluctus lenis; *swakar ad*, ingruit; G. Andr.

Swack, turba, motus, *swack-a* inquietus esse; Haldorson. *Sug-ur* aestus maris, mare aestuans, G. Andr. **SWAGGIE**, *s.* The act of swinging, or the game of *Merlot* in E., Roxb.

"At *smaggie*, waggie, or shouggie-shou." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. I. p. 96.

TO-SWAGE, *v. a.* To quiet, to still; to retain. The fiercelings race her did so hetly cadge, Her stamrack cud na sic raw vittals *swage*.

Rose's Helenore, p. 56.

Apparently abbreviated from E. *Assuage*.

SWAGERS, *s. pl.* Men married to sisters, Shetl. The connexion is expressed by this term.

Moes G. *suaihiro*, A.S. *sweger*, Alem. *swetur*, Su.G. *swoger*, *swacr*, &c. socer, properly a father in law. But it appears to have been afterwards used with greater latitude.

TO SWAGGER, *v. n.* To stagger, to feel as if intoxicated, Moray. It is not known in the sense given in E.

Teut. *swack-en*, vibrare; Isl. *sweig-ia*, flectere, curvare.

TO SWAY, **SWAY**, *v. n.* 2. To move backwards and forwards, &c.] *Add*;

A. Bor. "*Sneigh*, to play at see-saw, or titter-totter." Grose. "*To Sway* (prof. *sway*), to ride upon a plank or pole, moving on a fulcrum, as children are wont." Yorks., Marshall.

SWAY, *s.* 2. A swing, S.] Hence,

In the *sway-swain*, in a state of hesitation or uncertainty, Loth. Synon. In the *Wey-banks*, q. moving backwards and forwards.

SWAILSH, *s.* A part of a mountain that slopes much, or any part on the face of a hill which is not so steep as the rest, Ettr. For.

It seems very doubtful if it be allied to Su.G. *swalg*, Isl. *swalg-ur*, abyssus, barathrum. I would rather view it as comp. of Isl. *swig* curvatura, or *swig-ia*, Dan. *swej-e* curvare, and *hals* collum (a term used by itself in S. to denote a defile, or narrow passage between hills); q. *sweighals*, or *swejhals*, "the bending neck of a mountain." It may be added, that Isl. *swade*, also *swada*, is thus defined by Haldorson; Continui rapis declivitas.

This seems to correspond with the term *Corrie*, used in that part of the country that was under the dominion of the Celts.

SWAINE, *s.* The country of Sweden.

"And becaus the souldiours of baith pairties hade na farder actioun at hame, the capitanes receauit thair bands hail, and sowme of thaim past in *Swaine*, some in Flaunderis, quhair they behavit thameselues valiauntly." Hist. James the Sext, p. 237.

This designation of the country corresponds with that given it by the Swedes themselves. They call it *Swæa* and *Swia*, and an inhabitant *Swensk*. Isl. *Swis Kotgur*, rex Sueciæ. In A.S. the Swedes are generally denominated *Sweon*, and their country *Sueon-land*. As the Swedish territories were by ancient writers called *Swithiod*, q. the people, or kingdom, of the Suiones; Ibre supposes that, from this designation, the Greeks formed the name of *Scythia*.

SWAIP, *adj.* Slanting, Ettr. For.

Isl. *swaip-a* involvere, *swip-a*, subito se vertere. This word, however, seems of the same family with **SWIPE**, *v.*, q. v.

SWAIP-ELT, *s.* A piece of wood, in form nearly resembling the head of a crosier put loosely round the fetlock joint of the foreleg of a horse, when turned out to graze in an open country. When the horse goes slow, he suffers nothing from it; but when he runs off, this, striking the other leg, causes pain, and impedes his progress, Roxb. Perhaps from *Swipe*, *v.*, to strike in a semicircular mode; unless we could view it q. *sway-pelt*; what gives a *pelt* or blow from its *swinging* motion.

SWAISH, **SWESH**, *adj.* A term applied to the face, which, while it implies fullness, chiefly conveys the idea of suavity and benignity, South of S.

This, at first view, from its including the idea of fullness, might seem to be the same with *Swash*, q. v. But, from what is considered as the predominant idea, I imagine that it should be traced to A.S. *swaes*, *swes*, "suavis, blandus, comis; pleasing, sweet, delectable, alluring, courteous," (Somner); *swaestlic*, blande, benigne; *swaenes*, benignitas, Lye; Alem. *suaz*, *suazzi*, dulcis, suavis.

SWALD, *part. pa.* Swelled, S.

"It is a world's pity to see how these rings are pinching the puir creature's *swald* fingers." The Pirate, i. 178.

* **SWALLOW**, *s.* It is strange that this harmless and almost domestic bird should be put under the ban of superstition. In Teviotd. it is reckoned *uncannie*, as being supposed to have a *drap o' the de'il's bluid*. Young swallows, however, when from the influence of this barbarizing fancy they have been deprived of their eyes, will soon have them restored, for this good reason, that "the de'il is kind to his ain," Teviotd.

SWAM, *s.* A large quantity; as "a *swam* o' claise," a great assortment of clothes, Upp. Clydes.

Corr. perhaps from Teut. *saume*, L.B. *sauma*, onus, sarcina.

SWAMP, *adj.* 2. Not swelled.] *Add*;

"An animal is said to be *swamped*, when it seems *chung*, or *clinket*, or thin in the belly;" Gall. Enc.

"*Swamp*, slender;" Gl. Picken. Hence,

SWAMPIE, *adj.* A tall thin fellow, Dumfr.

* **SWAMPED**, *part. adj.* Metaph. used in the sense of imprisoned; a Gypsey word, S.A.

SWANDER, **SWAUNDER**, *s.* A sort of apoplectic giddiness, which seizes one on any sudden emergency or surprise, Fife.

TO SWANDER, **SWAUNDER**; *v. n.* 1. To fall into a wavering or insensible state, *ibid*.

2. To want resolution or determination, *ibid*.

Su.G. *swind-a*, *swinn-a*, anciently *foerswaend-a*, deficere, tabescere, evanescere; whence *foerswander*, tabescit; A.S. *swind-an*, tabescere; Germ. *schweiner-n*, diminuere, facere ut deficiat, *schwind-en*, to pine, to languish. E. *swoon* is obviously from a common origin. Goth. *wan*, denoting defect, is viewed as the root.

SWANK, *s.* A clever young fellow, S.B.

His cousin was a bierly *swank*,

A derf young man, hecht Rob.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 128.

V. SWANK, *adj.*

SWANKY, *s.* An active or clever young fellow.]

Add;

Like bumbees bizzing frae a bike,

Whan hirds their riggings tirt;

The *swankies* lap thro' mire and syke,

Wow as their heads did birr!

Skinner's Miscellaneous Poetry, p. 123.

A.Bor. "*Swanky*, a strapping young country-man;" Gl. Brockett.

SWANKING, *part. adj.* Supple, active, South of S.

"I lived on his land when I was a *swanking* young chield, and could hae blaun the trumpet wi' ony body, for I had wind enough then." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 244.

SWANKY, *adj.*] *Add;*

2. *Swanky* is applied to a person who is tall, but not filled up; lank, Fife.

SWANKYN, *part. pa.*

—The halkit hoglyn,

Snelly snattis *swankyn*.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 166.

I am inclined to read *snattis* for *snattis*, q. "keenly labouring at new ale." V. SWATS. *Swankyn* may be from A.S. *swaenc-an* laborare, exercere. Isl. *swinkad-r*, however, signifies, "filled like a swine;" and Su.G. *swang-cr*, hungry, *swaingd*, hunger.

To SWANKLE, *v. n.* A term used to express the sound emitted from a vessel, when the liquid which it contains is shaken, Shetl.; apparently synon. with S. *Clunk*.

Teut. *swanckel-en* nutare, vacillare; a frequentative from *swanck-en*, vibrare, quater; fluctuare. Su.G. *swang* motus, *swaang-a* vibrare.

To SWAP, *v. a.* To exchange.] *Add;*

"I wad be content to *swap* the garment for the value in feathers, or sea-otter's skins, or any kind of paltrie." *The Pirate*, i. 218.

SWAP, *s.* A barter, an exchange, S.

"For the pouter, I e'en changed it with the akipkers o' Dutch luggers and French vessels, for gin and brandy,—a gude *swap* too, between what cheereth the soul of man and that which dingeth it clean out of the body." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 294.

To SWAP, *v. a.* 3. To strike.] *Add;*

The term, in this sense, occurs in Palsgrave. "I *swappe*, I stryke; Je frappe. He *swapped* me on the shoulder with his hande." B. iii. F. 381, a.

Teut. *sweep-en*, flagellare.

SWAP, *s.* A sudden stroke.] *Add;*

This term is still used as denoting a slap, Ettr. For., Roxb.

"Whan a thing comes on ye that gate, that's a dadd.—Then a paik, that's a *swapp*, or a skelp like." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 135.

"Pell-mell, *swap* for *swap*, was a' that they count on." *Perils of Man*, ii. 243.

SWAP, SWAUP, *s.* The cast, mould, or lineaments, &c.] *Add;*

"She is a weel-farr'd settin lass your dochter, very

like her mither, but yet a great *swap* o' suld uncle Binky." *Saxon and Gael*, i. 163.

Isl. *swip-r* vultus, *swipad-r* vultu similis; Halderson.

To SWAP, SWAUP, *v. n.* 1. A term applied to pease and other leguminal herbs, when they begin to send forth pods, S. *Whaup*, S.B.

—"Sow it with pease, which, beginning to *swap*, or to have pods, plow down, and cover under the fur; and let it ly in this condition all winter." *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.* p. 13. V. SHAUP.

2. Metaphorically transferred to young animals of every description, Roxb.

SWAP, SWAUP, *s.* 1. The husk of pease while it is in a flat state, before the pease are formed, S.

2. Applied to the pease themselves, in the pod, while as yet in an immature state, S.

SWAPIT, *adj.* Before—Perhaps, q. lazy-moulded, *Insert—Sweir-swapit*.

SWARCH, SWARGH (gutt.), *s.* A rabblement, a tumultuous assembly, S.B.

A *swargh* o' gladsome neibour fock,

That glomin did forgather

About the town, to sport, an' joke,

An' rant wi' ane anither, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

"*Swargh*, a convention of individuals;" Gl. ibid. O.Teut. *swarcke*, *swercke*, nubes, perhaps like E. *cloud*, as signifying a crowd, a multitude.

It would seem that *Swarrack* (q. v.) is allied.

SWARE, SWIRE, SWYRE, *s.* 3. The most level spot between two hills.] *Add;*

It occurs in this sense, in a passage in which the virtues of Killigrew, the English Ambassador, are celebrated; and particularly his patience in enduring hardships, while endeavouring to restore peace between the contending parties in Scotland, during the regency of Morton.

In winter wedderis baith in wind and rane,
Sum tyme with seiknes as ourset with pane,
He raid throw montanes, many mose and myre.
In frost and snaw, quhen all the folkis ar fane
With double bonattis for to hap thair brane,
Then wes he worland our ane wordie *swyre*.

Sege Edinb. Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 299; i. e. wrestling through a windy defile among mountains.

SWARFF, SWERF, *s.* 2. A fainting fit.] *Add;*

—"I can tell you this, Sirs, since my trouble began, many a fainting-fit has come over my heart; but no sooner began a *swarf* or a dwam to go over my heart, but he answered me with strength in my soul." Mich. Bruce's Lectures, p. 68.

3. Faintness, dejection of spirit.

"Word came in the morning that a *swerfe* had overgone the lordis hairtes," &c. *Belhaven M.S. Hist. Ja. VI. Fol. 42.*

To SWARF, *v. a.* To stupify, Gall.

"Thescene dumfounder'd the wretch, and *swarf*'d him so that he could not utter a word." *Gall. Enc.* p. 325.

SWARGH, *s.* V. SWARCH, SWARGH.

SWARRIG, *s.* A quantity of any thing, Shetl.; merely a variety of *Swarrack*. V. SWARCH.

SWARTATEE, *interj.* Black time, an ill hour,

Shetl. Also expl. "expressing contempt or surprise."

From Su.G. Isl. *swart* black, and *tid* time; or perchance q. *swart* to ye, "black be your fate!"

SWARTH, s. Sward, Ettr. For.

The groans are heard on the mountain *swarth*,
There is blood in heaven and blood on earth.

Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 292.

SWARTH, s. In *swarth* o', in exchange for, Rox.

I can form no conjecture as to the origin, unless it be A.S. *wearth*, Su.G. *waerd*, &c. worth, price, value, with the sibilant prefixed.

SWARTRYTTER, s. Properly, one belonging to the German cavalry.] *Add*, before the word *Kilian*, in last paragraph;

This term is illustrated by what Fynes Moryson has said.

"At this day the horsemen of Germany are vulgarly called *Schwarz-Reytern*, that is, blacke horsemen, not onely because they weare blacke apparrell, but also for that most of them haue blacke horses, and make their hands and faces blacke by dressing them and by blacking their bootes, wherein they are curious; or else because custome hath made blacknesse an ornament to them; or else because they thinke this colour to make them most terrible to their enemies." Itinerary, Part III. B. iv. c. 3. p. 197.

To SWARVE, v. n. To incline to one side, E. *Swerve*.

"I had the ill luck to hit his jaud o' a beast on the nose with my hat, and scaur the creature, and she *swarved* aside, and the king that sits na mickle better than a draff-poke on the saddle, was like to have gotten a clean coup." Nigel, i. 74.

"By the grace of Mercy the horse *swarved* round, and I fell aff at the tae side as the ball whistled by at the tither." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 248.

Teut. *sweru-en*, deerare, divagari; fluctuare.

SWASH, s. "The noise which one makes, falling upon the ground," S.] *Add*;

It is used to denote the noise made by a salmon, when he leaps at the fly.

Forthwith amain he plunges on his prey,
Wi' eager *swash*; the lucky moment watch,
An' in his gills engorge the barbed death.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 31, 32.—*Add* to etymon;

I suspect that *Swash* is originally the same with E. *Swelch*, a "heavy fall;" Johns.; "a flat fall on one side;" Grose. The E. v. *Swash*, however, is explained, "to make a great clatter or noise."

To SWASH, v. n. To swell, to be turgid.] *Add*;

It is probable that this is the same v. which occurs in Shakspeare, when he speaks of the affectation of valour.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have,
That do outface it with their semblances.

As You Like it.

SWASH, s. A trumpet. "He convenand the wachemen be the sound of his *swash* throw the towne;" Aberd. Reg. V. 24. V. Swesch.

SWASH, s. 1. A person of a broad make, &c.] *Add*;

"And so these are the eyes of the world!"—pretty

eyes they are, to be sure, to drive a man out of his ain house! The tane a pair silly spendthrift, the tither a great gormandizing *swash*, and the third—but how comes the world to have but three eyes?—can you no mak out a fourth?" Inheritance, i. 200.

2. A large quantity, &c.] *Add*;

It is often applied to meat or drink, Berwicks.

SWATCH, s. 1. A pattern, &c.] *Add*;

Sir W. Scott remarks;

"The original use identifies *swatch* with *patch*. Thus Tusser;

One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barly (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby."

This idea seems to acquire probability from the previous use of the word *Dallops*.

Of barly the longest, and greenest yee find,
Leave standing by *dallops*, til time ye do bind.

Five Hundred Points, p. 99.

For *dallops*, according to Kersey, is "a word used in some places for patches, or corners of grass, or weeds amidst the corn." But as I have met with *swatch* in no other E. work, I hesitate whether this be not an *erratum* for *swathes*.

2. A specimen.] *Add*;

"Mr. William Carstares put in her [Queen Mary's] hand one of that compendious treatise of Mr. William Guthry's, *The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ*. Sometime thereafter he enquired how she pleased the little *swatch* of Scots Presbyterian writings? She said, she admired it, and should never part with it while she lived." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 88.

SWATS, s. pl. The thin part of sowens or flummery, Shetl. Isl. *swade* lubricies.

To SWATTER, v. a. 1. To move quickly, &c.] R. v. n. *Add*;

3. Expl. as signifying, in Galloway, "to swim close together in the water like young ducks;" Mactaggart.

"To *swatter*, to spill or throw about water, as geese and ducks do, in drinking and feeding;" Yorks, Marshall.

To SWATTLE, v. a. To beat soundly with a stick or wand, Aberd.; *Swaddle*, E. to beat, to cudgel.

SWATTLIN, s. A drubbing, *ibid*.

Dr. Johna. has given *Swaddle* as if it were the same v. with that signifying "to swathe, to bind in cloths," &c. He has in this, as in many other instances, rather rashly, passed sentence upon it as "a low, ludicrous word." There is reason, on the contrary, to suppose that it is a very ancient word. For it may be a dimin. from Isl. *swada*, cutem laedere; *swada*, vulnusculum cutis laesae; *smoedn-sar*, id. Or we may trace it to Isl. *swida*, which Haldorson renders by Framea, armorum quoddam genus, a sort of partizan or halbert; but Verelius, by Clava, a club; adding Sw. *klubba* and *swedia* as synonymes.

SWATTROCH, s. "Strong soup, excellent food;" Gall. Enc.

Corr. perhaps from Gael. *suthbrith* decoction; *suth* juice; C.B. *sudd* id.; *switrach* dregs.

SWAUGER (g hard), A large draught, Banffs.; synon. *Scoop*, *Swack*, *Waucht*; S. and E. *Swig*.

—Than we took a *swauger*.

O' whiskie we had smugghins brawn,
Outwittins o' the gauger.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 143.

Isl. *sug-a*, Su.G. *sug-a*, sugere, E. *to swig*.

SWAUKIN, *part.* Hesitating. V. HAUKIN
and SWAUKIN.

To SWAUL, *v. n.* To increase in bulk, to
swell, Gall. *Swall* is the common pron. of S.

At my ain ingle than my spawls I cud beek,
Whan that *swaul'd* the wridy snaw.

Song, Gall. Encycl. p. 411.

The wun it will shift, and the deep it will *swaul*,
The faem it will flee, and the broyliment will brawl.

Ibid. p. 212.

SWAUL, *s.* "A large swell;" *ibid.*

SWAULTIE, *s.* "A fat animal;" *ibid.*; q. one that
is *swollen*.

To SWAUNDER, *v. n.* To become giddy, &c.
Fife. V. SWANDER, *v.* and *s.*

To SWAUP, *v. a.* Used to denote the act of a
mother or nurse, who first puts the spoonful of
meat in her own mouth which she means to put
in her child's; that she may previously cool,
soften, and bring it to the point of the spoon,
Berwicks.

To SAWW, *v. a.* 1. To produce waves, to
break the smooth surface of the water, *ibid.*

2. To cause a motion in the water; applied to
that produced by the swift motion of fishes, *ib.*

SAWW, *s.* 1. A wave, Roxb.

2. The slight movement or undulation on the sur-
face of water, caused by a fish swimming near the
surface; also, that caused by any body thrown
into the water, *ibid.* *Aiker*, although *synon.*,
is applied only to the motion of a fish, and is
understood as denoting a feebler undulation.

SAWIN o' the Water, the rolling of a body of
water under the impression of the wind, *ibid.*

This verb with its derivatives, though found only
in the mouths of the vulgar, and indeed nearly obso-
lete, is undoubtedly very ancient, and has been of
general use among the northern nations. Teut.
swey-en vagare, fluctuare; Germ. *schwelf-en* id.;
Dan. *swacu-e* to wave, to move. Isl. *swif-a* ferri,
moveri; Su.G. *swaefw-a* motitari, fluctuare. It is
used in Isl. and Su.G. in relation to the water; as in
the Isl. phrase, *skips sveifingr*, navis anchorae alliga-
tae, et ventis impulsae circumactio; *sveif*, navis velis
et remis concitatae remora; Yerel.

To SWEAL, *v. n.* To whirl, to turn round
with rapidity, Berwicks.; *synon.* *Swirl*.

SWEAL, *s.* The act of turning round with ra-
pidity; often applied to the quick motion of a
fish with its tail, *ibid.*

Isl. *sveift-a* agitare; circumagere, gyrare; as, *sveifla*
merdi, gladium rotare, q. "to sweal a sword." *Sveif-*
la, agitatio, gyratio; Haldorson.

To SWEAL, *v. n.* To melt away hastily, S.

"Dinna let the candle *sweal*" *Tales of my Land-*
lord, 1 Ser. i. 104.

"*Sweal*; to waste away, as a candle blown upon
by the wind;" *Yorks., Marshall*.

To SWEAL, *v. a.* To carry a candle in so care-
less or hurried a way as to make it blaze away;
as, "Ye're *swealin'* a' the candle," S.

This, if I mistake not, is its more common use in S.
Swall or *Smail* is the E. orthography of this old
word. V. Todd.

SWEAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Banffs.

This must be merely a variety of *Smipe*, q. v.

SWECH (gutt.), *s.* A trumpet. "Passing
throw the toun with ane *swech*;" *Aberd. Reg.*
V. 25.

The more common form of the word is *SWESCH*,
under which it has been observed, that A.S. *sweg*
denotes sound in general, also, any musical instru-
ment. In the use of the term, a transition had been
made from sound itself to that which produces it.
Swech nearly retains the form of the A.S. word.

SWECHAN (gutt.), *part. pr.* Sounding; always
applied to the noise made by water, while the
v. Sough is used of the wind, *Upp. Lanarks.*

The cowdlan bells on the weelan flude

Are the ships whilk we sail in;

Alike scartfree on the pule are we,

And in the *swechan'* lin.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

A.S. *sweg-an*, sonare.

SWECHYNGE, *s.* A rushing sound, as that of
water falling over a precipice; or a hollow
whistling sound, as that made by the wind,
South of S.

SWECHT, *s.* 1. The force of a body in mo-
tion.] *Add*;

2. A multitude, a great number or quantity,
Berwicks.; *synon.* *Swack*, *Sweg*, q. v.

SWEDGE, *s.* An iron chisel with a bevelled
edge, used for making the groove round the
shoe of a horse, Roxb.

Isl. *sveig-ia* flectere, curvare, *sveigia* curvatura,
flectio. This Haldorson expl. by Dan. *svejning*,
a chamfering, a slope or sloping.

To SWEDGE, *v. a.* To make a groove in a horse-
shoe for receiving the nails, Roxb. This is
done by such a chisel as that above described.

To SWEE, *v. n.* 1. To incline to one side.] *Add*;

2. To move backwards and forwards, as a tree,
from the action of the wind, Roxb. V. SWAY,
SWEY, *v.*

3. To be irresolute, *ibid.*

To SWEE, *v. a.* To move any object to one side,
Roxb., *Ettr. For.*

"Bairna, *swee* that bouking o' claes aff the fire;
ye'll burn't i' the bailing." *Perils of Man*, i. 60.

V. SWAY, SWEY, *v.*

To cause to move backwards and forwards, S.

"Why didn't you hinder these boys from *sweeing*
the gate off its hinges?" "Me hinder boys from *sweeing*
gates, Mr. Gawfaw!" *Marriage*, ii. 99.

To SWEE aff, *v. a.* To give a slanting direction,
as to a stroke, S.A.

—"Instead of *sweeping off* my downpate wi' his
sword, he held up his sword-arm to save his head."
Brownie of Bodabach, i. 42.

SWEET, s. 1. An inclination to one side, S.

"Ye ken, the wind very often takes a *sweet* away round to the east i' the night-time, whan the wather's gude i' the harsht montha." Brownie of Bodbeck, i. 139.

Isl. *sveigia* curvatura, flectio.

2. Used in a moral sense, as transferred to the mind, S.

"I'm nae fear't for any imprudence, lassie; and Im nae fear't you do aught that's wrang; but its your mind that I'm sad for; they'll gie't a wrang *sweet*, thae chaps." Hogg's Winter Tales, i. 253.

3. A chimney crane, for suspending a pot over the fire, S.O., Roxb. V. SWAY, *s.*, also KIRN-SWEET, SWEET-SWAY, *adj.* In a state of suspense or hesitation, halting between two opinions, W. Loth.

This, as it is immediately formed from the *v. Sney* or *Snee*, is most probably allied to E. *See-saw*, a term expressive of motion from one side to another.

SWEET, s. A line of grass cut down by the mower, S. *Swath*, E.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *sveig-ia*, Dan. *svej-er*, flectere; curvare; a swath being cut by a sweep or circular motion of the scythe.

To **SWEET, v. n.** To smart with pain, Orkn.; synon. *Gell*, *Sow*, S.

Dan. *smi-e* to smart, *smie* a smart; Isl. *svið-a*, Su.G. *svið-a* dolere, ang. Ihre observes on the *v.*, that with the Icelanders *svið-a* first signifies adurere, and then to feel pain from burning. Haldorson indeed defines *Sviði*, dolor intensus vulnere, ignis vel frigoris. It greatly confirms this idea, that as Isl. *sviða* signifies both to singe and to smart, in Dan. the *v.* having both senses, has the same form. A.S. *se-on* effervescere, evidently claims affinity. S. *Sow*, pronounced *Soo*, is undoubtedly the same with *Snee*. To **SWEET, v. a.** To singe, Orkn.

Dan. *smi-e*, "to singe, to scorch, to parch." Wolff: Isl. *svið-a* adurere, *svið-a* ustio. Su.G. *svið-a* adurere.

I have elsewhere traced S. *Scomder*, commonly pron. *Scouter*, to Isl. *sviða*, Su.G. *sviða*. The Orkn. term retains the more simple form of Dan. *smi-e*. V. the preceding *v.*

SWEEK, s. The act of doing any thing.] *Add*;

There is an Isl. phrase nearly allied to this. *Thad* or *mér um svig*, ultra vires meas est, Haldorson. *Svig*, in its simple meaning, signifies curvatura.

To **SWEEL, SWEAL, v. a.** 1. To wash any thing in a stream, pond, or superabundant quantity of water, by dashing the thing washed to and fro, or whirling it round, and thus subjecting it to the full force of the water, S.

This seems originally the same with E. *Swill*, as signifying "to wash, to drench." The origin is not A.S. *swilg-an* deglutire, devorare, to which the *v.* is traced in its various senses by Johns.; but *swil-ian*, lavare, Lye. Synon. *Synd*.

To **SWEEL, v. a.** To swallow, S.B., Dumfr.; *Swill*, B.

I never money sooner got—

Then to get clear

Of it, I swept it down my throat

In ale or beer.

Dominie Deposed, p. 26.

Could whisky-punch, and ale, nut-brown,

He gart her *sweel*,

Till, dizzy, a' the warld ran round,

As in a reel. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 64.

A.S. *swilg-an*, *swylg-an*, *swelg-an*, to swallow, to swill. Dr. Johns. views the corresponding E. *v.* as the same with *Swill*, to wash, to drench. But according to A.S. lexicons, they seem to claim distinct origins. V. preceding *v.*

To **SWEEL, SWEAL, v. a.** To wind round; as, to *sweal* a rope round a post, Upp. Clyde; softened from A.S. *smæthil*, *swathil*, fascia.

In E. Dict. *vo. Swathe*, Dr. Johns. refers to A.S. *swed-an*, and Mr. Todd to *sweth-an*, to bind. But the form of the word, as given by Benson, is *swethd-an* (ligare). It is singular that both Somner and Lye should have entirely overlooked it.

SWEELER, s. A bandage, that which *sweels* or winds round, Kinross. V. **SWILL, v.**

SWEEP, s. A chimney sweeper, S.; also *Sweepie*, Aberd.

SWEER, SWEERT, adj. Slow. V. **SWEIR.**

To **SWEESH, v. a.** To beat, S. V. **SQUISHE.**

* **SWEET, adj.** Used in the sense of *fresh*, &c.] *Add*; —not salted.

This may indeed be viewed as one sense in which the word is used in E., as it is rendered "not salt," Johns. But I am not certain that it is expressly opposed to the act of *salt*ing. At any rate, I may add that this is a Teut. idiom; *Soete boter*, butyrum salis expert.

2. Fresh, not putrid. "Fysche reid & *sweet*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

SWEET-BREAD, s. The diaphragm, in animals, S.] *Add*;

I am informed that this is not the diaphragm, but the *pancreas*.

—"Then we'll steek the shop, and cry ben Baby, and take a hand at the cartes till the gudeman comes hame—and then we'll try your braw veal *sweet-bread* that ye were sae kind as send me, Mrs. Heukbana." *Antiquary*, i. 323.

SWEET-MILK CHEESE, cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off, Dunlop cheese, S.

"*Sweet-milk cheese*, i. e. cheese made of the whole milk without abstracting the cream, is not made for sale in this county; but only for private family use," *Agr. Surv. Perth*, p. 83.

SWEET-MILKER, s. The day on which, in a farm-house, cheese is made; *Gall. Enc.* p. 448.

SWEETIE-LAIF, s. A Christmas loaf, or one baked with raisins, &c. in it, S.B.

SWEETIE-MAN, s. 1. A confectioner, S.

2. A man who sells confections or sweet-meats at a fair, S.

"The *sweetie-men*, or confectioners, take up their station here, and reap a rich harvest." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* p. 406.

SWEETIE-WIFE, s. A female who sells sweet-meats, S.

"A long rank of *sweetie-wives* and their stands, covered with the wanted dainties of the occasion, eq.

cupied the sunny-side of the High-street." The Provost, p. 136.

The *sweetly-wife* awaits with apron'd hands,
And broad before, an empty pouch expands.

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 423.

SWEIG, s. A large draught of liquor, Banffs.

This is merely E. *Swig*.

SWEIG, SWEEG, s. A very bad candle, Roxb.
Synon. *Water-wader*, q. v.

Denominated perhaps from its limber form; Isl. *sweig-r* a twig, *sweig-ia*, to bend. If from the faintness of the light it gives, allied perhaps to Dan., Su.G. *swag*, weak, feeble, faint.

SWEIL, s. 1. A swivel, or ring containing one; also *Sowle*, S.A. and O.; synon. *Sule*, S.B.

"She went in to the miller's house, and asked for the *sweil* of a tether.—John Smith,—as he rode by the mill of Rachean, asked if his wife had been there seeking a *sweil*." History of the horrid and unnatural murders, by J. Smith. Edin. 1727, p. 4. V. **SULE**.
2. "*Sweil*, any thing which hath a circular motion;" Gall. Enc.

To SWEILL, v.n. 'To move in a circular way, Gall.

The dark brown tap o' some big hill
He centers, then around will *sweill*.

Gall. Encycl. p. 399.

SWEYNGEOUR, SWYNGEOUR, SWINGER, s.

Expl. "a fellow, a scoundrel; *sweir swingouris*, lazy fellows. A variety of *swinker*, a labourer, as in O.E., Chaucer." Gl. Lynds.

In Shetl. this word is expl. "a rogue."

I have met with this term in another passage, in which it seems equivalent to lazy or sleepy-headed fellow, as being synon. with *Lubber*.

"Wherefore shines the sunne, but that thou mightest walke? The sunne is not giuen thee to sleepe: he is but a *swinger*, but a lubbar, that will lye idle in the day light, and the sunne shall witnes against him in that day; much more that heavenly light, that sunne of righteousness shines he for nothing?" Rollok on Coloss. p. 20.

I have been inclined to think, that this word may have been formed from *Swevin* a dream, or A.S. *swefn*, sleep. q. *swevingeour*. But observing that, in A.S., *swongor* signifies, "somniaulosus; sleepy, drowsie, sluggish," (Somner); I prefer viewing this as the true origin of the term, especially as it agrees so well with the use of it in the passage above quoted.

SWEIR, adj. 1. Lazy, &c.] *Add*;

This term is, I think, most generally in the west of S. pron. *Sweetr*.

SWEIR-DRAUGHTS, s. pl. The same with *Sweirtree*. The amusement is conducted in Tweeddale by the persons grasping each others' hands, without using a stick.

SWEIR-DRAWN, part. pa. To be *Sweer-drawn*, to hesitate or be reluctant about any thing, Roxb. Perhaps originally the part. pr., q. *Sweir-drawin'*, like *Dreich o' drawin'*.

SWEIR-JINNY, s. An instrument for winding yarn; the same with *Sweir-Kitty*, Aberd.]

SWEIR MAN'S LADE, SWEIR MAN'S LIFT, the un-

due load, taken on by a lazy person, in order to avoid a repetition of travel; by means of which he either undertakes more than he can accomplish, or subjects himself to greater fatigue than he would have had by a division of labour, S.

SWEIRNES, SWEIRNESS, s. 1. Laziness, S.] *Add*;

—"In this cais it could be diligentlie eschewit, that it be not verifit that is said in ane commoun proverb, viz. 'He that for *swearnes* and could wald not work in winter, sall thairfoir beg in the sommer time, and yit nathing sall be gevin unto him.'" Bel-four's Pract. p. 536.

SWEIRTA, SWEIRTIE, s. Laziness, sloth, Aberd; formed like *Purtye, Dainta, &c.*

How gat ye pith your bitter spleen to break,
I marvel much that *sweirta* lute ye speak.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 49.

V. etymon. of **DAINTY, adj.**

SWEIR-TREE, s. A species of diversion.] *Add*;

And nane o' them can ither beat,
At putting-stane and doure *sweartree*.

Gall. Encycl. p. 412.

2. The stick used in the amusement of drawing the *Sweirtree*, South of S.

3. The same kind of instrument which is also called *Sweir Kitty*, Teviotd.

SWEIRNE, part. pa. Sworn, Aberd. Reg.

SWEIS, s. pl. Apparently cranes, or instruments of this description.

"Item fyve *sweis* of tymmer." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 170. V. **SWEY**, and **SWEER**.

To SWELT, v. n. To feel something like suffocation, &c.] *Add*;

This ought to be made a distinct v. from the preceding; and deduced from Isl. *swael-a, swaelit*, suffocate. *Swaela*, as a noun, is rendered, fumus vehemens et acer. This seems to be the origin of E. *Sweller*, nearly allied in signification to the S. verb. "*To swelt*, deficere, to sownd;" Northumb. Ray.

SWENGGEOUR, s. V. **SWEYNGEOUR**.

SWESCHER, SUESCHER, s. A trumpeter.

"The commoun *suescher*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

"Commoun tabernar and *swescher*;" ibid.

SWICK, adj. Clear of any thing, Banffs.] *Add*

to etymon;—or rather allied to Su.G. *swig-a*

loco cedere, Isl. *sweig-ia* flectere; like S. *Jouk*.

To SWICK, v. a. To blame.] *Insert*, as sense

1. To deceive, to illude, Fife.

SWICK, s.] Insert, as sense

2. A trick, of whatever kind; as, "He played them a *swick*." Fife.

To SWIDDER, SWITHER, v. n. To doubt.] *Add*;

My hair began to rise on end,

My knees smat fast on ane anither,

My flesh crap closer to my skin,

And e'en my heart began to *swither*.

Duff's Poems, p. 116.

What gars ye *swither*? I'se haud my whisht.

Deserted Daughter.

The v. n. ought to have been placed first.

Add to etymon;

It may, however, be viewed as a derivative from Su.G. *swaefw-a* motitari; fluctuare. *Swæfwa mellan hopp och fruktan*, inter spem et metum fluctuare; qu. to *swither* betwixt hope and fright.

It gives me pleasure to find that this idea is supported by the judgment of an honourable and learned friend, who is intimately acquainted with the northern languages. He refers not only to Su.G. *swaefw-a*, but to Germ. *schweb-en*, to flit or float with little motion, to hover; the word is used by Luther, Gen. i. 2. "The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." He subjoins; "*Schweid-en*, or *Schwaed-en*, is thought by Adelung to be from the same root."

SWIDDER, SWITHER, *s.* Doubt, hesitation, *S.*] *Add*;
"While standing in a *swither* at the corner of the Stockwell, a cart came up from the bridge, driven by a stripling." R. Gilhaize, iii. 187.

SWIFF, *s.* 1. Rotatory motion. *] Add*, as sense
2. Any quick motion, producing a whiffing sound; as, *It past by me wi' a swiff*, Fife. Used as synon. with *Souch*, *Sough*. V. SWIFT.

3. A sound of this description, *ibid.* Synon. *Souch*, *s.*

To SWIFF, *v. n.* A term used to denote the hollow melancholy sound made by the wind, Roxb., Berwicks. Synon. *Souch*, *v.*

To SWIFF *asleep*, *v. n.* A phrase used to denote that short interval of sleep enjoyed by those who are restless from fatigue or disease, South of S. Hence,

SWIFF of Sleep, *s.* A disturbed sleep, *ibid.* V. SOUF, *v.* and *s.* Isl. *swaef-a*, sopire.

To SWIFF *awa*, *v. n.* To faint, to swoon, S.A.
"When she had read it, I thought she was gaun to *swiff awa*", for she turned as white in the gills as a haddock that's new ta'en out o' a cod's mou." St. Johnstoun, ii. 201. *Swiff*, *id.*, Ettr. For.

SWIFT, *s.* A reeling machine used by weavers, S. Isl. *swijf* volva, instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur, ansa rotatilis, verticillum. V. SWIFF.

To SWIG, *v. n.* To wag, to move from side to side, to walk with a rocking sort of motion, S.B. He through the glen gaed canty *swiggin*, As trim's a bead.

Tarras's Poems, p. 141.

Isl. *swig-ia* flectere; Su.G. *swig-a*, loco cedere. It seems to view this and *waeg-a*, to have an inconstant motion, E. to *Wag*, as originally the same; and the idea has every appearance of being well founded.

To SWIK, *v. a.* "To soften, assuage, allay." *] Add*;—It properly signifies to deceive.

Add to etymon;

Isl. *swijk-a*, *id.* whence *swikull* fallax, dolosus; Su.G. *swik-a*, frustrari, fallere; Alem. *bi-swich-en*, Germ. *schwick-en*, *id.* It observes, as would seem with great propriety, that the term is borrowed from wrestling, and is applied to him who deceives and supplants the person with whom he struggles, by some sudden inclination of the body; from *wik-a* cedere, to give way, to shift one's ground. Hence it is transferred to one who frustrates the hopes of another. It seems more immediately allied to Su.G. *swig-a* cedere, loco cedere; and perhaps to Isl. *swig-ia* flectere,

SWIL, *s.* The swivel of a tedder, Shetl. V. SULE and SWEIL.

SWILK, SUILK, *adj.* Such. *] Add*;

"Ilk mane as wil nocht pay—*swilk* maner of dettis throu obligacionis &c. in the mone that now rynis, that thai sal pay it in the money at rynniss fra that day furth." Acts Ja. II. A. 1541, Ed. 1814, p. 41. SWILL, *s.*

"Thre sh. for sax buikis in herveist, xiiij d. for ilk *swill* of viij pultre." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This term relates perhaps to a duty for which money was taken in exchange. The *cain* due for each plough-gate might be eight fowls. A.S. *sul* denotes a plough. Hence, O.E. "*Swoling* or *Suling* of land, as much as one plough can till in a year;" Kersey. L.B. *swollynga*, *swulinga*, *sulinga*, *id.* V. Spelman.

SWINE. *The swine's gone through't*, a proverbial phrase used in relation to marriage, when something untoward has taken place which breaks it off, S.

"The *swine's* gone through it;" spoken when an intended marriage is gone back; out of a superstitious conceit that if a swine come between a man and his mistress, they will never be married." S. Prov. p. 330, Kelly.

"You should sift James's tender passion;—and if it's within the compass o' a possibility, get the *swine* driven *through't*, or it may work us a muckle dule." The Entail, ii. 285.

I have known the idea carried so far, that when a swine followed a marriage-party, it was reckoned an indubitable presage that the connexion would be unfortunate.

Grose mentions the same superstition as prevalent in E. with still greater latitude of application. "If, going on a journey on business, a sow cross the road, you will probably meet with a disappointment; if not a bodily accident, before you return home. To avert this, you must endeavour to prevent her crossing you; and if that cannot be done, you must ride round on fresh ground. If the sow is attended with her litter of pigs, it is lucky, and denotes a successful journey." Popular Superstit. p. 46. Suppl. to Prov. Gloss.

The reason why the intervention of this animal has been supposed so unlucky, and particularly as to marriage, is, as far as I have observed, nowhere assigned. Whether it might originate from the generally received idea that it is an unclean animal, I cannot pretend to determine. Certain it is, however, that among ancient nations the swine was sacrificed at the celebration of nuptials; particularly by the Etrurians, the early Latins, and the Greeks in Italy. Instead of its being said of an intended marriage that "the swine had gone through it," when it failed after all the necessary preparations had been made, and among others the act of sacrificing a hog, the disappointed bridegroom is represented as thus expressing his losses;

Pierit quidem sus, et talentum, et nuptiae.

"I have lost my swine, my money, and my nuptials." Pierii Hieroglyph. Lib. 9. fol. 69, b.

It may be remarked in general however, that most of the quadrupeds, and birds of evil omen, are such as were pronounced unclean by the Mosaic law. Besides the swine, the hare was deemed unlucky, par-

ticularly if it crossed a traveller's road; and among birds, the kite, the raven, the owl, the heron, the bat, &c. were accounted prognosticators of evil. Compare Lev. xi. 6. 7. 14. 19. with Brand's Popul. Antiq. ii. 510. 518-537.

SWINE-ARNOT, *s.* The same with *Swine's Mos-corts*, Banffs.

"*Swine-arnot* is clown's allheal, *Stachys palustris*." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 38.

SWINE'S-SAIM, *s.* Hog's lard, S.

Seam signifies lard, E.

SWINGER, *s.* V. SWYNGEOUR.

TO SWINGLE Lint. 1. To separate flax, &c.] *Add*;

While hemp and lint grow tap to lift,
And maids and matrons mingle,
May social glee set dunts adrift,
When *lint* they list to *swingle*.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 18.

The poem, whence this example is given, which possesses a considerable degree of humour, is entitled *The Swingling of the Lint*.

It confirms the etymon given of this *v.*, as formed from the idea of beating, that in A.S. the noun, both in its simple form and as a diminutive, refers to the act of striking. A.S. *swing* "flagellum, a whip or scourge. Item scutula; a swingle-staffe or bat to beat flax." *Swingle*, in pl. *swingla*, "verbera, etrokes, stripes, lashes. Item, flagella, scutulæ; swingells, failes, staves or bats to beat flax, or thresh corn." Somner.

SWINGLER, *s.* The instrument used for beating flax, Dumfr.

SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* The stock over which flax is scutched, Dumfr.; synon. *Swingling-stock*.

SWINGLING-HAND, *s.* A wooden lath or sword, brought to a pretty sharp edge, for dressing flax, Roxb.; synon. with *Swingle-wand*.

SWINGLING-STOCK, *s.* An upright board, about three feet in height, mortised into a foot or *stock*, over which flax is held while undergoing the operation performed by means of the *swingling-hand*, *ibid*.

SWING-LINT, *s.* An instrument used for breaking flax, Roxb.

I find it written *swinglind*, perhaps erroneously.

They laid sae fast upo' the boards,

The *swinglinds* gaed like horsemen's swords.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 72.

Teut. *swinghe*, *id.* baculus linarius.

SWINGLE-TREE, *s.* The moveable piece of wood, &c.] *Add*;

Swingle-trees, are crooked pieces of wood, to which the horses traces are made fast behind the horses." Clav. Yorks.

TO SWINK, *v. n.* To labour.] *Add*;

"I *swynke*, I busye, I trauayle my selfe.—I am but afoleto *swynke* for other men." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 381, b.

A. Bor. "*Swinked*, oppressed, vexed, fatigued;" Gl. Brockett.

TO SWIPE, *v. n.* 1. To move circularly, Lanarks.

2. To give a stroke in a semicircular or elliptical form, as when one uses a scythe in cutting down grass, S.

Isl. *swip-a* signifies vibrare, to brandish, to move backwards and forwards. The term seems to include the idea of the celerity of action or motion, being also rendered celerare. *Sweip-r* has the sense of vortex, apparently from the whirling motion. Perhaps the word may be traced to *swef*, *ansa rotatilis*, *verticillus*, *instrumentum quo aliquid circumrotatur*; or to *swef-ast*, Su.G. *swæf-a* circumagi. It is probable that the E. *v. to Sweep*, as including great affinity of sense, has a common origin both with *Swype*, S. and with these northern terms. The S. word may, however, be allied to Isl. *swip-a* flagellare, *sweip-a* percutere. *Thorgils sveipadi sveinnum*; *Thorgils puerum flagellavit. Muna their Gizor gekrum sveipa*, *Gizorem non percutiens frameis*; Haldarson. These terms all seem primarily to express the idea of a quick, smart stroke, from *swip-a cito agere*.

SWIPE, **SWYPE**, *s.* 1. A circular motion, Lanarks.

2. A stroke fetched by a circular motion, *ibid.*, Aberd.

Syne Francie Winsy steppit in,

A sauchin slavery slype,

Ran forrat wi' a furious din,

And drew a swinging *swype*.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 124.

SWYPES, *s. pl.* Brisk small beer.

"The twopenny is undeniable; but it is small *swypes*—small *swypes*—more of hop than malt—with your leave I'll try your black bottle." *Redgauntlet*, i. 313.

Mr. Todd has given *Swipes*, "a colloquial term," a place in the E. dictionary. Of this no etymon has been suggested. It has been indeed denominated a cant term; and when this sentence has been passed upon any unfortunate word, it has generally been treated like a mere foundling. But this judgment has sometimes been rashly formed concerning terms of great antiquity; which, like families that in the succession of ages have sunk into the mass of the vulgar, have as it were lost caste, and been deprived of the means of exhibiting any proofs of their honourable origin.

This term might originate from C.B. *swyff* spuma, cremor, (Davies, Boxhorn;) or, according to Owen, *swyff*, yeast; q. beer that carries a good deal of foam, "a reemin' bicker," S. Or, it might be traced to A.S. *swip-an*, Isl. *swip-a*, cito agere, agitare; to which Germ. *schwips*, cito, is obviously allied.

SWIPPER, *adj.* 1. Quick, swift, nimble.] *Add*;

A. Bor. "*Swipper*, nimble, quick;" Ray; Brockett.

This is also O.E. "*Swypir* or *delyuir*. *Agilis*." Prompt. Parv.

TO SWIRK, *v. n.* *Defne*—To spring, to set off with velocity.] *Add*;

Allied perhaps to E. *Jerk*, or Belg. *schrilt-en*, to start; whence probably the E. word.

TO SWIRL, *v. n.* 1. To whirl like a vortex.] *Add*;

"The trees—waved and soughed, and some withered leaves were *swirled* round and round as if by the wind." *Marriage*, ii. 38.

—"He forgot, in hearkening to the cheerful prattle of the Garnock waters, as they *swirled* among the pebbles by the road side, the pageantries of that mere bodily worship which had worked on the ignorance of the world to raise such costly monuments

S W I

of the long-suffering patience of heaven." R. Gilhaize, i. 150. *Insert, as sense*

2. To be seized with giddiness, Ettr. For.

"We'll never mair scar at the pooly-wooly of the whaup, nor *swirl* at the gelloch of the ern." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 288.

TO SWIRL, *v. a.* To carry off as by a whirlwind, S.O.

—Fearfu' winds loud gurl'd,
And mony a lum dang down, an' stack
Heigh i' the air up *swirl'd*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1798, p. 61.

SWIRL, *s.* A whirling motion.] R. 1. The whirling motion of a fluid body, S.

2. A whirling motion of any kind, as that caused by the operation of the wind, S.

"The leaves are withering fast on the trees, but she'll never see the Martinmas wind gar them dance in *swirls* like the fairy rings." *Bride of Lam.* iii. 96.

3. The vestiges left of a motion of this kind.

"*Swirl*—the remaining appearance of such a motion;" Gl. Sibb., S.

4. A twist or contortion in the grain of wood, S.

5. The same with *Cowlick*, a tuft of hair on the head which brushes up, &c., Upp. Clydes.

SWIRLIE, *adj.* 1. Full of twists, contorted, S. V. authority under SWIRLIE.

2. Entangled; applied to grass that lies in various positions, so that it cannot be easily cut by the scythe, S.

3. Inconstant; ever in a state of rotation, Roxb.

But whan the glass is fillin',
Then, *swirly* fortune, frown and fight;
Their joys are past your killin'.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 187.

SWIRLING, *s.* Giddiness, vertigo, Ettr. For.

SWIRLON, SWIRLIN, *adj.* Distorted, S.O.; applied to the human body, West of S.

Auld, *swirlon*, alaethorn, camsheugh, crooked wight, Gae wa', an' ne'er again come in my sight.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 29.

SWYTH, *s.* Used for *Suth*, E. *Sooth*, truth.

Bot to sa *swyth*, thai fled nocht all.

Barbour, B. 7, 962, Ed. 1820.

To "say the truth." This might, however, be a mistake of the copier, casually giving the orthography of the adv. which signifies quickly.

TO SWITHER, *v. n.* To hesitate. SWITHER, *s.* Hesitation. V. SWIDDER, *v.* and *s.*

TO SWITHER, *v. n.* 1. To swagger, Roxb.

2. To talk or act as assuming a claim of superior dignity or merit, as E. *swagger* is used; to hector, South of S.

3. To exert one's self to the utmost, Roxb.

To wark they fell, what they could *swither*,
The lint flew fast frae ane anither, &c.

Swinging of the Lint, Jo. Hogg's *Poems*, p. 71.

SWITHER, *s.* 1. A severe brush, like one who is made to swagger, or becomes giddy from his situation, *ibid.*

O sweet is Hymen, nuptial tether,—

Where lovers leal, wi' ane anither,

Stand clear o' dool;

S W O

Nor wi' the kirk ere risk a *swither*,

On cuttie stool.

On Matrimony, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 43.

It seems some way allied to *Swither*, *v.*, as signifying to swagger.

2. A trial of strength; applied to mental or lingual exertion, *ibid.*

Then we'll at crambo hae a *swither*,

In hamespun dress.—

Let poor folk write to ane anither,

The way they learn'd it frae their mither,

Or some auld aunt's loquacious *swither*

O' wit and glee.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 184, 189.

I see nothing to which this can be viewed as allied, unless perhaps A.S. *swith-ian* praevalere, prae-pollere, "to prevail, to overstay, to surmount;" from *swith* potis, able, good. *Swithor*, *swithre*, in comparative, potior, more able. *Swithran hand*, (q. d. potior manus) the right hand; Somner. Teut. *swader-en*, however, signifies strepere, to make a noise. TO SWITHER, *v. a.* To make to fall, to throw over, Tweeddale.

SWITHER, *s.* The act of throwing down, or over, *ibid.*

A.S. *swether-ian*, *swethr-ian*, faticere, tabescere; "to wax faint or feeble, to decay, to fail;" Somner.

TO SWITHER, *v. n.* To whiz.

"With such an unwonted force did he fly forward,—that the staff which he carried above his shoulder, came by me with a *swithering* noise like that made by a black-cock on the wing at full flight." Hogg's *Winter Tales*, i. 240.

Perhaps radically the same with *Quhiddir*, *Quither*, to whiz, with the sibilant substituted for the guttural sound.

SWYTHIN, *adj.* Swedish; or, from Sweden.

"Ane hundreth *Swythin* buirdis of portage;"

Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

This seems equivalent to the language of our old Book of Rates; "*Swaden* boords, the hundreth," &c. A. 1611.

SWOFTLY, *adv.* Swiftly, Aberd. Reg. A. 1585, V. 15.

SWOND, *s.* A faint, a swoon.

"It lift up one of its hellish claws, and struck the mother on the left side of the head with such violence that she immediately fell into a *swond* for a considerable time." Relation of a Hellish Monster, A. 1709,—Law's Memor. p. 245, N.

SWORD-DOLLAR, the vulgar designation of a large silver coin of James VI. V. JAMES RYALL.

SWORD-SLIPERS, *s. pl.* Cutlers.] *Add*;

This was anciently written *Swerd slyper*. Thus, in the records of the burgh of Ayr, "John Wallace *swerdslyper*" is mentioned as one of the deacons of crafts, about the year 1583.

Teut. *slijp*, aerugo ferri; *slijp-en* acuere, exterere aciem ferri, atterere gladium coti; *slyp-steen*, cos; Belg. *slyper*, a whetter; Germ. *schleif-en* to whet; *schleif-er*, a grinder, &c. Su.G. *slip-a*, acuere. C.B. *yslip-anu* polire, *lif-o*, acuere. Thus it appears that the term has been generally diffused.

SWOW, *s.* "The dull and heavy sound pro-

T A A

duced by the regurgitations of the dashing waves of a river in a flood, or of the sea in a storm;" Clydes.

I' the mirk in a stound, wi' rainin' sound,
Aspait the river rase;

An' wi' swash and *swow*, the angry jow
Cam lashan' down the braes.

Marm. of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820, p. 423, 452.

A.S. *swog* sonus, bombus; fragor; a variation of *sweg* id. *Swog-an* is also used for *sweg-an* sonare, cum sonitu irruere. *Swow* is thus originally the same with *Souch*, q. v., and with O.E. *Swough*, sound, noise, used by Chaucer.

To Swow, v. n. "To emit such a sound," ibid.

Edin. Mag. *ut sup.*

To SWQWM, v. n. To swim.

T A B

"And the convoyar of thaim sall see & consydder gif thar be ony fische *swowmand* thar for the tym." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

To SWUFF, v. n. 1. To breathe high in sleep, Ettr. For.; pron. *Swoff*.

"I was—keeping a good look out a' round about, and Will he was *swuffing* and sleeping." Perils of Man, ii. 256.

A.S. *swef-ian* sopire; *swefod*, "fast or sound asleep," Somner.

2. To whistle on a low key, or under the breath, ibid. V. Souf, v.

3. To move past in a whizzing way, Ettr. For. SWUFF, SWOOF, s. The act of whizzing, ibid.

Probably from A.S. *swif-an* circumrotari; a rotatory motion often producing a whizzing sound.

T.

TA, article. The, Dumfr.; *Te*, Galloway.

Most probably this is merely provincial corruption. It must be observed, however, that by Norman-Saxon writers *te* is used as the article in all the cases; as *te king*, rex; *the king*; *te eorl*, comes, the earl, &c. V. Lye in vo.

TAA, s. A thread, Shetl.; Isl. *tae*, filum; Dan. *tave*, a filament, a string.

To TAAVE, v. a. 1. To make any thing tough, &c.] *Add*;

2. "To touse, to tumble, to wrestle in sport;" Gl. Surv. Moray; as, "I saw them *tyaavin*' and wrestlin' thegither."

This sense corresponds with an idea suggested by an acute correspondent in Moray, that *Tysuve* of the north is the same with O.E. *Tew*, to lug, or pull; Bailey. To me it seems to have still more affinity to A.Bor. "Teave, to paw and sprawl about with the arms and legs;" Grose. Perhaps our northern pronunciation of *Tysuve* still more illustrates the propinquity. It may be observed, however, that the pronunciation of Yorks. must be nearly, if not entirely, the same. For Marshall gives the term in this form; "To Teeav, to paw and sprawl," &c. Prov. Yorks.

In sense 2. it nearly resembles that of Lincoln. *Tave*, as given by Grose. "Sick people are said to *tave* with their hands when they catch at any thing, or wave with their hands when they want the use of reason." This must certainly be viewed as only a variety of A.Bor. *Teave*. V. TAAVIN.

3. "To ravel," Moray.

This v., in its primary sense, would seem to claim affinity with Dan. *tave* a filament, a string; *taved*, stringy; q. to draw out into strings. Baden renders *tave* stupa, tow, hards, ockham.

TAAVE-TAES, s. pl. The name given to pitfir.] *Add*;

The term, as thus used, has considerable appearance of affinity to Fr. *tuyau*, a reed, also, a stalk. Palsgr. expl. *tyav*, *tuyav*, "the drie stalke of humlockes or burres;" B. iii. F. 43, a. Westmorel. *taas*, wood split thin to make baskets of.

TAAVIN, TAWIN, s. Wrestling, tumbling.] *Add*;

Westmorel. *taavin* or *teaavin*, kicking (Gl.), is perhaps originally the same.

TABBERN, s. A kind of drum.

—"When they cam nere the towne, hard the common bell and *tabbern*, and withal reteirit so fierlie as man persuyng, while they lost summe weapins by the waye." Lett. Jo. Wood, Sadler's Papers, i. 618. V. TALBRONE.

TABBET. To Tak Tabbet, to take an opportunity of having any advantage that may come in one's way; a word borrowed from the games of children, Ayrs.

—"I'll tak *tabbit* wi' you anithertime." Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 352.

Fr. *tabut-er*, to butt or push; to trouble, to molest; *tabut*, trouble, disquiet. Roquefort renders the verb, Quereller avec chaleur.

TABBIT, adj. *Tabbit mutch*, "a cap with corners folded up," Gl.

Her mither ware a *tabbit mutch*,

Her father was an honest dyker,

She's a black-eyed wanton witch,

Ye wiinna shaw me mony like her.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 156.

I know not whether we may view this term as allied to Isl. *tepp-a*, Su.G. *tapp-a*, cohibere; q. "having the lappets confined," or "tucked up."

TABEAN BIRBEN, a designation given to a

comb, in what are called "the original words" of the old Scottish song, *Lord Gregory*.

And wha will kame thy bonny head

With a *Tabean birben* kame?

And wha will be my bairn's father,

Till love Gregory come hame?

—Myself will kame his bonny head

With a *Tabean birben* kame;

Myself will be the bairn's father

Till love Gregory come hame,

Urban's Scots Songs, B. i. p. 13.

V. also Herd's Coll. i. 149, 150.

The first word seems to denote the place where these combs were made. Fr. *Tabian* denotes of, or belonging to *Tabia* in Italy.

The only word resembling *birbin* is A.S. *berbine*, vervain. But this plant, although long consecrated to the purposes of superstition in Italy, and employed for making chaplets, could not supply materials for a comb.

Shall we suppose, then, that *birben* is a corr. of *evour-bane*, the term used by Gawin Douglas for ivory? If so, *Tabean birben kame* must denote "an ivory comb made at *Tabia*."

TABELLION, *TABELLIOUN*, *s.* A scrivener, a notary; a word introduced into our laws from Lat. *tabellio*, id.

"It is thocht expedient—that his hienes may mak notaris & *tabellionis*, quhais instrumentis sal haue full faith in all contractis ciuile within the realme." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 95. *Tabellionis*, Edit. 1566.

* **TABERNACLE**, *s.* To keep up the tabernacle, 1. To continue in a full habit of body, not to lose flesh; as, "For a' the sair wark he speaks about, he ay keeps up the tabernacle."

2. To use means for keeping in full habit, S.

This is a common but low phraseology, generally used in a derisory or sarcastical way, S. Whether it has originated from the figurative use of the word, in our version, as signifying the body, 2 Cor. v. 1., 2 Pet. i. 13. (overlooked by lexicographers), I cannot pretend to say.

TABERNER, *s.* One who keeps a tavern. "Common *tabernar* and swescher;" *Aberd. Reg.*

"Whissels for *Taberners*, the dozen—xxiii s." Rates, A. 1611.

Tauernar is the term used in our Acts; as, Mar. A. 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 483. This corresponds with O.E. *taverner*.

"*Tauarnere*. *Tabernarius*.—Caupo." Pr. Parv. O.Fr. *tabernier*, aubergiste, cabaretier; Roquefort. Lat. *tabernarius*, a vintner; from *taberna*, a hut, house, or lodging made of boards, a booth.

TABETS, **TEBBITS**, *s.* Bodily sensation.] *Add*;

—pron. *Taipit* or *Teppit*, Fife, Loth. **TABETLESS**, *adj.* Destitute of sensation.] *Tep-pitless*, Fife, Loth..

TABILLIS, *s. pl.* Boards for playing at draughts or chess.

"Item, ane pair of *tabillis* of silvir, ourgilt with gold, indentit with jasp and cristallyne, with table men and chess men of jasp and cristallyne." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 49.

Johns. renders E. *Tables*, "draughts, small pieces of wood shifted on squares." While the definition applies to the table-men, and not to the board, as it ought to do; it may be observed, that the proofs which he gives are applicable only to back-gammon.

Monsieur the nice,

When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.

Shakspeare.

The same remark applies to the other proof from *Bp. Taylor*.

It seems very doubtful, indeed, if the term *tables* was ever commonly applied to draughts. Phillips confines it to dice and chess. While Germ. *tafel* is a very ancient word, in its general sense corresponding with Lat. *tabula*, it had been very early applied both to dice and chess. Thus A.S. *taefel* signifies a die, and also the game of chess; and *taefel-mon* a chess man; *taefst-ian*, "to play at dice or tables;" Somner. Su.G. *tafwel* also signifies a die, (Isl. *tafi* id.) while *skafstafwel*, changed from *skachtafwel*, denotes a chess-board; from *schach*, a Persic word, signifying a king, retained in modern *Shah*, and also in Arab. *Sheik*; *taefla*, tessera ludere, Isl. *tefla* id. *Thorbiorn sat a taefli*; Thorbernus aleae vacavit; *Gretla*, c. 64.

TABIN, *s.* A sort of waved silk, E. *Tabby*; Ital. *tabin-o*.

"*Tabins* of silke, the elle—v. l." Rates, A. 1611. In Edit. 1670, *Tabies* is substituted, p. 58.

TABLE, **TABLES**, the designation given to the permanent council held at Edinburgh for managing the affairs of the covenanters during the reign of Charles I.

"Montrose answered, their warrant was from the *table* (for so were their councils in Edinburgh now called) requiring him also and them that were present to number their men, and have them armed, and in readiness to assist the *table*." Spalding, i. 105.

"The marquis procures a safe-conduct or pass from the *tables* to his son Ludowick (who then was at Strathboggie) to come to him wherever he was." Ibid. i. 299.

This council had received its denomination from a green *table* at which the members sat. Spalding sometimes designs it in these very terms.

Another reason has been given for this designation. "As each rank consulted by themselves, they were called the *Tables*." Bower's Hist. Univ. Edin. i. 184-5.

TABLE-SEAT, *s.* A square seat in a church S.; apparently denominated from the *table* in the middle, round which those who occupy it are seated.

TABLET, **TABILLET**, *s.* A small inclosure for holding reliques.

"*Targattis*, *tabillettis*, and *hingaris* with *braislettis*, in the said Henryes keeping."—"Item ane *tablet* with ane floure delice of dyamonttis with thrie uther dyamonttis and rubie.—Item ane *tablet* with the image of our lady." Inventories, A. 1552, p. 65.

Du Cange gives L.B. *tabulet-a* as denoting a small square box for holding the pix; and *tabulet-us*, for one in which reliques were kept. He describes them as adorned with precious stones, and one as having a *Camaheu*, apparently a Cameo.

TABLET, *s.*, also TABLIT A FACE.

"Tua grit diamantis, ane tabled, & ane uther tablet a face. And a quheit sapheir tablit a face." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 265.

In the parallel inventory, it is *tallie a face*, p. 291.

Ce lapidaire sçait fort bien tailler les diamans en facettes, en tables, au cadran. Dict. Trev. vo. Tailleur. Facette, petite face. Latus, angulus. Les lunettes qui multiplient les objets sont faites de verres taillés à facettes. Les diamans se taillent à facettes, ou en tables:—Faceller, 1. Terme de Diamantaire, tailler à facette. Scalpere in varia latera.

This is certainly the same with FAST, FASSIT, *q. v.* Fr. *facetté*, cut in angles.

TABOURS, *s. pl.* A beating, a drubbing, Upp. Clydes.

The *v. to Tabour* occurs once in our translation, in regard to smiting the breast, in token of great sorrow. But I scarcely think that it is used, as in S., as signifying to drub. V. TOOBER.

TABURNE, *s.* A tabour. V. ROBIN-HOOD.

TO-TACH, TATCH, *v. a.* To arrest, to attach.]

Add;

"Those men,—being challenged of sacrilegious guiltines, will offer themselves no otherwayes to tryall, then, as if a cunning and long covered thiefe tatched with innumerable fanges, and having all his houses stuffed with stolen wares, yet should partly protest, that in so farre as he had bene once honest, and of all men accounted so: hee ought therefore to be reputed so still, notwithstanding of any thing found by him, except it may bee cleared, what hour of his lyfe he did first begin to steale, in what place, and from what persones." Forbes's Discoverie of Pervers Deceit, p. 6.

This is also O.E. "*Tach-yn* or arrestyn. Arresto.—*Tachinge* or arrestinge. Arrestacio." Prompt. Parv.

TACKET, *s.* A small nail, S.] Add;

WHISKY-TACKET, *s.* A pimple, supposed to proceed from intemperance, S.

TACKLE, *s.* An arrow, S.B. V. TAKYLL.

TACKSMAN, *s.* One who holds a lease.] Add;

—"To direct furth lettres in his hienes name and auctoritie, chargeing all *takkismen* of the teyndis and landis—to compeir befoir thaim," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 553.

TADE, SHEEP-TADE, *s.* The sheep-louse, the tick, Gall.; synon. *Ked*.

"*Sheep-tade* or sheep-tick, an insect which feeds on the blood of sheep;" Gall. Encycl.

TAE, *adj.* One, S.

"Ye'll—only hae to carry the *tae* end o' the hand-barrow to the water." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 161.

"A.Bor. *Tea*, the one; as, *tea hand*, the one hand, North." Grose. V. TA, *adj.*

TAE, *s.* The toe, S.] Add;

A.S. Isl. *ta*, Dan. *taa*, Su.G. *taa* (pron. *to*), id.

TAE'S-LENGTH, *s.* Used to denote the shortest distance conceivable, S.

"Am I no gaun to the ploy, then?"—"And what for should ye? to dance a' night, I'se warrant, and no to be fit to walk your *tae's-length* the morn, and we have ten Scots miles afore us?" Redgauntlet, i. 216.

THREE-TAE'D, *part. adj.* Having three prongs, S.

An awfu' scythe, out-owre ae shouther,

Clear-dangling, hang;

A three-tae'd leister on the ither

Lay, large and lang.

Burns's Works, iii. 42.

TAE, *s.* Applied to the branch of a drain, Aberd.

"Where several branches meet, near the head of a principal drain, which are provincially named its toes or *taes*, (from some resemblance to the letter T), these branches generally enter it at an obtuse angle." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 42.

Isl. *tae*, stirps, ramus; also expl. by Dan. *gren*, i. e. a branch.

TAE, *prep.* To; written in this manner to express the pronunciation, S.O.

"Ye'll soon see the want of education whan ye gang *tae* the uncoss." Writer's Clerk, i. 122.

Teut. *te*, id.; ad, a, in.

TO TAEN, *v. a.* To lay hands on the head of one who is caught in a game, Gall.

"One has to run with hands locked, and *taen* the others;" Gall. Encycl. p. 349.

TAENING, *s.* The act above described, ibid.

"When schoolboys catch one another in their games, they lay their hands on the heads of the one [those] caught; this ceremony is termed *taening* or taking."—"After a runner is *taend*, he is not allowed to run any more in that game." Ibid. p. 443.

This *v. might* with considerable plausibility be viewed as related to Su.G. *taen-ja* extendere; as it is appropriated to the extension of the hand so as to touch the head of another, in correspondence with the Franc. phrase used by Tatian, *Then enti sina hand*, Manum suam extendens, cap. 46, 3. But it seems to be merely a barbarism, formed from the abbreviated pret. or part. pa. of the *v. to Take*, as being a term frequently used in the sports of children.

TA'EN about, *part. pa.* V. TANE.

TAFF-DYKE, *s.* "A fence made of turf;" Gall. Encycl.

Ae day he ram'd his han' in a fumart hole,

The hole was i' the auld *taff-dyke*. Ibid. p. 176.

Allied perhaps to C.B. *tywaroh* a turf, comp. of *tyev*, that which overspreads, and *arch* uppermost. The term *taff*, however, may not respect the material of which the *dyke* is formed, but its use as a fence against the irruption of cattle: Isl. *tef-ia*, Su.G. *taeffa-a*, impedit.

TAFFEREL, *adj.* 1. Thoughtless, giddy, Ettr. For.

"Bessy Chisholm—Heh! Are ye therein? May Chisholm—where's your titty? Poor *tafferel* ruined tawpies?" Perils of Man, iii. 202.

2. It sometimes signifies ill-dressed, ibid.

Probably from Dan. *taabe*, a fool; or, perhaps *q. taivrel*, from S. *Taiver*, to wander, which seems allied to Su.G. *tefwer*, Isl. *taeffr* incantatio, Teut. *taeveren*, incantare.

TAFFIE, *s.* Treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency; a sweetmeat eaten only on Hallowe'en, Dumfr.

"A.Bor. *taffy*, a sort of candy made of treacle;" Gl. Brckett.

From the viscosity of this stuff, shall we suppose that the term is allied to Dan. *tave*, a string, a filament, *taved* stringy?

To **TAFFLE**, *v. a.* To tire, to wear out; *Taffled*, exhausted with fatigue, Fife.

Su.G. *taefl-a* signifies certare. But this is a secondary use of the verb as referring to playing at the tables, or at dice. Our term may have originally denoted the fatigue and lassitude of mind proceeding from delay and disappointment; as allied to Isl. *tefl-a merari*, also impedit; whence the composite term *tafarlaus*, sine mora. In Su.G. the *v.* assumes the form of *toefw-a*, and is used in both senses; Dan. *toev-er*, Teut. *toev-en*, id.

TAFT, **TAF**TAN, *s.* A message or dwelling-house, &c.] *Add*;

"He—scrap upo' paper at the dissolments an' tanements o' the *taflens*, an' bad pit to my name." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 5.

TAFTEIS, *s.* Taffeta. Fr. *taffetas*, id.

"James Lord Torphochin grantit that he had ane rufe of ane reid bed of crammase velvet, freinyeit with gold and lynit with reid *tafleis*." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 139.

TAG, *s.* 1. The latchet of a shoe, S.] *Give*, as sense

2. Any thing used for tying, S.

"Gif ony persoun calls and persewis ane uther for improbatioun of ony evident, be resoun that the seill appendit thairto is false and feinyeit, because the samin is dividit and brokin, the ane part fra the uther, for altering of the *tag* quhairby the samin is hungin," &c. Balfour's Pract. p. 382.

5. Any little object hanging from a larger one, being slightly attached to it; as, "There's a *tag* o' clay hingin' at your coat," S.O. It is always applied to something disagreeable and dirty.

To **TAG**, *v. a.* To tie, Dumfr.

Formed perhaps from A.S. *tig-an* vincere (Benson,) or Isl. *teg-ia*, *teig-a*, distrahere, distendere; if not immediately from *Tag*, any thing used for tying.

TAG, *s.* A disease in sheep, Loth.

"A disease,—affecting the tail, has been denominated *Tag*. It consists of scabs and sores, situated on the under side of the tail, arising, in warm weather, from its being fouled in purging." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 434.

It seems doubtful whether this be allied to Su.G. *tagg*, cuspis, Dan. *tagg-er* points, as regarding the form of the tail; or to Fr. *tac*, "a kind of rot among sheep;" Cotgr.

To **TAG**, *v. n.* To wane, applied to the moon; as "The mune's *taggin*," she is on the wane, Peeblesshire.

This might seem to be an elliptical use of a northern phrase; Sw. *Maenen tager af*, the moon decreases, from the *v. aftag-a*, or *tag-a af*, to wane.

TAG, *s.* The white hair on the point of the tail of a cow or *stot*, Moray.

TAGGIE, *s.* A designation given to a cow which has the point of the tail white, S.O., Moray.

TAGGIT, **TAGGED**, *part. adj.* "A term applied to cattle, signifying that they have the lower

end or point of the tail white, Loth., Roxb., Moray, Ayrs.; synon. with *Taigie*. V. **TAGGIE**.

"Tua ky, the ane thair of blak cut-hornit, the vther broun *taggit*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16

Her little tail wi' white was *taggit*,
Which often she in kindness waggit.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 178.

"If the lower part of her tail was white, she was said to be *tagged*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 425.

The terms *Tag*, *Taggie*, *Taigie* and *Taggit*, seem to have no respect to the distinguishing colour, but have originated from the part of the animal thus marked, i. e. the extremity or point of the tail; Su.G. and Dan. *tagg*, Isl. *tagg-r*, cuspis, aculeus.

It is a curious circumstance, indeed, that the very word *tail* has had its origin from one denoting hair. For this is the sense of Moes.G. *tagl*. Hence Junius has observed; Islandis *tagl* est cauda equina; dubio procul ob densitatem pilorum. Atque adeo ab hoc ipso *tagl* [in Moes.G.] ob eandem quoque causam cauda Anglosaxonibus dicta est *taegl*. Goth. Gl. p. 328.

* **TAG** AND **RAG**. This E. phrase is used as denoting the whole of any thing, every bit of it; as equivalent to *Stoup and Koup*, Aberd.

TAGEATIS, *s. pl.*

"That Robert of Crechtoun sall restore, content, & pay, to Robert Broiss of Arth—twa blankatis price viij s., twa *tageatis*, price of the pece x s., thre basnatis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 195.

This seems to signify cups; corr. from Fr. *tas-sele*, a little cup; a dimin. from *tasse* a bowl or cup. It confirms this view, that they are conjoined with *basnatis*, or small basons.

TAGHAIRM, *s.* A mode of divination formerly used by the Highlanders.

—Last evening-tide

Brian an augury hath tried,
Of that dread kind which must not be
Unless in dread extremity,
The *Taghairm* called; by which, afar,
Our sires foresaw the events of war.

Lady of the Lake, p. 146.

"A person was wrapped up in the skin of a newly slain bullock, and deposited beside a water-fall, or at the bottom of a precipice, or in some other strange, wild, and unusual situation, where the scenery around him suggested nothing but objects of horror. In this situation he revolved in his mind the question proposed, and whatever was impressed upon him by his exalted imagination, passed for the inspiration of the disembodied spirits, who haunt these desolate recesses." Ibid. Note, p. lxx.

Gael. *taghairm*, "a sort of divination;" Shaw. O'Reilly expl. Ir. *taghairm* (overlooked by O'Brien) in the same terms; adding, "echo." The very design of this heathenish rite was to invoke the spirits of the dead. According to one form of it, the companions of the inquirer, whom they held by the legs and arms, cried; "Let his invisible friends appear from all quarters, and let them relieve him by giving an answer to our present demands." V. Martin's Western Isles, p. 110, &c.; also Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, ii. 360.

TAGHT, TACHT, part. adj. Stretched out, tightened, S.

—Ev'ry art'ry, nerve and sinnen,
Were [was] screw'd in concert, flat and sharp,
To whistle like the Aeolian harp,
Ilk tendon, *taght* like thairm, was lac'd;
Twa wounds seem'd sound holes, on his breast.

Beattie's John o' Arnha', p. 55.

This seems properly the old *part. pa.* of the *v. to Tie*, or that of A.S. *ti-an*, *vincire*. V. **TIGHT**.

To **TAY**, *v. a.* Perhaps, to lead; A.S. *te-on*, *ducere*.

"April 1683, at the Largs, in the west of Scotland, a man at his plough knocks down his servant man, *laying* his horse." *Law's Memorials*, p. 245.

TAID, TED, s. 1. A toad, S.] *Add*;
Hunger and thirst, in steed of meit and drink,
And for thair clathing *taidis* and scorpionis.

Lyndsay's Dreame.

He conjoins toads with scorpions, perhaps because the vulgar view the toad as a poisonous animal.

2. Transferred to a person, as expressive of dislike, aversion, or disgust, S.

Johnny Bull is wooing at her,

Courting her, but canna get her,

Filthy *ted* she'll never wed, as lang's sae mony's wooing at her.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 159.

Toad E. has the same metaph. use, though very frequently applied in good humour.

3. A term of fondness for a child, both in the north and south of S.

TAIDIE, TEDDIE, s. The diminutive from *Taid*, used as in sense 3., S.B.; Roxb.

It is singular how much habit can reconcile the mind to the most absurd metaphors or the most incongruous combinations! This term, from being originally used as expressive of disgust or contempt, has at length, by a strange transition, become a fondling denomination. Thus, S.B., a handsome child is called a *bonnie teddie*, or little toad; an amiable one, a *sweet teddie*; a darling, a *dear teddie*, &c.

TAID-STULE, s. A mushroom, S.B.; synon. *Paddock-stool*.

In O.E. it was not named the seat, but the covering of the toad. "*Musseron todys hatt. Boletum. Fungus.*" *Prompt. Parv.* *Tode* is expl. *Bufo*; *ibid.*

To **TAID**, *v. a.* To manure land by the droppings from cattle, either in pasturing or folding, Fife. V. **TATH**.

TAIFFINGOWN, s. "Ane pair of *taiffingownis*;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16. It is also spelled *Taffingownis*.

Du Cange mentions L.B. *tapin-um* as denoting some kind of cloth; but supposes that it is an *errat.* for *tapitium*, tapestry. Perhaps a corr. of *Tabin*, a species of silk formerly imported into S. V. **TABIN**. To **TAIGLE**, *v. a.* 1. To detain, to hinder, S.]

Add;

"What *taigled* ye sae lang, Peggy," asked her mother. "Did you no hear Hawky making a routing enough to deave a body?" *Petticoat Tales*, i. 269.

"Many a bitter ban, my grandfather said, they

gave him for *taigling* them so long, when wind and tide both served." *R. Gilhaize*, i. 19.

2. This term occurs as denoting fatigue; which is certainly not its proper or usual meaning. *Taiglit* must signify tired, wearied, in the following passage.

—"As Duinhé-wassal was a wee *taiglit*, Donald could, tat is, might—would—should send ta curragh." *Waverley*, i. 246.

To **TAIGLE**, *v. n.* To tarry, to delay, to procrastinate. "Now, dinna *taigle*."—"I winna *taigle*," S.

Poor Towser shook his sides a' draigl'd,
An's master grudg'd that he had *taigl'd*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 126.

"Do ye think Mr. Keelivin has nothing mair to do than to wait for us, while ye're talking profanity, and *taigling* at this gait?" *The Entail*, i. 185.

"The shearers quat rather suner that nicht nor usual; an' my brither an' I *taiglit* a while ahin'." *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 1818, p. 155.

TAIGLESUM, adj. What detains or retards; as, "a *taiglesum* road," a road which is so deep, or so hilly, that one makes little progress, S.

TAIKIN, s. A token, S.B.

Saxteen year after, he was at

A braithel, where the broth was fat;

In ancient times a *taiken* sure,

The bridegroom was na reckon'd poor.

Piper of Peebles, p. 14. *Add* to etymon;

There is every reason to believe that these terms, (especially as appearing with the diphthong in the form of Moes.G. *taikus*, A.S. *taec-an*, and Isl. *taikna*, which correspond in sound with S. *taiken*), are radically the same with Gr. *τακν-ω* ostendo, monstro, demonstro, doceo. I need scarcely say, that, even in the same language, the change of the dental *d* into *t*, and *vice versa*, is quite common.

Give the word *Takin*, *Dict.*, under this orthography.

TAIKNE, TACKNE, s. An odd ridiculous person, Shefl.

Isl. *taeki*, instrumenta magica; or from Su.G. *tok fatuus*, *tok-as* ineptire; unless it be merely *tekn*, prodigium.

TAIKNING, s. A signal. V. **TAKYNNYNO**.

* **TAIL, s.** The retinue of a chieftain, Highlands of S.

"Ah! if you Saxon Duinhé-wassal (English gentleman) saw but the chief himself with his *tail* on!" "With his *tail* on?" echoed Edward in some surprise. "Yes—that is, with his usual followers, when he visits those of the same rank." *Waverley*, i. 238.

* **TAIL.** *He's gotten his tail in the well now*, a proverbial phrase used to denote that one has got one's self entangled in some unpleasant business, affecting either character or interest, S. It undoubtedly refers to some animal that, although anxious to keep itself dry in making a leap after its prey, gets itself wetted.

* **TAIL, s.** Denoting the termination of any particular portion of time; as, "the *tail* o' har'at," the end of harvest, S.

"Tail of May, end of May;" Gl. Shirr.
TAIL-BOARD, s. The door or *hint-end* of a close cart, S.

TAILE, TAILYN, &c., s. 2. An entail, S.] *Add*;
 "Entails were unknown in Scotland till the seventeenth century; a deed of *taillie* merely regulating the manner of succession, and commonly altering it from heirs general to heirs male.—Craig, who wrote about the year 1600, knew nothing of entails in the modern sense. It was in the reign of Charles II. that they began to be frequent in Scotland." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl. i. 367-8.

TAILYIE, TELYIE, s. A piece of meat.] *Add*;
 To this must be allied O.E. "*Telm-en* or *twytyn*. Abseco. *Reseco*." Prompt. Parv. "*Tewinge*, or theytinge," is expl. "*Scissulatus*." But this is evidently an *errata* for *Telwinge*.

TAIL-ILL, s. A disease of cows, S.] *Add*;
 "*Tailill*, a distemper common with cows. The *tail* is sometimes cut quite away, ere a cure be effected;" Gall. Enc.

TAILLES, s. pl.
 —"All and hail the landes and baronie of Glasgow castle and citie, burght and regalitie of Glasgow, with all landis, boundis, and tenementis, housis, biggingis, orchardis, yairdis, *tailles*, killes, barnes, brewhousis," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 597.

This cannot well admit of the sense of taxes, from Fr. *taille*. But the same Fr. term is given by Du Cange, when illustrating its synonym. L.B. *tall-ia*, as signifying, *Territorium urbis*.

TAIL-MEAL, s. An inferior species of meal, made of the *tails* or points of the grains. As these are first broken off in milling, they are separated from the body or middle part, which is always the best, Ayrs.

TAIL-SLIP, s. A disease affecting cows, Lanarks.

—"The *tail-slip*, a disease which cold sometimes brings upon cows,—first appears in the end of the *tail*, by affecting it in such a manner, that it seems soft to the touch. As the disease proceeds upwards, every joint has the appearance of being dislocated." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 191.

The last syllable may have the same meaning with Teut. *slipp* crena, incisura; as the means of cure is, by making "a deep incision, with a sharp knife, the whole length of the part affected." Ibid.

TAIL-TYNT, 1. To Ride Tail-tynt, to stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to his owner, or as it were *times* his tail by being behind; Fife.

2. To Play Tail-tynt, to make a fair exchange, *ibid.* To Straik Tails, synonym.

TAILWIND, s. To Shear wi' a Tailwind, to reap or cut the grain, not straight across the ridge, but diagonally, Loth. V. BANDWIND.

TAIL-WORM, s. A disease affecting the tails of cattle, S.B.

"The *tail-worm* is also cured by cutting off a few inches of the tail, which bleeds pretty freely." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 491.

TAING, TYANG, TANG, s. 1. That part of an

iron instrument which is driven into the handle; as, "the *taing* o' a graip," "the *taing* o' a fow," or pitch-fork, &c. Aberd.; *Tang*, Clydes., *id.*

2. The prong of a fork, &c. *ibid.* V. TANG, s.
 Isl. *tange* is used in this very sense. Dens seu cauda cultri, quo manubrio inditur, seu jungitur intus. G. Andr.

TAING, s. A tongue of land, Shetl.

"A *taing* is a narrow piece of land projecting into the sea, and is always bordered by a flat shore. It appears to have been derived either from a similarity to the law-tings, or from having been actually the site of a circuit-court." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl. i. 139, 140.

The word is purely Norw. *Tange*, en pynt of landet, et naess; i. e. "a point of land, a ness" or promontory; Hallager. Isl. *tange*, isthmus, G. Andr. *Tangi* angustum, terra angusta in mare procurrens, q. *Tunga*, lingvula; Verel. Ind. *Tangi* lingula, vel lingva terrae, in mare se exserens, promontorium; Haldorson. He explains it by Dan. *tange*, *id.*, although not mentioned by Wolf or Baden.

TAINT, s. Proof, conviction.] *Add*;

This term occurs in a very old Latin writ.

—Asserens quod summa excedens quinquaginta solidos, debet probari per *taunt* probationem et non aliam. MS. Reg. Burg. Aberd. A. 1399, Vol. I.

Taynt probation, I understand, denotes the evidence of twenty-five *leil men*.

TAYNTOUR, s. One who brings legal evidence against another for conviction of some crime.

"That naman haf out of the realme gold bulyeone or siluer vnder the payn of escheite thareof, the tane half to the king, & the tothir half to the *tayntour* & the takar." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1451, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 40. *Taintour*, Edit. 1566. V. TAYNT, v.

TAIP, s. A piece of tapestry.

"Item ane meikle *taip* of Turque. Item vii stikkis of *tapesarie*," &c. Inventories, A. 1539, p. 51.

This is obviously the same with what is previously mentioned, "four grete *pece* of the *tapis* of Turque,—fiftene litle *tapis* of Turque," p. 50.

Fr. *tapis*, tapestry, hangings.

TAIRD, s. A term expressive of great contempt, applied both to man and beast, W. Loth. Expl. a "slovenly *hash*," Lanarks. Thus it gives the idea of one who is both slovenly in dress, and destructive of it.

I know not whether allied to Su.G. *taer-a*, Teut. *teer-en*, terere, consumere; or to Gael. *tair* contempt, *tairachd* *id.*; also low life, baseness; *tairad*, baseness, Shaw.

As an old cow is called "ane auld *taird*," it might perhaps originally signify meagreness; from Su.G. *taer-a*, or A.S. *taer-an*; Teut. *teer-en*, *ter-en*, to grow lean, to consume.

TAIRD, TERD, s. A gibe, a taunt, a sarcasm; as, "He cast a *taird* i' my teeth," Loth.; synonym. *Sneist*.

Shall we view this as allied to Dan. *taerg-er* to irritate, to exasperate, q. *taergd*?

To **TAIRGE, v. a.** To rate severely. V. TARGE, TAIS, TAS, TASSE, s. A bowl or cup.] *Add*;

Tass is still used in the South of S.

T A I

"And now, Laird, will ye no order me a *tass* o' brandy?" Guy Mannering, i. 38.

TASSIE, *s.* A cup or vessel.] *Add*;
But here's my Jean's health i' the siller-lipped *tassie*!
I'll part wi' them a' e'er I part wi' my lassie.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 94.

We learn from Pallas that *tas* is the Tartarian name for a cup. *Travels*, iv. 98.

TAISCH, *s.* The voice of a person about to die, Gael.; also improperly written *Task*, q. v.

"Some women—said to him, they had heard two *taischs*, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisich*, which they never heard before." Boswell's *Journal*, p. 150.

To **TAISSLE**, *v. a.* 1. Applied to the action of the wind when boisterous; as, "I was sair *taisslit* wi' the wind," S.

2. To examine with such strictness as to puzzle or perplex the respondent; as, "He *taisslit* me sae wi' his questions, that I didna ken what to say," S.

This is nearly allied to the E. v. *to Teaze*; but claims more direct affinity with A.S. *tysl-ian* exasperare, "to vex, to tease;" Somner.

TAISSLE, *s.* 2. A severe brush of any kind.] *Add*;—Also written *tassell*, *tassle*, and *teasle*.

"It is some comfort, when one has had a *sair tassell*,—that it is in a fair lady's service, or in the service of a gentleman whilk has a fair leddy, whilk is the same thing." *Heart M. Loth.* iv. 846.

Though Conscience' gab we try to steek,
It gi'es ane whiles a *tassle*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 88.

TAIST, *s.* A sample. "And send one *taist* of the wyne to the yerll of Rothes;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

Taste E. is occasionally used in this sense.

TAISTRILL, *TYSTRILL*, *s.* A gawkish, dirty, *throwless* sort of woman; often applied to a girl who from carelessness tears her clothes, Roxb. Probably from Dan. *taasse*, a silly man or woman, a booby, a looby, *taassed* foolish, simple. If the last part of the word is not the mark of a diminutive, it may be traced to *ryll-er*, to roam, to ramble; q. "one who rambles about in an idle and foolish way."

Tastrill is understood in a different sense in the north of E., being defined by Grose, "a cunning rogue;" *Taistrell*, by Marshall, "a rascal;" *Yorks.* To **TAIVER**, *v. n.*] *Insert*, as sense.

2. To talk idly and foolishly, S.; *synon. Haver.*
TAIVERT, *part. adj.* 1. Fatigued, S.] *Add*;
2. Stupid, confused, senseless, S.O.

"I would na trust the hair o' a dog to the judgment o' that *tavert* bodie, Gibbie Omit, that gart me pay nine pounds seven shillings and saxpence too for the parchment." *The Entail*, i. 145.

"*Tavert*, foolish, half-witted;" Gl. Picken.

3. Stupified with intoxicating liquor, Ayrs.

"Ye wouldna hae me surely, Mr. Nettle, to sit till I'm *tavert*?—I fin' the wine rinnin in my head already." Sir A. Wylie, i. 288.

4. Overboiled, Ettr. For., Tweedd.

T A K

TAIVERS, *s. pl.* Tatters.] *Add*;

"They don't know how to cook yonder—they have no gout—they boil the meat to *tavers*, and mak sauce o' the brue to other dishes." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 288.

To **TAK**, *v. a.* Used as signifying to give; as, "I'll *tak* you a blow;" "I'll *tak* you ower the head wi' my rung," S.

This is the very reverse of the sense of the E. v. It may be observed, however, that Tent. *tack-en* signifies to strike; *percutere*, *laedere*, Kilian.

To **TAK** *back* one's word, to recall one's promise, to break an engagement, S.

To **TAK** *in*, *v. a.* 1. Applied to a road, equivalent to *cutting* the road, or getting quickly over it, S. Right cheerfully the road they did *tak in*, An' thought that night to their *tryst's* end to win.

Ross's Helenors, First Edit. p. 78.

2. To get up with, to overtake, *Aberd.*

In this sense Sw. *tag-a up* is used.

To **TAK** *in*, *v. n.* To be in a leaky state, to receive water, S.

He lattis his schreip *tak in* at luif and lie.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, p. 307.

It is also used actively in the same sense; as, "That boat *taks in* water," S.

To **TAK** *in*, *v. n.* To meet; as, "The kirk *taks in* at twal o'clock," the church meets at twelve, *Lanarks.*

To **TAK** *in* one's *ain hand*, to use freedom with, not to be on ceremony with, to make free with; applied both in relation to persons and things, S.

"How will ye answer for this morning's work?" He said, 'To man.] can be answerable: and for God I will *take him in my own hand*.'" *Walker's Peden*, p. 48.

To **TAK** *one in about*, *v. a.* To bring one into a state of subjection, or under proper management, S.

It would seem to be borrowed from the domestication of an animal formerly allowed to go at large, or from the breaking in of one that has been unmanageable. It may, however, be borrowed from warfare; as E. *to Take in*, and Sw. *intag-a*, signify to take a town.

To **TAK** *in o'er*, *v. a.* Metaph., to take to task, S.

To **TAK** *o' or of*, *v. n.* To resemble; as, "He disna *tak o'* his father, who was a gude worthy man," S.

To **TAK** *on*, *v. a.* To buy on credit, &c.] *Add*;
Perhaps an ellipsis for, to take on trust; Sw. *tags paa credit*.

To **TAK** *on*, *v. n.* To enlist as a soldier.] *Add*;

"The drum went through both *Aberdeens*, desiring all gentlemen and soldiers that was willing to serve in defence of our religion,—that they should come to the Laird of Drum younger, and receive good pay; whereupon divers daily *took on*." *Spalding*, ii. 165.

—"To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lieutenant Colonel, &c. of the Earl of Angus's Regiment.—The humble proposals of some honest people in the western

shires, to whom it is offered to *take on* in, and make up that Regiment." Society Contendings, p. 394.

To **TAK on**, *v. n.* A phrase applied to cattle, when they are fattening well; as, "Thai stots are fast *takin on*," S.

To **TAK on hand**, *v. n.* 2. To undertake, &c.] *Add*; O.E. "*Tak-yn on honda*. Manucapio." Pr. Parv.

To **TAK one's self** to do any thing, *v. a.* To pledge one's self. "He *tuik him* to preif," he engaged himself to prove; Aberd. Reg.

To **TAK one's SELL**, *v. a.* 1. To bethink one's self, to recollect one's self, to recollect something which induces a change of conduct, S. It often includes the idea of suddenness.

When hunger now was slaked a little wee,
She *taks hersell*, and aff again she'll be:
Shamefu' she was, and skeigh like ony hare,
Nor cou'd she think of sitting langer there;
Weening that ane sae braw and gentle-like,
For nae gued ends was making sic a fike.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 30.

2. To correct one's language in the act of uttering it, to recall what one has begun to say, S.

To **TAK to** or *til* one, to apply a reflection or censure to one's self, even when it has no particular direction, S.

To **TAK out**. *V. TAKEN out.*

To **TAK up**, *v. a.* To comprehend, to understand, to apprehend the meaning of, S.

"He's a clever lad; you may learn him any thing, he *taks you up* in a moment."—"I gied him several hints, but he coudna, or woudna, *tak me up*."—"He *taks up* a thing before ye have half said it."

"We come now to speak of some more clear and sure mark, by which men may *take up* their gracious state and interest in Christ." Guthrie's *Trial*, p. 103.

"A man *taking up* himself so, cannot but lothe himself for his abominations." Ibid. p. 183.

To **TAK up**, *v. a.* To raise a tune, applied especially to psalmody; as, "He *take up* the psalm in the kirk," he acted as preceptor, S.

Sw. *tag-a up en Psalm*, to raise a psalm.

To **TAK VPONE HAND**, *v. n.* To presume, to date.

"That name of our souerane Lydyis (*sic*) liegis sould *tak vpone hand* to schute with half hag, culuering, or pistolate, at deir, ra, wyldie beistis, or wyldie foulis, vnder the pane of deid," &c. Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488.

"That name—byaris of sic wynis and haueris of tauernis *tak vpone hand* to huird or hyde ony sic wynis coft be thame in thair housis and priuie placis," &c. Ibid.

To **TAK up wi'**, *v. n.* To associate with, to get into habits of intimacy, S.

This is nearly allied to E. *to Take up with*, expld by Johns., "to lodge, to dwell."

To **TAK with**, or *wi'*, *v. a.* 1. To allow, to admit; as, "I was not drunk; I'll no *tak wi'* that," S.

2. To own, to acknowledge for one's own; as "Nabody's *taen wi'* that buke yet," S.B.

3. To brook, to relish, to be pleased with, &c. the sense depending on the use of an *adv.* ex-

pressing either satisfaction or dislike, conjoined with the *v.*, S.

"How does the laddie like the wark?" "Indeed he had been a dawtit bairn at hame, and he *taks unco ill wi't*."—"He *took* very ill *wi't* at first; but he's beginning to *tak* better *wi't* now."

To Take with is used in E., as signifying "to please;" Johns.; the thing being said to take with the person. According to the S. idiom, the idea is inverted.

4. It denotes the reception given to a person, or the feeling that the person received has; used without any additional word for determining whether this be friendly or unfriendly, pleasant or ungrateful, S.; as, *I didna tak wi' him*.

As far as I have observed, the E. *v. to Take with*, is always conjoined with the *adv. well* or *ill*.

To **TAK wi'**, *v. n.* To kindle, &c.] *Add*;

"O what a sight it was to me, the kill took low, and the mill likewise *took wi't*, and baith gied just as ye would say a crackle, and nothing was left but the bare wa's and the steading." Steam-Boat, p. 347.

To **TAK wi'**, *v. n.* as applied to the vegetable kingdom. 1. To begin to sprout, or to take root. It is said that corn has not *tane wi'*, when it has not sprung up; a tree is said to be beginning to *tak wi'*, when it begins to take root, S.

2. To begin to thrive, after a temporary decay, S.

The phraseology seems elliptical; as the expression, *to Tak wi' the Grund*, is sometimes used instead of it, S.

To **TAK wi'**, *v. n.* To give the first indication of having the power of suction. It is said that a pump is going to *tak wi'*, when it is judged by the sound, &c. that it is on the point of beginning to draw up water, S.

To **TAK one's Word again**, to recal what one has said, S.

Though it may be viewed as synon. with the phrase, *to Tak back one's Word*, it is used rather more generally; and does not necessarily imply breach of promise. It is often ludicrously applied to a north country or *Aberdeen's man*, as if he claimed a right to recall his promise. If a native of the north of S. retracts what he has formerly said as to something trivial, as for example, in eating of a dish which he has at first declined, it is common to remark in a jocular way; "You're a north country man, you may *tak your word again*."

This, however, has been explained to me in a more favourable way. The *Aberdeen's men*, it is said, were so faithful to their *word*, that, before bills or bonds were much known, when a purchase was made by one of them, he *gave his word* that the price should be paid on a day fixed. When the day appointed came, the *Aberdeen's man* paid his money, and *took his word again*.

Sw. *tag-a igen sina ord*, to call back one's words; Wideg. The phrase, *tag-a sina ord tilbaka*, is used in the same sense, analogous to the other mode of expression in S.

For some other senses of the *v.*, which usually occur in the form of the *part. pa.*, V. TANE.

TAKYNNYNG, *s.* A signal.

"*Taknings*, are given to forewarn people of the approach of the enemy." Dict. Feud. Law.

TAK-BANNETS, *s.* A game in which *wads* or pledges are deposited on both sides, which are generally *bonnets*; and the gaining party is that which carries off, one by one, all the *wads* belonging to that opposed to it, Kinross.

TAKE, *s.* Condition of mind; as it is said of a person, when in a violent passion, "He's in an unco *take* the day," Roxb.; nearly resembling the use of E. *Taking*.

TAKE-IN, *s.* A cheat, a deceiver, S.

His goodness ay I never doubt,

He's nae *take-in*, the kill-man.—Gall. Enc. p. 298.

The form of the term is also inverted. V. IN-TACK. Dr. Johns. says of the E. *v. to Take in*, as signifying to cheat, that it is "a low vulgar phrase." But it is a Dan. idiom, and probably very ancient. *Tage ind*, to inveigle, to draw in, to deceive; generally as implying the use of fair words.

TAKET, *s.* A small nail.

"Cork *takets* of yron, the thousand xl s." Rates, A. 1611. V. TACKET.

TAKE-UP, *s.* The name given to a tuck in female dress, Dumfr., Gall.

TAKIE, *adj.* Lasting; applied to victuals, Clydes. I know not if this term has any affinity with Su.G. *taeck*, *gratus*, *taeck-as* placere; as children often slowly consume any food that is very agreeable to their taste.

TAKYLL, TACKLE, *s.* An arrow.] *Add*;

Boxhorn renders C.B. *tacclau*, not merely Ornaments, but Sagittae.

TAKIN, *s.* A token, &c. V. TAIKIN.

TAKIN (of Snuff), *s.* A pinch, Aberd.; q. as much as one *takes* at once.

*TALE, *s.* This word is used in a mode of expression that seems peculiar to S.; *Wi' his tale*, *Wi' your tale*, &c. It seems nearly synon. with E. *Forsooth*; and is always meant to intimate derision, contempt, or some degree of disbelief; as, "He's gaun to tak a big farm *wi' his tale*." "Puir silly tawpie, she's gaun to get a gryte laird *wi' her tale*," &c.

It resembles another contemptuous phrase, "*Set him, her, or you up!*" The resolution of the expression apparently is, "according to his *tale*," or "account of the matter." A.S. *with* is sometimes used in the same sense. *With geeynde*, Secundum naturam, according to nature.

TALE-PIET, *s.* A tale-bearer.] *Add*;

"If I had not held you as so old an acquaintance, this should have gone to my lady's ears, though I should have been called pick-thank and *tale-pyet* for my pains." The Abbot, i. 139, 140.

"Never mind me, sir—I am no *tale-pyet*; but there are mair een in the world than mine." Antiq. i. 82.

"It's a wonder to me—that the Laird maks a fool o' himsel, believing a' the clashes that gowks carry through the country.—I'll lay my lugs,—that, be-

fore a week gang ower, I'll find out wha this *tale-pyet* is." Petticoat Tales, i. 237.

"*Teylpeyat*, or *Telpie*, a tell-tale; (perhaps as the pie or magpie) one who divulges secrets; spoken chiefly of children;" Yorks., Marshall.

TALER, *s.* State, condition, S.B.] *Add*;

It is pron. *Talor* and *Tolor* in Fife. Any thing is said to be in *gude talor*, when in a proper state for the purpose in view; as water when heated to a sufficient degree for washing, &c.

O.Fr. *taillier*, state, condition. *Espée à haut taillier*; sabre; Roquesfort.

TALESMAN, *s.* The person who gives any piece of news, S.

Well, man, your father's dead. Aunt, gar me trow, Reply'd the squire, wha tauld sic news to you?

Baith tale and tales-man I to you sall tell.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 34.

When one doubts, or seems to doubt, as to the truth of any story, it is common to say, "I'll gie ye baith tale and talesman," S.

Belg. *taelman* is an interpreter; Teut. *tackman*, Su.G. *talman*, an advocate.

TALLIATION, *s.* Adjustment of one thing to another.

—"Your ellwand would hae been a jimp measure to the sauwendie o' his books and Latin *talliations*." The Entail, i. 273.

L.B. *talliatio*, mensurarum adaequatio; Du Cange.

TALLIE AFACE, cut in angles; applied to precious stones. V. TABLIT A FACE.

TALLIWAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Perth.

First Donald king o' Scots the root o' a',—
Then Dugald gritlegged general o' the north;
Wha gave the Spaniards such a *talliwap*.

Donald and Flora, p. 61.

The last part of the word seems to be S. *wap*, a smart blow. Dan. *talie* signifies a small rope, or the tackles of a ship.

TALLOW-LEAF, *s.* "That *leaf* of fat which envelopes the inwards of animals," the caul or omentum, Gall.

Apparently from its resemblance of a *leaf* in its fibrous formation.

"When an ox or a sheep has a *gude tallow-leaf*, it is considered to have *fed weel*, and to be *deep on the rib*." Gall. Enc.

TALTIE, *s.* A wig, Ang.] *Add*;

It may, however, be q. a covering for the head; Isl. *tialld*, Dan. *telt*, a tent.

TAMMACHLESS, *s.* 1. Applied to a child that does not eat with appetite, Fife.

2. Tasteless, insipid, ibid.

This seems to be merely q. *stamochless*; *stamock* being the vulgar pronunciation of *Stomach*, S.

TAMMIE-CHEEKIE, *s.* The Puffin, *Alca arctica*, Linn., Mearns.; supposed to be thus named from its broad bill.

TAMMIE-NORIE, *s.* 1. The Puffin, *Alca arctica*, Linn., Orkn., Bass. V. NORIE and TOMMY NODDIE.

2. The Razor-bill, *Alca torda*, Linn., Mearns.

To TAMMIL, *v. a.* 1. To scatter from carelessness, Loth.

2. To scatter or strew from design; as money amongst a crowd, as candidates often do at an election, Roxb.

TAMMOCK, TOMMACK, s. A hillock, Gall. Meanwhile twa herds upo' the sunny brae Forgathering, straught down on *tammocks* clap Their nether ends, and talk their uncos o'er.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 5.

"*Tommacks*, little hillocks;" Gall. Enc. Perhaps from Gael. *tomag* a tuft; Ir. *tom*, a small heap, *tom seagain*, an ant-hill, *toaman*, a hillock, *tonnach*, a mound. C.B. *tom* and *tomen*, id.; *tomawg*, having a heap.

TAM-O'-TAE-END, s. A ludicrous designation for the largest kind of pudding, Gall.

"*Tam-o'-tae-end*, the prince of the pudding tribe. It hath but one open end, hence the name *Tam* of the one end;" Gall. Enc.

TAM-TAIGLE, s. A rope by which the hinder leg of a horse or cow is tied to the fore leg, to prevent straying, Upp. Clydes. V. **TAIGLE**.

TAMTEEN, s. Meant as the corr. pronunciation of *Tontine*, as *Hottle* of *Hotel*.

"They maun hae a *hottle*;—but they shall see that Luckie Dods can hottle on as lang as the best of them—ay, though they had made a *Tamteen* of it." St. Ronan. i. 22.

TAM-TROT, s. A cant term for what is commonly called *London-candy*, Roxb.

TANDLE, s. A bonfire, S.O.

Thae fards o' silk, brought owre the seas,—
Had I our dochters at a candle,
They'd mak a been an' rowsan *tandle*.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 62. V. **TAWNLE**.

TANE, s. One. This word is not only used as a *s.*, as it ought to have been marked in Dict., but often in our old Acts as a proper adjective.

—"And a nothir of the date of the xij day of August—of the *tane* half of the samyne landis of Nethirsannak." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 133. It occurs twice in the same Act.

TANEHALF, one half.

—"Als thre letterz,—ane of the tak of the landis of Kennay the *tanehalf*, as Curatour to the said Gelis, and the tother haff, be ressonne of the said Elizabeth porcionare, ladiis of Kennay," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 292.

TANE, part. pa. Taken, S.] *Add*;

TANE about. *Weel ta'en about*, kindly received and hospitably entertained, made welcome and well cared for, Ang.

Neist he persuades to gang with him all night,
Where I sud be *well ta'en about* and right.

Ross's Helenore, p. 88.

Sw. *taga wael emot*, to receive kindly, to give a good reception.

TANE down. 1. Emaciated or enfeebled in consequence of disease; as, "He's sair *tane down* wi' that host," S.

2. Reduced in temporal circumstances, S.B.

TANE out. *Weel tane out*, receiving much attention, S. This must be viewed as primarily

denoting the attention paid to one in the way of frequent invitations.

TANE-AWA, s. A decayed child.] *Add*;

2. A child that exhibits such unnatural symptoms, as to suggest the idea that it has been substituted by the fairies, in the room of the mother's birth, S.

In the use of the term there is an evident metonymy; for it is applied to the substitute of the genuine child supposed to have been *taken away*.

"Really, gudeman, I begin to hae a notion that he's, as auld Espeth Freet, the midwife, ance said to me, a *la'enawa*; and I would be nane surprised, that whoever lives to see him dee, will find in the bed a benweed or a windlestrae, instead o' a Christian corpse." The Entail, ii. 34.

This in E. is called a *Changeling*. It is singular, that there should be the same double use of the E. term as of that used in S., the *child* carried away being sometimes termed *changeling*. V. a satisfactory proof of this in Archdeacon Nares's Glossary, in vo.

This term may be more fully illustrated by an extract from a very ingenious and entertaining dissertation on this subject; from which it appears that the creed of superstition, as to elvish power, was carried still farther than has been already mentioned.

"The most formidable attribute of the elves, was their practice of carrying away, and exchanging children; and that of stealing human souls from their bodies. 'A persuasion prevails among the ignorant,' says the author of a MS. history of Moray, 'that, in a consumptive disease, the fairies steal away the soul, and put the soul of a fairy in the room of it.' This belief prevails chiefly along the eastern coast of Scotland, where a practice, apparently of druidical origin, is used to avert the danger. In the increase of the March moon, withes of oak and ivy are cut, and twisted into wreaths or circles, which they preserve till next March. After that period, when persons are consumptive, or children hectic, they cause them to pass thrice through these circles. In other cases the cure was more rough, and at least as dangerous as the disease, as will appear from the following extract.

"There is one thing remarkable in the parish of Suddie (in Inverness-shire), which I think proper to mention. There is a small hill N. W. from the church, commonly called Therdy Hill, or Hill of Therdie, as some term it; on the top of which there is a well, which I had the curiosity to view, because of the several reports concerning it. When children happen to be sick, and languish long in their malady, so that they [are] almost turned skeletons, the common people imagine they are *taken away* (at least the substance) by spirits, called *fairies*, and the shadow left with them; so at a particular season in summer, they leave them all night themselves, watching at a distance, near this well, and this they imagine will either *end* or *mend* them; they say many more do recover than do not." Macfarlane's MSS. Minstrely Border, ii. 230, 231.

The mode of cure in Orkney is, if possible, still more barbarous. A declining child, who is thence supposed to have been subjected to elvish influence,

is hung up in the chimney for some time, over the fire, by the crook. This is supposed to drive away the *fairy part* from it. This idea strongly resembles that mentioned above, in the quotation from the MS. History of Moray; and must be viewed as another relique of heathenish worship, particularly of that of Moloch, or Saturn, the Thor of the northern nations. There were, it would seem, two ways in which the worshippers of Moloch made their children to pass through the fire to him. One was, by actually consuming them, which, they believed, would ensure the preservation of all the rest of their children, and their own prosperity during life. Their other method was, to make the person pass between two fires, for a sign of consecration. The person who thus dedicated his son, delivered him into the hands of the priests, who had the charge of the fires. They gave back the son into the hands of the father; who himself, having thus obtained permission of the priests, was to lead his son through the flames. Maimonides de Idololatr. V. Ainsworth on Lev. xviii. 21.

We may observe the striking similarity between this and a druidical rite, mentioned vo. BELTANE, according to which there was a consecration by fire.

If the fairies carried off a child, leaving one of their own imps in its place, tradition says that they anxiously waited to see if the bereaved mother would suckle their elvish brood. If she did, her own was irrecoverably lost to her. If she treated it with scorn, refusing to do the duty of a mother, they were forced to restore her own child.

Ross has particularized some of the rites, used at child-birth, as preventives of this calamity.

Then the first hippen to the green was flung,
And unko' words thereat baith said an' sung.
A burning coal with the hett tangs was ta'en
Frae out the ingle mids, well brunt an' clean;
An' thro' the corsy-belly letten fa',
For fear the wëan should be ta'en awa.

Helenore, First Edit. p. 6.

Pennant mentions the same superstition as prevalent in Perthshire.

"The notion of second-sight," he says, "still prevails in a few places; as does the belief of Fairies; and children are watched till the christening is over, lest they should be stole, or changed." Tour in S. 1769, p. 115.

"But the power of the fairies was not confined to unchristened children alone; it was supposed frequently to extend to full grown persons, especially such as, in an unlucky hour, were devoted to the devil by the execration of parents, and of masters; or those who were found asleep under a rock, or on a green hill, belonging to the fairies, after sunset; or finally, to those who unwarily joined their orgies." *Minstrely*, ub. sup. p. 235.

It is singular, that the Rabbinical writers give an account of the danger to be feared from a she-devil, which has considerable resemblance. She, however, does not exchange, but actually destroys, children.

"This Shee-Divel they call by the name of *Lilith*. It is taken from the Night, for so the word signifieth first. And it will be something to you when you remember your self of that ordinarie superstition of the old wives, who dare not intrust a childe in a cra-

dle by it self alone without a candle. You must not think those people know what they do, and yet you may perceiv their sillie waies to derive from an original much better, and more considerable then can be guessed at from their prone and uninstructed wale of performance." *Gregorie's Episcopus Puerorum*, p. 97.

He ascribes this superstitious idea to a misinterpretation of Job i. 15, *And the Sabeans fell upon them*, &c., which is expl. in the Chaldee Paraphrase, *Lilith the Queen of Smargad came*, &c. This Lilith, in the Gloss. Talmud., is said to be "a kinde of shee-divel which killed children." To defend pregnant women from the power of this adversary, they observe certain enchantments with great solemnity.

"When the great bellid woman's time is com, the father of the familie, or for want of him, som *holie man* or other (for this is required too) is desired to com to the room where the woman is to lie in; and then and there hee is to draw a circle upon the several walls of that place, and upon the doors, both within and without, and moreover also about the bed, &c. And he is to inscribe these words, *Adam, Chavah, Chats, Lilith*.—And so the child is thought to bee sufficiently defended." *Ibid.* p. 97, 98.

The ridiculous superstition, which has crept in from the corruption of Christianity, that children are peculiarly exposed to danger from evil spirits, before being baptised, would almost seem to have been borrowed from that of the Jews, with respect to *Lilith*; who, according to their traditions, is made to say, "I have power over the male children from the day they are born until the eighth day," i. e. the time of their circumcision. *Stehelin's Traditions*, i. 111.

It may be added, that, as *Gregorie* mentions it as the superstitious idea in England, that, if a child be left alone in a cradle, a candle should be lighted in the room; the superstition, which prevails with some in S., is not less absurd. They use the Bible as a charm, by laying it in the head of the cradle, in order to preserve the infant from the power of evil spirits and witches.

In England, the term *Changeling* is used in the same sense with our *Tane-awa*.

There in the stocks of tries, white faies doe dwell,
And span-long elves, that dance about a pool!
With each a little *changeling* in their armes!

Ben Jonson's Sad Shepherd.

TANG, *adj.* Straight, tight; *Pang*, *synon.*, *Ettr.* For.; to be traced perhaps to Dan. *twungen*, constrained, pressed, the *part. pa.* of *twing-e* to press; or rather to *twang* constraint, coercion, a pressing.

TANG, *s.* 1. The prong of a fork, &c. V. TAING. A. Bor. "*Tang*, a pike. *Tang* also signifies a sting. North." *Grose*.

2. A piece of iron used for fencing any thing else, S. A.

This seems to be formed from *teing-ia* constringere; whence *teingd* copulatio, *affinitas*, *teingel* ligamenta, *teung* junctura, compages; Verel., Halderson.

Hence,
TANGIT, *part. pa.* Fenced with iron, having a rim of iron.

"Item sex pair of brassin calmes [moulds] *tangit* with irne, serving for battertis, moyania, falconis, and cutthrotis." Inventor. A. 1566, p. 169. V. TANGS.

TANG-FISH, *s.* A name given to the Seal, Shetl.

"Phoca Vitulina, (Lin. Syst.) *Selkie*, Seal, Common Seal.—Seals are seen in considerable numbers near all the flat shores on the coast of Zetland, and are vulgarly known by the name of *tang-fish*." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 292.

"Nearer the island, there were many of the smaller seals, or *Tang-fish*, so named from being supposed to live among the *Tang*, or larger fuci that grow near the shore." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl. p. 586.

TANGHAL, *s.* A bag, a satchel. V. TOIGHAL.

TANGIE, *s.* A sea-spirit, which, according to the popular belief in Orkney, sometimes assumes the appearance of a small horse, at other times that of an old man.

The name is supposed to originate from *Tang*, sea-weed. The description seems nearly to correspond to that of *Kelpie*, q. v.

Tangie, I am informed, is the same with the *Sea-Trow*. This imaginary being is supposed to have his origin from the luminous appearance of the tangle, when it is tossed by the sea.

TANGIS, *s.* A pair of tongs.

—"Twa axis, a wowmill, a borell price xl d., v hukis, a *tangis* price xl d." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 132. V. TANGS.

TANGLE, *s.* 2. Used metaph. to denote one, who, although tall, is lank, S.B.] *Add*;

Instead of—She's but a *tangle*—it is, *She's nae weel knit*—*Ross's Helenore*, First Edit.

Isl. *tengla* skeleton, 2. animal macie confectum.

"*Tangle*—applied contemptuously to any long dangling person or thing;" Gl. Antiq.

TANGLE, *s.* An icicle, S.] *Add*;

"*Stiria*, a *tangle* of yce." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 34.

TANGLE, *adj.* 1. Tall and feeble, not well-knit in the joints; as, "a lang *tangle* lad," Fife, Ettr. For.

2. Applied to one when relaxed in consequence of fatigue, or when so much wearied as scarcely to be able to stand up, Ettr. For.

TANGLINESS, *s.* Apparently, indecision, fluctuation, or pliability of opinion; from the looseness of *tangle*, (a sea-weed.)

Donald's the callan that brooks nae *tangleness*; Whigging, and prigging, and a' newfangleness; They maun be gane; he winna be baukit, man.

Jacobite Relics, i. 102.

TANGLE-WISE, *adj.* Long and slender, Clydes.

TANGS, TAINGS, *s. pl.* Tongs, S.] *Add*;

"You fand that whar the Highlandman fand the *tangs*." S. Prov.

This is given by Kelly in an E. form, and expl. thus: "A Highland man being challenged for stealing a pair of tongs, said he found them; and being asked where? He said, Hard by the fire side. Spoken when boys have picked up something, and pretend they found it." P. 383, 384.

Taings, or *Tyangs*, as the term is pron. in Aberd., is often used as if it were a noun singular; as, "a *tainga*," i. e. a pair of tongs. This, from the quote-

tion given under *Tangis*, has evidently been the ancient idiom.

TANMERACK, *s.* A bird, Perth.

"Here also is the *Tanmerack*, a fowl of the size of a dove, which always inhabits the tops of the highest mountains." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl. ii. 70.

TANNE, TANNY, *adj.* Tawney.

"Item ane pece of *tanne* satene of remanes." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 25.

"Item ane paire of *tanny* velvett cuttit out on variant taffatis." Ibid. p. 44.

TANNIES, *s. pl.*

"That James Dury sall restore—to David Quhithed burges of Edinburgh,—thre mantillis of banis,—thre cuschingis price xliij s., j^c hemp price v li. viij s., half ane hundreth *tannies* price ij—," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 199.

TANTERLICK, *s.* A severe stroke, Fife.] *Add*;

It is also used in Ayrs.

This term is probably allied to E. *Tenter*. Hence the E. phrase, to set one upon the *tenters*. *Tanterlick* may denote a rough stroke, such as that which is given to cloth when it is extended on the *tenter-hooks*. In a similar sense, one in a state of painful anxiety is said to be *put upon*, or to *come through*, the *heckle-pins*, S.

TANTONIE BELL.] *Insert*, etymon, l. 4. after Fr.—*tinton-er*, *tintouin-er*, to resound.

It is possible, however, that the term refers to St. Anthony. For I am informed that *Tanton Fair* signifies "St. Anthony's Fair."

Archdeacon Nares has given a curious proof of a similar elision, in pointing out the origin of the E. *adj.* *Tawdry*. This, he says, is a vulgar corruption of St. Audrey, or St. Ethelreda. It implies that the things denominated *tawdry*, "had been bought at the fair of St. Audry, where gay toys of all sorts were sold." This fair was held in the Isle of Ely.

TAP, *s.* 1. The top of any thing, S.] *Add*;

The *tap* o' ilka tow'r and tree

Like ailler gleam[s].

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 195.

2. The head, S. Hence the phrase,

To *be on* one's *Tap*. 1. To assault, literally; especially by flying at one's head, or attempting to get hold of the hair, S.

2. Metaph. to attack in the language of sharp reprehension or abuse, S.

There is an analogy between the use of the term, and a Belg. verb. *Topp-en* signifies, crines pugnando invadere, crinibus apprehendere, Kilian; from *top*, as denoting the crown of the head. The allusion, however, may be to game-cocks, as they always aim at the head.

TAPSMAN, *s.* A servant who has the principal charge, other servants being subjected to his orders; as, "the *tapsman* of a drove," Dumfr.

TAP, *s.* 4. Such a quantity of flax, &c.] *Add*;

Also, *Tap of tow*.

—"No sooner did she behold his face, but, like a *tap of tow*, she kindled upon both him and Kate, and ordered them out of her sight." Annals of the Parish, p. 145.

"*Tap o' Tow*, head of flax;" Gall. Enc.

2. A very irritable person, Ayrs.

"I thought him one of the blythest bodies I had ever seen, and had no notion that he was such a *tap of tow* as in the sequel he proved himself." Ann. Par. p. 229.

"Here's a *tap o' tow*," exclaimed the Leddy. "Aff and awa wi' you to your mother at Camrachle." Entail, ii. 274.

"*Tap o' tow*,—a quick-tempered person, like flax, easily kindled;" Gall. Enc.

TAP OF LINT, the quantity of flax put on a rock, S.

—"It was hinging as lank and as feckless as a *tap of lint*." The Steam Boat, p. 302.

Hence also the phrase,

1. To *Tak* one's *Tap* in one's *Lap*, and set aff, to turse up one's baggage, and be gone, Teviotd., Loth.; borrowed from the practice of those females, who, being accustomed to spin from a rock, often carried their work with them to the house of some neighbour. An individual when about to depart, was wont to wrap up, in her apron, the flax, or *lint-tap*, at which she was spinning, together with her distaff.

"And does your Honour think—that will do as weel as I were to *take my tap* in my *lap*, and slip my ways hame again on my ain errand?" Heart M. Loth. iv. 9.

2. The phrase is often used to express a hasty departure; as, "She *took her tap* in her *lap*," she went off in a great hurry, Ettr. For.

AFF one's TAP, a phrase generally used in a negative form; as, of a scolding wife, or one who is still making reflections, in regard to her conduct to her husband, it is said, "She's never *aff his tap*," S.; apparently borrowed from the mode in which dung-hill fowls carry on their broils.

TAP-COAT, *s.* A great coat, one that goes up-permost, *q.* on the *top* of others, Dumfr.

"He was—weel arrayed; for he had twa *tap coats* and a plaid on." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 406.

TAP-KNOT, *s.* A knot or bunch of ribbons, worn as an ornament in a woman's cap or bonnet, S.

And our bride's maidens were na few,

Wi' *tap knots*, lug-knots, a' in blew.

Muirland Willie, Herd's Coll. ii. 76.

TAP, TAIL, nor MANE. This phrase is used in the following form, concerning an unintelligible account of any thing; "I didna ken *tap, tail, nor mane* o't," S.

"He rambled through the whole 58th chapter of Isaiah; but his sermon had neither *top, tail, nor mane*, he had not one material sentence." Walker's Passages, p. 62.

It seems to have been borrowed from the different external marks by which a man knows his own horse or cow, by the *head, mane*, and *tail*. To some, however, it may seem that the second term should be written *main*, as denoting the body or main part.

TAP, *adj.* Excellent. V. TOP.

TAP, *s.* To *Sell by Tap*, understood as signifying to sell by auction or outcry.

"Item, that na commoun cremaris of the tounse wse to *sell be tap* ony hammermans work, nor regrait it agane till wther mens wse." Seill of Caus, Edin. 2 May 1483, MS.

Perhaps it rather signifies to sell by retail; Teut. *tapp-en*, minutatim vendere, cauponari.

It occurs, perhaps in a similar sense, in the following passage:

"Wyttalis that cumis to this burgh other be see or land, quhilk beis *tappit* with the land mett, pay the duty of the hand bell." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

To TAPE out, *v. a.*] Add;—The same with Tape.

"Ye sall hae a' my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—I'll *tape* it out weel—I ken how to gar the birkies tak short fees, and be glad o' them too." Heart M. Loth. i. 328.

TAPEE, *s.* 1. The name given a few years ago to the fore-part of the hair when put up with pins, S.

2. A small cushion of hair worn by old women, in what is called the *open* of the head, for keeping up their hair, Ayrs.

Fr. *loupet*, Isl. *topp-r crist*a, vertex vel crines capitia.

TAPER-TAIL, *adv.* Topsy-turvy, South of S.

Fowk canna aye get just what they wad hae,

Yet d'ye na think that's ae gret luck however?

For war't the contrair but for ha'f a day,

The warl' wad a' gang *taper-tail* thegither.

T. Scott's Poems, p. 365.

Apparently *q. tap*, i. e. *top*, *o'er tail*.

TAPESSARIE, *s.* Tapestry; Fr. *tapisserie*.

"Item, five pece of fyne *tapessarie* of the historie of Tobie garnest." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 50.

TAPLOCH, TAWPLOCH, *s.* "A giddy-brained girl," given as the same with *Tawpie*, Gall. Enc.

Dan. *taabelig*, foolish. V. TAUPIE.

TAPPENIE, a term used in calling a hen, Gall.

"Ye ken the cry of the Galloway dames to their stray hens when the Gypsies light their fires i' the woods, 'Chuckie, chuckie *tappennie*, say I may—our new come neighbours like feathered flesh our weel.'" Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 163.

Apparently a corr. of *tap-hennie*, *q. tappit-hen*.

TAP-PICKLE, *s.* 1. The uppermost grain in a stalk of oats, S.

Green-coated fairies, fidgin' fain,

Jump the solitary glen,

Or drive the ceaseless clacking mill,

On the distant sounding hill,

Grunding their *tap-pickle* melder.

Donald and Flora, p. 190.

2. It is used by Burns rather in an indelicate sense.

TAPPIE-TOURIE, *s.* 1. Any thing raised very high to a point, S.; synon. with *Tappit-toorie*, *Tappie-tourock*, Ayrs.

"There was, as Tibby described it, a *tappie-tourie* of hens in the middle, a hundred weight of black puddings graced one corner, and an enormous ham another." Petticoat Tales, i. 337.

2. The plug of paste which fills the opening in the top of a pie, *ibid.*

"If I were in your place,—I would gie him the *tappy-tourock* o' the pye, and the best leg o' the fat hen." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 151.

TAPPIE-TOUSIE, *s.* A sort of play among children, S.] Add;

It has been seen, that the custom of laying hold of the forelock most probably originated from a rite

early introduced into the Christian Church, of persons devoting themselves to God, or to some saint, *by the hair of the head*. It, therefore, seemed worthy of inquiry, if antiquity afforded any vestige of the harsh mode of treating those, in this sport, who wish to retain their liberty. It occurred, that it was most likely that something analogous might be found in the mode of manumitting a bondman among the ancient Romans. We find, accordingly, that the first thing the master did, in granting manumission, was to whirl his servant around, *in gyrum servum agere*. This custom is referred to by Persius.

—Heu steriles veri quibus una Quiritem
Vertigo facit. — Sat. v. 75.

Verterit hunc dominus, momento turbinis exit
Marcus Dama. Ibid. 78.

Seneca also mentions the same custom, Ep. 8, and Quintilian, Decl. 342. The reason assigned for this gyration is, that thus the person manumitted was symbolically declared to be at liberty to go whatever way he pleased. Besides this, in the act of turning his servant round, the master gave him a stroke on the face with his hand. *Inter vertendum alapa faciem ipsius percutiebat Dominus*. Cornut. ad Pers. loc. cit. and Isidor. ix. 4. The consul and poet Claudian speaks of this stroke as given on the forehead.

—Pulsata fronte recedit. iv. 6. 11.

In the *push* given, in the childish sport of our country, to him who refuses to become the vassal of another, there is an obvious relique of this Roman rite in manumission. V. Pitisc. Lex. v. *Manumissio*.

TAPPIN, *s.* A tuft, &c.] *Add*;

2. The bunch of feathers on the head of a cock or hen, Dumfr.

3. Expl. "head," *ibid*.

Drink makes the auldest swack and strappen;
Gars care forget the ills that happen—
The blate look spruce—
And e'en the thowless cock their *tappin*
And craw fu' crouse.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 16.

It seems to be transferred to the head from the tuft of a cock.

TAPPIT, TAPPINT, *part. adj.* Crested, *S.* The latter perhaps properly belongs to the south of *S.*

TAPPIT-HEN, *s.* 2. A tin measure containing a quart, &c.] *Add*;

3. It has been, expl. as still of a larger size.

"Their hostess—appeared with a huge pewter measuring pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *Tappit-hen*." Waverly, i. 148.

4. This term denoted a large bottle of claret, holding three *Magnuma* or Scots pints, *Aberd.*

TAP-ROOTED, *adj.*

"Clover—being a *tap* or deep *rooted* plant, it draws the greatest part of its nourishment from parts of the earth far below the reach of the plough or the horizontal roots of the barley." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 205.

"The longer and stronger both be, the better will the ground be covered and rotted, and the less demand will this *tap-rooted* plant make upon that part of the earth where the horizontal roots of grain pasture for their food." *Ibid*. 211.

Tap seems used as denoting the surface of the soil,

as if synon. with *CRAF*, q. v. But the sense is rendered obscure, *tap-rooted* being given as if it were synon. with *deep-rooted*.

TAPSIE-TEERIE, *adv.* Topsy-turvy; the same with *Tapsalteerie*, *Ayrs*. The other is the common pron. of *Roxb*.

The only conjecture I have met with as to the origin of *Topsy-turvy*, is that of Skinner, q. *Tops in Turvo*, vertices seu capita in cespite. But although the term *ethelturf*, or *-tyrf*, occurs in A.S. in the sense of patrium solum; it does not appear that either A.S. *tyrf*, or E. *turf*, has been commonly used as denoting the ground or soil. I would prefer viewing the latter part of the word as connected with Teut. *dwaers*, Franc. *duerh*, A.S. *thweor*, Isl. *thwer*, Su.G. *twær*, Dan. *twer*, oblique, awry, across. *Dwaersweg*, in Belg. still denotes a cross way, Dan. *twervej*, id. Thus the phrase might originally be, q. *tops twervej*, or *tops-al-twervej*, "the heads all the wrong way," turned upside down.

TAP-SWARM, *s.* 1. The first swarm which a hive of bees casts off, *S*.

2. Applied metaphorically to a body of people leaving their former connexion.

"Mrs. Buchan's squad, the *tap-swarm* of the Relief, after traversing Nithsdale and Galloway, in search of the New Jerusalem, have returned to their former abodes and occupations." Agr. Surv. *Ayrs*. p. 163.

TAPTEE, *s.* A state of eager desire. "What a *tap-tee* he is in!" How eager he is! *Lanarks*. Isl. *taept-a*, digitis pedum aegre insisti. Perhaps it is merely a corruption of *S. tiptae*, q. "standing on tiptoe," in a state of eager expectation.

TAPTOO, *s.* 1. A gaudy ornament on the head, *Ayrs*.

2. To *Put* one into a *Taptoo*, to excite one's wrath, to produce violent passion, *ibid*.

This, in sense 2. at least, may be merely a corr. of the phrase *Tap o' Tow*, a top of tow, q. v. It is, however, also pronounced *Tiptoo*. V. TAPTEE.

TAP-TREE, *s.* A solid and rounded piece of wood, resembling the shank of a besom, put into the bung-hole of a masking-vat or cask, formerly used for drawing off the liquor; q. "that by which the *tree* or barrel is *tapped*," or from *tap* a faucet.

"Put a cork or dottle in the under end;—or you may make use of a *tap-tree*, and then you need not a cork. Let the water stand four hours upon the ashes; then take out your cork, or *tap-tree*, and have a tub below to receive the lee that comes off." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 284.

* To *TAR*, *v. a.* To besmear with tar. This *v.* is often used metaph. in the phrase, "A' *tarr'd* wi' ae stick," all of the same kidney, or all characterized by the same spirit, &c. *S*.

—"If yon woman ye ca'd sister and you were ae parent's bairns, I was thinking ye might aiblins be *tarr'd* wi' ae stick." St. Johnstoun, ii. 200.

The allusion is to the bit of wood used as a brush for putting the tar-mark on sheep.

TAR-BUIST, *s.* The box in which the *tar* is kept with which sheep are marked, *Roxb.*, Tweedd. V. BUIST.

TARDIE, TAIRDIE, adj. Peevish, ill-humoured, sulky and sarcastical, Kinross.

We might view this as originally the same with Teut. *taertigh*, sour, A.S. *teart*, id.; did not the term give some indication of affinity to **TAIRD**, a gibe, q. v.

TARETATHERS, s. pl. What is torn to shreds; as, "Tam got naething for his fechtin', but his coat into *taretathers*," Teviotd.; i. e. torn, from *tear*, and *tatters*.

TARGAT, TERGET, s.

"Item, ane hingar maid lyke ane M^r with four dyamonttis, and ane gryt perle"—"Item, ane riche *targatt*, with thre naikit imagis, sett all full of dyamonttis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 65.

Being conjoined with a *hingar* or hanger, it might seem to respect the royal armoury, meant rather for ornament than for use. But afterwards it appears that the *targat* was a sort of ornamental blazon worn in the royal bonnet or hat.

"Item, ane bonet of velvot with ane *targat* set with ane gryt tabill dyamont, tehe [ten] plain dyamonttis in settis of gold, xviii settis of perle," &c. Ibid. p. 67, 68.

"Item, ane *targatt* of gold with the ymage of our lady, estimat to viii crownis of wecht." Ibid. A. 1516, p. 27.

"Item, ane bonet of blak velvott with ane *tergat* of the marmadin, hir taill of dyamonttis," &c. Ibid. p. 68.

Hence applied to denote a tassel. V. **TARGAT**, s. 2. To **TARGE, TAIRGE, v. a.** 1. To beat, to strike, Perth.

A.S. *therse-an* "percutere, tundere, flagellare, verberare; to strike, to knock, to beat, to thump;" Somner. Teut. *dersch-en*, Su.G. *troesk-a*, id.

2. To keep in order, or under discipline, used metaph. S.

"Callum Beg—took this opportunity of discharging the obligation, by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Shioch nan Ivor; and, as he expressed himself, *targed* him tightly till the finishing of the job." Waverley, ii. 286.

3. To rate severely, to reprehend sharply, Roxb.

4. To crossquestion, to examine accurately, Loth.

"Now thinkin' ye might be *blackfit* or her secretar', I was just wissin' o' a' things to see ye a wee gliff, that I micht *targe* ye." Saxon and Gael, i. 161, 163.

TAIRGIN, s. Severe examination or reprehension: as, "I'll gie him a *tairgin*," Roxb.

TARGE, s. Metaph. used in the sense of protection or defence.

"To theif and reaver he was sicker *targe*, and by the contrary a plain enemy to good men." Pitcottie, p. 43, Edit. 1768.

TARGED, part. adj. Shabby in appearance, tattered, Upp. Clydes.

To **TARYE, v. a.** To impede, to hold back, to keep at bay.

"When thay saw the febilnes of thair god, for one tuke him be the heallis, and dadding his heid to the calasy, left Dagoun without heid or handis, and said,

"Fy upoun the, thou young Sanct Geill, thy father wald have *taryed* four such." Knox's Hist. p. 95.

TARY, s. Delay.] *Add*;

"The caus of his *tary* behind." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

TARIEROCKE, s. A pitchfork, Shetl.

Isl. *tarre porrigo*, and *brok uncinus*, q. to extend by means of an instrument *hooked* at the end.

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, s. 1. This term is used in Upp. Lanarks. for a sturdy brawling woman, generally giving the idea of a female tatterdemalion. It also includes that of filth.

It is commonly applied to beggars and the lowest people. This use of the term seems to throw light on *Tarlochis*, q. v.

2. Applied to a silly, inactive girl, Aberd.

This term, especially as conjoined with *Limitours*, may have some connexion with Ir. and Gael. *tarlodh-aim*, pron. gutturally, to collect, to bring together, to lay hold on. C.B. *torll-a* signifies a slattern.

TARLOCH, TARLOGH, adj. 1. Weak, Ayrs. 2. Peevish, *ibid*.

Both these senses are given in Gl. Surv. Ayrs. p. 693.

3. Stormy; as, "a *tarlogh* day," a rough stormy day, Linlithg.

Gael. *doriaghlighte*, ungovernable.

TARN, s. A mountain lake, S.A.

Each after each they glanced to sight,
As stars arise upon the night.

They gleamed on many a dusky *tarn*,
Haunted by the lonely earn.

Lay of the Last Minstrel, p. 95.

"*Tarn*, a mountain lake;" N. *ibid*.

Dr. John. has given this word, although properly a provincial one, a place in his Dictionary. But the *tarn* has no higher honour there, than that of being "a pool." Grose indeed defines A.Bor. "*tarn*, a lake or mere pool. North."

It is of Goth. origin; Isl. *tiorn*, pl. *tiarnir*, stagnum, palus, Sw. *tiarna* synon. with *moras*; Verel.; *tiarna*, lacus, stagnum, lacuna; G. Andr. p. 238. Sw. *tiarna*, "a pool, standing water;" Wideg.

To **TABRAGAT, v. a.** To question, Fife; evidently abbreviated from E. *Interrogate*.

TARRAN, s. A peevish ill-humoured person, Roxb.; a variety of *Tirran*.

* **TARRY, adj.** 1. Of or belonging to *tar*, S.; admitted by Mr. Todd as an E. word.

2. Applied to those whose hands resemble *tar* in its adhesive power, light-fingered, S.

"The gipsies hae *tarry* fingers, and ye would need an ee in your neck to watch them." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 158.

TARRY-BREEKS, s. "A sailor;" S., Gl. Burns; a low word. It is frequently used in a proverbial phrase, intimating that these of the same profession should be exempted from expense by their brethren.

—*Tarry-breeks* should ay go free.

Dominie Deposed, p. 43.

TARRY-HANDIT, adj. The same with *Tarry-fingered*, S. It occurs in a provincial, but very corrupted form, in the following passage.

Man sets the stamp; but we can tell
He's aften *taury-haun'd* himsel.

Picken's Poems, i. 65.

"*Taury-haun'd*, addicted to pilfering;" Gl. *ibid.*
TARRIE, *s.* "A terrier-dog;" Gl. Picken, *Ayrs.*
Renfr.; probably borrowed from the Fr. mode
of pronouncing the latter part of the name of
this species, *Chien terrier*, *q. terrié*.

As we had naught but wearin' graith,
We clamb the braes like *tarries*.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 177.

To **TARROW**, *v. n.* 1. To delay.] *Add*;

4. To complain; *I darena tarrow*, I dare not
complain; Clydes.

5. Applied to "springing corn, turned sickly, and
not advancing;" Gl. Surv. Moray. Hence,

TARLOCH, *adj.* Slowat meat, lothing, squeamish,
ibid.

TARSIE-VERSIE, *adv.* A term applied to
walking backwards, Roxb.

Fr. *tergiverser*, to flinch, to shrink back.

TARTAN, **TARTANE**, *s.* Woollen cloth, check-
ered, &c.] *Insert*, after cloth—or silk;

It would seem, that the ancient Gauls were much
attached to parti-coloured garments; and, as their
posterity of the lower classes still do, deemed the
dress honourable in proportion to the variety of col-
ours. This appears from an old law mentioned by
Ohaloran; although we must be allowed to entertain
some doubts with respect to the aera affixed to it.

"The respect paid to letters, in Ireland, extend-
ed to *its* professors, who were held, in rank and es-
timation, next to the blood royal; as appears by a
sumptuary law passed—about the year of the world
3050, which allows to *Ollamhs*, or Doctors in differ-
ent sciences, but one colour less in their garments
than to the princes, *viz.* six; the knights and prime
nobility being allowed but five; the *Beatachs*, or
keepers of constant open house for all strangers,
four; military subalterns, three; soldiers, two; and
artizans and plebeians, one. This custom of many
coloured garments, we find to be extremely ancient:
thus we read in Genesis, "Now Israel loved Joseph
more than all his children, because he was the son
of his old age, and he made him a coat of many colours."
Introduct. to Hist. and Antiq. of Irel. p. 19, 20.

It would seem, that the bars or stripes of fur, by
which the parliamentary robes of peers are still
marked, as distinguishing their rank, is a vestige of
this ancient custom.

The earliest mention made of *tartan*, as far as I
have observed, is in the reign of James III. in the
Acc^t. of John Bishop of Glasgow, Treasurer to the
king, A. 1474.

"Item, fra Will. of Rend, 7 Maii, and deliverit
to Caldwell, halve ane elne of double *tartan*, to lyne
riding collars to the Queen, price - 0 8 0."
Borthwick's Brit. Antiq. p. 139.

It was also used "for my Lorde Prince."

"For 4 elne and ane halve of *tartane*, for a spar-
wort about his credill, price elne 10s. - 2 5 0

—"Ane elne and ane half of *blew tartane*, to lyne
his gowne of a clath of gold - 1 10 0."
Ibid. p. 142, 143.

From its being called *blew*, it appears probable
that the term was not then appropriated to varie-
gated stuffs.

Lord Hailes seems disposed to give the use of *tar-
tan* a very early origin in our country. Having
quoted the *Acta Sanctorum*, in proof that our good
Queen Margaret used her influence to get the inha-
bitants of S. to wear garments *cum diversis coloribus*,
he adds; "That *party-coloured* stuff called *tartan*,
which has been long a favourite with us, was per-
haps introduced into Scotland by Margaret." *An-
nals*, I. p. 37. N. A. 1093.

TARTAN-PURRY, *s.* A sort of pudding, &c.]
Add;

A literary friend has suggested, that it may be
from Fr. *tarle en purée*. The French use the phrase,
tarle en pomme, to denote a tart made with apples.
But whether the other phrase is used for one made
with pease-pottage, I cannot say.

TARTER, *s.* Apparently used in the same
sense with *tartan*, as denoting chequered cloth.

"Item a covering of variant purpir *tarler*, brow-
din [embroidered] with thrissillis & a unicorn." *In-
ventories*, A. 1488, p. 11.

O. Fr. *tartaire*, however, is expl. *Sorte d'étoffe de
Tartarie*; Roquefort.

To **TARTLE** at one, *v. n.* 1. To view—with
hesitation, &c.] *Add*;

But it is more probable, that our term has been
formed from Ital. *tartagl-iare*, to stutter, to stam-
mer, used obliquely. As originally denoting he-
sitation in utterance, it might without much vio-
lence be transferred to hesitation in recognising ob-
jects of sight, or in judgment. It may be supposed,
that the term has been imported by some of our
early travellers, who had seen the exhibition of the
Commedie dell'arte, so long a favourite with the Ita-
lians, one of the standing characters of which was
named *Tartaglia*, as representing a stutterer. V.
Baretti's Account of Italy, i. 172. 175.

To **TARTLE**, *v. a.* To recognise, to observe;
as, "He never *tarbled* me," Roxb.

TARTLE, *s.* The act of hesitation in the recog-
nition of a person or thing, Loth.

TARTUFFISH, *adj.* Sour, &c.] *Add*;

Shall we trace this to Isl. *tor* difficulty, and *toef*
delay?

To **TARVEAL**, *v. a.* To fatigue, to vex.] *Add*;

It is not improbable that this is originally the
same with *Törfle*, *v. n.*, to pine away, and therefore
that it should be traced to the same source.

TASCAL MONEY, the money formerly given
in the Highlands to those who should discover
cattle that had been driven off, and make known
the spoilers.

"Besides tracking the cows,—there was another
means whereby to recover them; which was, by
sending persons into the country suspected, and by
them offering a reward, (which they call *Tascal
Money*) to any one who should discover the cattle,
and those who stole them." Burt's Letters, ii. 243.

Perhaps from Gael. *taisceall-am*, to view, observe,
reconnoitre; Shaw.

To **TASH**, *v. a.* 1. To soil, to tarnish.] *Add*;

4. To fatigue; as, *to tash dogs*, to weary them out in hunting, Roxb.

To TASH *about*, *v. a.* To throw any thing carelessly about, so as to injure it, Aberd.

TASKER, *s.* A labourer who receives his wages in kind.] *Add*;

This word has been long used in our country.

"Gif ather of the saidis parties sall happin to sumound ony sic persounis alledgit complices, and specialle puir and miserabill persounis, sic as plewmen, fischaris, *taskaris*, cottaris, or uther puir laboraris of the ground, and will not accuse thame thair-etter;—the partie—sall refund, content and pay to ilk persoun that beis clengit, his expensis," &c. A. 1535, Balfour's Pract. p. 307.

"He that is *tasker* in ony man's barn, resaving profit fra him thairfoir, may not be witness in his cause." Ibid. p. 377.

"The reaper or scherer cutteth it doune.—The *tasker*, or the foot of the ox treadeth it out." Reasoning betuix Croisraguell and J. Knox, Prol. ii, b.

Andro Hart, using the same unwarrantable liberty which he has taken in many instances, has in his edition of *Bruce*, where *thresscher* occurs in the MS., substituted the term under consideration.

Then sould he come with his two men,

Before that folke sould *not* him ken.

He sould a mantle haue old and bare,

And a saille, as he a *tasker* were. *Bruce*, p. 92.

He has also made nonsense of the passage, by reading *before* that folke, &c. instead of,

Bot, for that men suld nocht him ken,

He suld a mantill haiff, &c.—

and by putting a full point after *ken*.

"*Tasker*, a thresher. Norf." Grose.

TASKIT, *part. adj.* Much fatigued with hard work, S.B., Fife.

TASKIT-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of being greatly fatigued, S.B.

Right baugh, believe it as ye will,

Leuks Scotland, *taskit-like*, an' dull, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 133.

TASSEL. *Sair tassel*. V. TAISSEL.

TASTIE, *adj.* 1. Having an agreeable relish, palatable, S.

—Fisher lads gang out wi' lights,

An' horrid liesters,

To gust the gab of gentler wights

Wi' *tasty* reisters.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 5.

2. Displaying taste; as applied to dress, &c., S.

TATCH, *s.* A fringe; a shoulder-knot, Ettr. For., Tweedd.; Fr. *attache*, "a thing fastened on, or tyed unto, another thing;" Cotgr.

To TATCH, *v. a.* To drive a nail so far only as to give it a slight hold, Aberd.

To TATCH *in*, *v. a.* To fix slightly by a nail, ib.

To TATCH *thegither*, *v. a.* To join together in a slight manner, by *tatching* in a nail, as carpenters do, to try their work, ibid.

These are viewed as the original and proper senses of the *v.*; but it is sometimes used with greater latitude.

At first view this might seem an abbrev. of Fr. *attach-er*, to fasten. But I would prefer tracing it to *Tache*, the ancient form of E. *Tack*, a nail with a round head, or Teut. *taetse*, id. *clavus umbellatus*.

TATE, TAIT, &c. *s.* 1. A small portion of any thing, &c.] *Add*;

The following is given as a prognostic of approaching bad weather, according to the hereditary creed of the peasantry in Galloway.

Unto her hovel, dropping through, the sow,
Presagefu' o' the blast, the strae in *tates*

Right carefully collects.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 143. *Add* to etymon;

Haldorson gives Isl. *tacta* as signifying, 1. Lango, the down which is on herbs; and 2. Minimum quid, synon. with Dan. *smule*, a crumb. I have a strong suspicion, that *Tate*, or *Tait*, especially as it denotes a small portion of wool, has had its origin from the Isl. *v. tae*, *ta*, explicare, which is used in a sense nearly connected; *tae-a ull*, carpere lanam, to pluck, draw out, or tease wool; Dan. *tae-er*, "to pick wool." Thus a *taite* might primarily signify, a small quantity of wool plucked from the animal, or drawn out. A.S. *te-on*, as well as Moes.G. *tiak-an*, trahere, seems to claim a common source with *tae-a*, and Su.G. *ti-a*, explicare.

TATELOCK, *s.* A small *lock* of hair, wool, &c. matted together, Clydes.

TATH, *s.* 2. The luxuriant grass, &c.] *Add*;

"All grasses, which are remarkably rank and luxuriant, are called *tath*, by the stock farmers, who distinguish two kinds of it; *water tath*, proceeding from excess of moisture, and *noll tath*, the produce of dung." *Essays Highl. Soc.* iii. 468.

"In the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk," says Jacob, "the lords of manors claimed the privilege of having their tenants' flocks of sheep brought at night upon their own demesne lands, there to be folded for the improvement of the ground: which liberty was called by the name of *Tath*."

To this source must we trace the A.Bor. term, *Tathy-grass*, expl. by the intelligent Mr. Brockett, "short grass that has no seed, refuse grass." It has no connexion with the phrase *tuffy grass*. Grose has given *Teathe* as signifying "the dung of cattle, North."

Both the *v.* and verbal noun occur in O.E. "*Tathys* londe. Stercoro. Stercoriso.—*Tathing* of londe. Stercorizacio. Ruderacio." Prompt. Parv.

To TATH, *v. n.* To dung, &c.] *Add*;

Maxwell uses the term with greater latitude, as applicable to horses.

—"The dung of horses is not proper for sandy grounds, being too hot, as may be observed from the grounds they *tathe* upon in summer; where in place of throwing up a fresh tender grass, as it does on clay grounds, it commonly burns up all under and about it." Sel. Trans. p. 123.

To TATH, *v. a.* To manure a field, &c.] *Add*;

"It has—been in pasture these twelve years—It is well *tathed*." Maxw. ut. sup. p. 28.

TATH-FAUD, *s.* A fold in which cattle are shut up during night, for the purpose of manuring the ground with their dung, S.

TATHIL, s. A table, Fife; apparently corr. from *Taffil*, q. v.

TATHIS, s. pl. *Gowan and Gol.*] *Add*;

The interpretation given seems confirmed by the sense of Isl. *tact-a* lacerare, *tet-r, toet-r*, shreds, tatters.

TATHT, s. The same with *Tath*, the dung of black cattle.

"The saidis personis sall content & pay—for the wanting of the *tatht* & fulye of the said nolt & scheip." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 289.

TATY, adj. Matted. V. **TATTY**.

TATSHIE, adj. Dressed in a slovenly manner, Roxb.; allied perhaps to Isl. *tet-ur*, a torn garment, *lacara vestis*, and *tact-a* lacerare; Haldorson.

TATTY, adj. Matted.] *Add*;

"The hare of his berde wes lang and *taty*, and the hare of his hede maid his face elrage and wilde." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 140. Promissa barba, Lat.

It is most probable that the adj. should be viewed as formed from *Tate*, *Tait*, &c. used to denote a lock of hair, a small portion of wool, &c. Isl. *taeta*, lanugo.

2. Rough and shaggy, without conveying the idea of being matted; as "a *tatty* dog," S.

TATTREL, s. A rag, Roxb.

The wind gars a' thy *tattrels* wallop,

An' now an' then thou's ay to haul up,

Wi' tenty care.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 105, 106.

A diminutive either from E. *tatter*, or from Isl. *tetr*, Goth. *totrar*, id.

TAUCH (gutt.), s. A term used to denote the threads of large ropes, Clydes.

Isl. *taug*, fibra; funis; Su.G. *toga* trahere.

TAUCHEY-FACED, adj. Greasy-faced, Clydes.

TAUCHT, s. Tallow that has been melted.

—"Friely forgives him—for the transporting—furth of this realme, at sundry times, tallow, molten *taucht*, or other forbidden goods," &c. Martine's Reliq. D. Andr. p. 95. V. **TAULCH**.

TAUIK, s. Conversation, talk; Aberd. Reg.

TAUPIE, TAWPIE, s. A foolish woman, S.] *Add*;

"She formally rebuked Eppie for an idle *taupie*, for not carrying the gentleman's things to his room." St. Ronan, i. 40.

"It's to be a mortification for thae miserable, unfortunate men, that are married to *taupies* and haverels that spend a' their substance for them." Inheritance, iii. 29.

Perhaps we have the word in a more primitive form in Dan. *taabe* a fool, a sot, a tony, a simpleton; whence the compound *taabegaas*, a foolish, silly, addle-headed woman; Wolff. *Taabelig*, stolidus, stultus; *taabeligen* incaute, stolidus, stulte; *taabelighed* stultitia, simplicitas; Baden.

The latter part of *Hobby-tobby* may claim the same origin; as the word has a similar signification.

TAUPIET, part. adj. Foolish, Loth.

TAWPY, adj. Foolish and slovenly, S.

"Oh Jean, Jean," said he, in what was meant for a whisper, 'what sort of a niger will my Lord think me, comin' to his table wi' my *tawpy* dochter in her auld gown." Saxon and Gael. i. 46.

"Poor genty Bell!—I doubt—she's our thin-skinned to thole long the needles and prins of Miss Mally Trimming's short temper, and what's far waur, the *tawpy* taunts of her pridefu' customers." The Entail, i. 123, 124.

TAVERNRY, s. Expences in a *tavern*.

"Some set caution to remove from the town, after they had counted and reckoned for their *tavernry*." Spalding, i. 320.

To **TAW, v. a.** To make tough by kneading.] *Add*;

3. To spoil by frequent handling, Berwicks.

TAW (pron. Tyauw), s. 1. Difficulty, much ado, Aberd.

2. Hesitation, reluctance, ibid.

To **TAW, v. n.** To suck greedily and with continuance; as a hungry child at the breast, Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *teig-r*, a draught, haustus, amystis, —*teig-a* haurire; or Su.G. *tog-a*, O. Teut. *toghen*, to draw.

TAWCHT, s. Tallow. "Scheip *tawcht* & nolt *tawcht*. Tawcht candill." Aberd. Reg. V. 21.

V. **TAULCH**.

TAWREAL, s. "Fatigue; perhaps from *travail*;" Gl. Shirr., also Gl. Sibb.

This word I have found no where else; and therefore suspect that it is an *errat*. for *Tarweal*. V. **TARVEAL, v.**

To **TAWEN, v. a.** To disfigure by handling?

—Ilka coof wha yet has tried it,

Has loos'd the knots that sicker tied it,

An' held it right:

They've *tawen't* sae till now they've made it

An unco sight.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 89. V. **TAW, v. sense 2.**

TAWEROINE, s. A tavern, Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

TAWIE, adj. Tame, tractable.] *Add*;

—Tho' bauld whan at hame,

He fand, whan afe! he was *tawie* an' tame.

Picken's Poems; ii. 134.

TAWIS, Taws, s. 8. Metaph. the instrument of correction, of whatever kind.] *Add*;

"If we shall confederate with these, and give them places of trust and office with us, whom he has so eminently appeared against, we cannot expect but he will whip us with *taws* of our own making, since we will not follow his method." Society Con- tendings, p. 71:

Ir. and Gael. *tas*, a whip, scourge, ferula; but there is no similar word in C.B. Pers. *taasia*, *taas-ian*, a lash or thong.

TAWM, s. A fit of rage, &c.] *Add*;

Lancash. "*wetter tawms*, sick fits, water qualms;" Bobbins.

Notwithstanding the resemblance of this term to Gael. *taom*, a fit of sickness, madness, or passion, and the analogy of A. Bor. *taum* in the physical sense; there is streng ground of presumption that our word is originally Gothic. Isl. *taum* a rein, a rope, is often used in a metaph. sense nearly allied to that of S. *Tawm*. At *leggiar i tauma*, pervicax esse; *Thad gengr lil i tauma*, difficultatem creat. As *hallda i taumi* signifies to draw in the reins, and *slappa taumi*, to let them loose; it is most probable, that the idea of per-

verseness has been borrowed from the conduct of a brute that disregards, or runs off with, the reins. Thus, *to tak a tawm*, as regarding a brute animal, might originally signify, to run off with the reins, or with the bit in its teeth.

TAWNEY, s. The vulgar name for a mulatto, S.; obviously from the complexion.

TAWNLE, TAANLE, s. 1. A large fire kindled at night, &c.] *Add*;

"To this day the custom of making great fires, *Taanles*, or *Bleazes*, about the beginning of summer, or Belten time, as it is commonly expressed, is continued all along the strath of Clyde. On some nights a dozen or more of these fires may be seen at one view. They are mostly kindled on rising ground, that they may be seen at a greater distance. They are not, however, attended now with any superstitious rite; but only in compliance with an old custom, the original meaning of which is not generally known by the commonalty." *Ure's Rutherg.* p. 100, N. 2. Used to denote a large fire, *Renfr.*

Now lasses start, their fires to kin'le,

An' load the chimly wi' a *tanle*

O' bleezin' coals and cin'ers.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 81.

Add to etymon, after the word—*Davies*;

Tanial, to set on fire, *tanllmyth*, a great blazing fire; *tanlli*, a fire glow; *Owen*.

TAWRDS, s. The ferula, *Aberd.*

This might seem to be a singular variety or corr. of *Tawis*, *Tames*, id. But most probably it has a different origin. For C.B. *tar-o*, *tar-an*, signifies *ferire*, *percutere*, *Boxhorn*; to strike, to hit, *taramd* *impulsion*.

TAWTIE, adj. Shaggy.

He had an ill-faur't *tawtie* face.—

Towser, Tannahill's Poems, p. 124. V. **TATTY.**

TAWTIE, TATIE, s. The vulgar name for a potatoe, S. "*Tawties*, potatoes;" *Gl. Picken*.

"*Tatee*, a potatoe;" *Gl. Brockett*.

"I like spades better; they're handier for any kind o' work, haud awa' frae mucking a byre or holding *taties*." *Redmond*, ii. 126.

TAWTIE-BOGLE, s. A scare-crow, S.

TAXATIVE, adj. Having the power of deduction from the force of an argument, or plea, as enfeebling it.

"Where it allows them to work in such and such work, which fell not naturally and properly under the subject-matter of their own occupation, the same is so far from being *taxative*, that it is demonstrative and in their favours, and is an evident ampliation—of their liberty." &c. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* iii. 67.

TAXATOUR, s. An assessor, one who apportions a tax according to the supposed ability of individuals.

"That ilk bischop in ilk denry of his diocese gar his official and his dene summonde all the tenandis and frehaldaris befor him, and cheiss *taxatouris*," &c. *Parl. Ja. I. A. 1424*, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 5.

L.B. *taxator*, qui *taxam* imponit pro uniuscujusque facultate; *Du Cange*.

TAXED-WARD, TAXT-WARD, s. A forensic term, denoting the wardship of a minor, in

which a limited sum is accepted in lieu of the whole casualties.

"The casualty of ward entitled the superior, during the heir's minority, to the whole profits of the ward-fee which formerly arose to the deceased vassal, either from the natural product of the ground, or from the rent payable by tenants.—But if the ward was *taxed*, the minor retained the possession, and the superior had nothing to demand but the yearly taxed duty." *Ersk. Inst. B. ii. T. 5, § 5*.

"That part of the lands holding black or simple-ward, and part *taxed-ward*, the Lords put eighteen years as the value of the simple-ward, and twenty for the *taxed*." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* iv. 788.

"*Taxt-ward*, is when the superior, instead of the mails and duties due to him in ward-holding, is content to accept a liquid quota, or annual prestation." *Dict. Feud. Law*.

TAXT, s. A tax, an impost.

"To sett the said *taxt* equalie, euery man efter his substance & faculty," &c. *Aberd. Reg. V. 16*.

The word occurs in this odd form very frequently in our old acts. It appears as early as the reign of James IV.

"That lettrez incontinent be writtin to thaim to raise, bryng in, and pay the said *taxt* to a schort day," &c. *Acts Ja. IV. A. 1489*, Ed. 1814, p. 218.

Probably formed in this manner, as an abbrev. of *taxat-io*.

To **TAZ, v. a.** To whip, to scourge, S.B. V. under **TAWIS**.

TAZIE, s. A romping foolish girl, *Roxb. Hailick*, synon.

Had Cupid ne'er a dart to spare

That day, on you?

Sure, if he did, ye'el no be lazy,

For poets are in love right crazy,

An' up Parnassus, wi' a *tazie*,

Ye'll leg, an' lean.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 133.

Dan. *taasse*, a woman; *taass-e*, to play the fool.

TCHICK, interj. 1. A sound produced by the pressure of the tongue on the roof of the mouth, used for quickening a dull horse, S.

2. An expression of surprise, or of contempt, S.

"Summing up the whole with a provoking wink, and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with, *Petit-André* drew off to the other side of the path, and left the youth to digest the taunts he had treated him with, as his proud Scotch stomach best might." *Q. Durward*, ii. 92.

TEAK, s. An otter, *Shetl.*

I observe no similar term except *Isl. Su. G. tik canicula*. The name of a small dog may have been transferred to this animal which so nearly resembles it.

TEA-KITCHEN, s. A tea-urn or vase, S. V. **KITCHEN**.

To **TEAL, TILL, v. a.** To entice, to wheedle, &c.] *Add*, after the passage from *Reeves T.*;

It also occurs in the form of *Tole*.

No goblin, woodgod, Fairy, Elf, or Fiend,

Satyre, or other power that haunts the groves,

Shall hurt my body, or by vain illusion

Draw me to wander after idle fires,

Or voices calling me in dead of night,

To make me follow, and so *tole* me on
Through mire and standing pools to find my ruin.
Beaumont's Faithful Shepherdess, p. 792.

It is used even by Locke, as signifying, to train, to draw by degrees. "This seems," says Dr. Johns. "to be some barbarous provincial word." But in this manner he has stigmatised many of the most ancient terms in the E. language.

TEAL, TEIL, *s.* "A busy-body; a mean fellow;" Gl. Tarr., Buchan.

An' honest heart an' conscience leal
Will langer stan' the test,
Than ony peevish near-gaun teal
Wi' a' his girmel's grist.

Tarras's Poems, p. 35.

Here it is used in the sense last mentioned, in relation to parsimony. As denoting a busy-body, it is nearly allied to the preceding *v.*, and seems connected with Su.G. *tael* dolus; Isl. *taal* dolus malus, item fucus, res fucata; Germ. *teil* fraus, fallacia, *teil-en* fallere. We may add C.B. *twyll*, dolus, fraus; Boxhorn.

It cannot reasonably be doubted that C.B. *twyll-an* to cajole, to deceive, belongs to the same family with the northern verb already mentioned.

To TEAR, *v. n.* To labour stoutly, to work forcibly, Aberd.

TEARIN', *part. adj.* Active, energetic; as, "a *tearin'* worker," a "*tearin'* throwgain fallow," Roxb.

This may be merely an oblique application of the E. *v.* to *Tear*, as denoting activity approaching to violence. But perhaps it is allied to Teut. *tier-en* tumultuari, perturbare. G.Andr., however, expl. Isl. *eg terre*, excerto.

TEAZ, *s.* The prop on which a golf-ball is placed when first struck off; *synon.* *Tee*. *Teaz* is most probably S.B., perhaps originally the plural of *Tee*.

"Baculus, Pila clavaria, a goulfe-Ball.—Statumen, the *Teaz*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 37, 38.

To TEAZ, *v. a.* To prop a golf-ball.

"Statumina pilam arena, *Teaz* your ball on the sand." Ibid.

In this curious Vocabulary, which contains many antiquated words, are some others scarcely to be met with elsewhere, under the same article, (*Baculus*), as applicable to this game: *Goat*, fovea; *Goated*, immissa in foveam; *Buncard-club*, baculus ferreus; *Wippen*, baculi flum.

To TEAZLE, *v. a.* To teaze, to vex, Loth.

TECET, *s.* A ticket. "To subscrif a *tecet*;" Aberd. Reg.

TECHEMENT, *s.* Instruction.

—"Be the mercyfull providence of the Almychtie, —thair wes sumtyme submittit to my *techement* (albeit my erudition was small) humane childer of happy ingynis, mair able to leir than I wes of to teche." Ninian Winyet's Third Tractat, Keith's Hist. App. p. 213, 214.

To TED, *v. a.* "To scatter, to spread," Ayrs., Picken's Gl.

I wish our fowks meetna some dool;
Meg *tedd* the saut upo' the stool.

Picken's Poems, i. 120.

Perhaps only a variation in the sense of the E. *v.* as signifying "to lay out new mown grass in rows." This word Johns. and Todd deduce from A.S. *tead-an* to prepare, a term which I can find in no dictionary. C.B. *ted-u* is to stretch out. *Tad* is rendered by Owen, "that spreads a continuity."

It is probable, however, that the reference to this *v.* has been borrowed from Jun. Gl. vo. *Tede*; as Lye, in his additions, gives the part. pa. *gelead*, in the sense of preparatus, from Bed. Hist. IV. c. 28. It is singular indeed, that Lye has not, in his A.S. Dictionary, given this *v.* by itself, but in conjunction with *Teogan*, *Teon*, to tug, to tow; with which I cannot see that it has the slightest connexion. The *v.* itself appears in the form of *Teod-an*, and is rendered, *facere*, *creare*, *statuere*, *ponere*.

But as the *v.* to *Ted* can have but a very remote connexion with the signification of *teod-an*, it seems not improbable that the E. word may be from Isl. *tae* (*tadi*, *tad*), *explicare*, *dissolvere*; which comes much nearer the idea of *tedding* hay. *Tae-a* ull signifies, *carpere lanam*. Su.G. *ti-a* is also rendered by Ihre, *explicare*. *Tyd-a*, and Isl. *thyd-a*, are rendered by the same Lat. term. It must be admitted, however, that they seem both confined to the sense of—expound. Whether either of these terms ever signified to disentangle in a literal sense, does not appear.

TEDDER, TETHER, *s.* A rope with which a horse is tied at pasture, E.

I mention this E. word merely in reference to a common S. Prov. "He wants only a hair to make a *tedder* o'"; applied with respect to those who seek for some ground of complaint or accusation, and fix on any thing however trivial.

"Since that national defection of taking that bundle of unhappy oaths,—the swearers have *sought* but a hair to make a *tether* of, against that small handful of non-swearers." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 65.

Johns. mentions Dutch [properly Fris.] *tudder*, Isl. *tindi*, id. The latter is probably an error of the press for *tiudr*. In Su.G. it is *tiuder*. Lye gives Ir. *tead*, a rope, as the origin; Ihre adds C.B. *tidaw*, *dida*, to bind, whence, he says, E. *tie*. Serenius refers also to Sw. *taat* funiculus. It is obvious, that here the radical idea is that of *tying* or *binding*.

As we call the stake to which the rope is tied, the *tether-stake*, this exactly corresponds to Su.G. *tiuder-stake*, palus, cui vinculum annectitur, Ihre.

To TEDDER, TETHER, *v. a.* 1. To bind by a stake at pasture, S. I have not met with any example of the use of the *v.* in E.

Isl. *tiodr-a*, Su.G. *tiudr-a*, pecus hoc modo alligare.

2. To be entangled in an argument.

"Heir Johnne Knox, be his awin sentence aganis utheris, is fast *tedderit* in the girm." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 238.

TEDISUM, *adj.* Tedious, S.B. *Teidsome*, Roxb.

"It was an unco pleasant show," said the good natured Mrs. Blower, "only it was a pity it was sae *tediousome*." St. Ronan, i. 238.

May not this, instead of being corr. from E. *Tedious*, have been formed from Teut. *tijd*, A.S. *tid*, tempus, and the affix *sum*, as applicable to what requires time?

TEE, s. 1. A mark set up in playing, &c.] *Add*;
 2. The mark made in the ice, in the amusement of curling, towards which the stones are pushed, Loth., Galloway. Elsewhere it is called the *Cock*, q. v. This is generally a cross surrounded by a circle.

Clim o' the Cleugh on seeing that,
 Sten'd forth an' frae his knee
 A slow shot drêw, wi' muckle care,
 Which settled on the *tee*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 167.

In Loth. it is also called the *Tozee*. This is most probably from Teut. *toe-sie-n*, prospicere, capessere oculis, cavere, q. the object which the player steadily keeps in his eye, the mark. Hence *toe-sicht* observatio, cautio. The Belg. orthography retains a still nearer resemblance; *toe-zie-n*, to have regard to, to take heed. If I am right in this conjecture, it may be viewed as confirming what has formerly been said, as to the probability of our having borrowed this game from the Low Countries. V. CURLING, and TEAZ.

To **TEE, v. a.** *To Tee a ball, &c.*] *Add*;

"All that is managed for ye like a *tee'd ball*, (my father sometimes draws his similes from his own favourite game of golf.)" *Redgauntlet*, i. 302.

TEE, s. *To a tee*, to a tittle, exactly, S.

William M'Nish, a taylor slee—

Took but ae vizzv wi' his eie;

The bullet flies

Clean thro' the target *to a tee*,

And wons the prize.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 52.

I think I have met with the phrase, "*Done to a T*," as if this letter of the alphabet were referred to. But I can discern no meaning in this allusion. If we understand it as given above, it seems to claim connexion with S. *Tee*, a mark. Thus, *to a tee*, would signify, "reaching the mark." V. **TEE**, Dict. This is the same with A.Bor. *Tiv-a-Tee*, "just the thing," Gl. Brockett; for he expl. *tiv* as signifying to. V. also GROSE.

TEEDY, adj. Peevish, cross-humoured, Berw.

Isl. *teitskr* signifies torvus et minax; G.Andr. But perhaps the S. term is formed from *Tid*, as denoting a gust of passion or ill humour.

To **TEEDLE, v. n.** To sing without words, to hum a tune, Gall.

"*Teedling*, singing a tune without accompanying it with the words;" Gall. Enc. p. 444.

Ye's no be bidden work a turn,

At any time to spin, Matam,

But rock your weeane in a scull

And *teedle* Heelan sing, Matam.

Old Edit. of Had awa frae me Donald.

This may have been originally the same with E. *Tweedle*, to handle lightly, applied to fiddling. It is only a variety of *Deedle*, q. v.

To **TEEM, v. a.** To pour out, S.B., Ayrs.

—Flowers in plenty crown'd ilk burn that *teems*
 Its siller dribble wimplin' thro' the fields.

Picken's Poems, ii. 67. V. **TEYM** and **TUME**.

It is to be observed, however, that in Ettr. For. and Tweedd. *Teem* and *Tume* are used in different senses. To *Teem* signifies to pour, to pour out; to *Toom*, or *Tume*, to empty. *Teem* is used in Annan-

dale, as signifying to empty by pouring. There, "*teeming* and raining" is a common expression. In the same manner *Teem* and *Toom* or *Tuum*, are distinguished. A.Bor. *Teem*, to pour out of one vessel into another; as, "*Teem out the tea, hinny*." *Toom* denotes what is empty, as, "*a toom purse*,"—"a *tuam cart*;" Gl. Brockett.

To **TEEM, v. n.** To rain heavily, Dumfr.

TEEMS, s. A piece of fine crape or muslin tightened on a circular rim of wood, resembling the head of a drum, used for sifting or dressing flour for pastry, &c., Roxb.

"*Temse*, a small sieve; from the French *tamise*, Ital. *tamiso*. Whence comes the word *tamise-bread*; i. e. bread, the meal of which has been made fine by *temsing* or sifting out the bran. North." Grose.

Fr. *tamise* denotes a sarse, bolter, or strainer; *tamisé*, searced or bouted. Teut. *tems*, *temst*, cribrum, L.B. *tamig-ium*; Mod. Sax. *teemiss*. Menage deduces the Fr. word from Arm. *tambes*, id.

TEEN, used as if it signified evening, S.

Wow, Jamie! man, but I'd be keen

Wi' canty lads like you, a ween,

To spen' a winter Fursday *teen*.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 98.

This, however, cannot be properly viewed as a word. For it is merely the abbreviation of *at e'en*, i. e. "in the evening." Thus *Fursday teen* is merely "Thursday at even."

THE TEEN, this evening, S.

—"But thinks I, chaps, ye're aff your eggs for ance, gif ye ettle to come on us the '*teen* at us-ware." Saint Patrick, i. 168.

TEEP, s. A ram; the northern pron. of *Tup*.

TEEPIT, part. pa. Stinted in allowances, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Taipit*. V. **TAFE**.

TEEPLE, s. A slight touch or stroke, Aberd.

To **TEEPLE, v. a.** To touch, or to strike lightly, ib.

This may be a dimin. from the E. v. *to Tip*, id. Seren. and Wideg. give Sw. *tipp-a* as used in the same sense, leviter tangere; "to tap, to tip," to strike gently, to touch lightly.

TEERIBUS AND **TEERIODIN**, the war-cry of the town of Hawick. This, according to tradition, was that of the band which went from Hawick to the battle of Flodden; and it is still shouted by the inhabitants of the borough, when they annually ride the marches.

It is probable that this phrase is of high antiquity; and that it has been retained from the age of the Saxons, or borrowed from the Danes of the neighbouring district of Northumberland, who have left many words on the border. A.S. *Tyr*, Isl. and Dan. *Tir*, denotes one of the deities of the Goths; according to some, the son of Odin. The first word might make tolerably good A.S.; *Tyr hæbbe us*, "May Tyr have us in his keeping." The other seems to conjoin the names of *Tyr* and *Odin*, as supplicating their conjoint aid.

TRET, s. A stolen glance, S.; *Keek synon*.

"I saw Eppie stealin' a *teet* at him, an' tryin' to bode the blink that bruindit in her e'e." Campbell, i. 331.

TEETH, s. The fragment of a rainbow appearing on the horizon; when seen in the North

or East, viewed as indicating bad weather, Banffs., Aberd.

This is also denominated *an angry teeth*.

It is supposed that this is merely E. *Tooth* provincially pronounced. Were it not that the epithet *angry* favours this conjecture, I would be inclined to trace the term *Teeth* to Isl. *teita*, rostrum beluimum, or *todde portio*, tomus, q. the section of a rainbow; or to view it as perhaps allied to Isl. *tiá*, (pret. *tidd*), praestare, exhibere, demonstrare; also *ti-e*, ostendere, *tied-r*, exhibitus; Su. G. *tyd-a* explicare. Isl. *tet-r*, however, denotes any thing very small, a remnant, that which is rent; and *taet-a* signifies dilanire, lacerare. It may be added, that because of its broken appearance it is elsewhere called a *Stump*.

To **TEETHE** upon, *v. a.* To make an impression upon, Aberd.; most probably from the use of the *teeth* in fastening on food.

TEETHRIFE, *adj.* Palatable, Teviotdale. *Moufrachty* synon. Angus; *Toothsome*, E.

Compounded like S. *Salerife*, *Waukrife*, &c., but rather improperly, because *rife* denotes frequency or abundance, A.S. *ryf*, frequens.

TEETICK, *s.* The Tit-lark, Shetl.

"*Alauda Pratensis*, (Lin. syst.) *Teetick*, Tit-lark. —This bird builds its nest in holes and shelves of rocks." Edmonstone's *Zetl.* ii. 236.

Teut. *tijte* and *tijken* denote any small bird; Isl. *tita*, *fringilla montana*.

TEETLE, *s.* A term expressive of the old mode of pronouncing the E. word *Tittle*, S., i. e. right. "I hae brought the *teetles* o' the property in my pouch." The *Entail*, i. 145.

TEEVOO, *s.* "A young man who dashes about with ladies—but never feels the genuine throbs of love;" a male flirt; Gall. Enc.

TEHEE, *s.* A loud laugh, S.] *Add*;

Ti-he is used as a *v.* in O.E.

"And the wenches they doe see geere and *ti-he* at him—well, should they doe so much to me, I'd forswear them all." Ben. Jonson's *Works*, i. 19.

To **TEHEE**, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, Ayrs. Synon. to *Tigher*.

"The goaf was *tee-heeing*, the fool was at his merriment;" Gall. Enc.

The mingled scene was weel worth seeing;
Big banefires here—there, boys *te-heeing*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 98.

"*Te-heeing*—Giggling," Gl. *ibid*.

Tehes, as a *s.*, is used in like manner to denote a suppressed laugh, Ayrs.

TEICHEMENT, *s.* Instruction, Aberd. Reg. V. **TECHEMENT**.

To **TEICHER**, **TICHER**, (*gutt.*) 1. To distil almost imperceptibly. When the skin is slightly cut, it is said to *teicher* and *bluid*, when the quantity of blood effused is scarcely sufficient to form a drop, South of S.

2. Used to express the appearance of a fretted sore, Roxb.

O.T. *tiigh-en* indicare.—Hence,

TEICHER, *s.* A very small drop.

Insert the quotation from Doug. *Virg.*

TEIDSOME, *adj.* Tedious. V. **TEDISUM**.

TEIGHT, *part. pa.* Fatigued, Lanarka.

Isl. *teg-ia* signifies distendere; at *tegia raeduma*, to lengthen or draw out a discourse so as to make it tiresome.

TEIL, *s.* A busy-body, a mean fellow, S.B.

Evidently from the same source with *Teal*, *Till*, to wheedle. V. **TEAL**, *s.*

To **TEYM**, **TEME**, *v. a.* To empty.] *Add*;

Dr. Johnson brands this, as he has done many very ancient terms, with the character of "a low word;" adding, that it is "imagined by Skinner to come from *tommen* [*tommer*], Danish, to draw out; to pour;" and that "the Scots retain it; as, *teem that water out*." But Skinner's imagination was, in this instance, well-founded; much more so than that of the Doctor, who seems to view it as a secondary sense of E. *Teem*, to bring forth.

To **TEIND**, **TEYND**, *v. a.* To tithe.] *Add*;

"That all personis havand title or takkis to ony teyndschaves, &c. sall pas or send and caus *teynd* the saidis coirnis ay, as the same is rady, within aucht dayis efter the shering thair of." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 139.

TEIND, **TEYND**, *s.* Tithe, S.

"That the ministeris and reidaris aucht and suld pay no *teynd* for thair gleibis and kirklandis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 612.

I have given this term in *Dict.* as if it were a plural noun.

TEYNDFRIE, *adj.* Exempted from paying tithes, S.

"Act declairing summes Grasse, gevin to the Ministeris for thair gleibis, to be *teyndfrie*." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Edit. 1814, p. 612, Tit.

TEIND-MASTER, *s.* One who has a legal right to lift tithes.

"*Teind-masters*, are these who have right to *Teinds*." *Dict. Feud. Law*.

TEIND-SHEAF, *s.* A sheaf, payable as tithe, S.

"*Teind-schavis*, and utheris teindis, frutis, rentis, proventis," &c. Sed. Counc. A. 1562-3. V. **TEILMEN**, **TEIND-WHEAT**, *s.* Wheat received as tithe, S.

"Item, money of teinds, 241 l. 6 s. 8 d. *Teind-wheat*, 11. b. Bear, 14 c. 6 b. Meal, 25 c. 5 b." List of Bishopricks, Keith's *Hist. App.* p. 181.

"The *teind-sheaves* and vicarage thair of demittit in favours of the said Thomas Fraser of Strechin." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 153.

To **TEYNE**, **TENE**, *v. a.* To vex.] *Add*;

This *v.* occurs in O.E. "*Ten-yn*, wrothyn, or ertyn. Irrito." *Prompt. Parv.* The *s.* is thus given; "*Tene* or disese. Angustia."

TEYNE, **TENE**, *s.* 2. Sorrow, vexation, S.] *Add*;

It occurs so late as the time of Shakspeare. Thus in his *Richard III.*

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,

And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.

TEIR, *adj.* Tiresome. V. **TEWELLIS**.

TEIS, *s. pl.* Ropes by which the yards of a ship hang.] *Add*;

"Defalkand to the said Laurence in the payment of the said soume als-mekle as the eftir fallis of the *teis* of the schip, callit the *Katrine*, is pruft of avale." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 113.

TEIST, *s.* A handful, Aberd.

Can this have any affinity to Su.G. *last-a* attrectare, apprehendere, q. as much as one can grasp or lay hold of? Wachter observes that Germ. *letse* anciently signified the palm of the hand. Belg. *tast*, a gripe, a catch, *last-en* to handle, *aan last-en*, to take hold of a thing; Sewel.

TELELAND, *s.* Arable land; q. that which has been tilled.

—"And fra thence merkand nor-west our a moss to the nerrast *teleland* of Ardrgrane," &c. Merches of Bp. Brynnes, 1437. Chart. Aberd. F. 14; M'Farl. MSS.

TELISMAN, *s.* A husbandman, a farmer.

—"Ordanis letteris to be direct to her Hienesses officiaris—chargeing thame to—command—all and sindrie parochinaris, takkismen, *telismen*, fewaris, rentalaris, possessouris, and utheris intromettouris with quhatsumevir teind-schavis, &c.—that nane of thame tak upoun hand to answer, intend or obey to ony beneficent men, thair chalmerlanis,—to the up-lifting of the saids frutis," &c. Sed^t. Counc. A. 1561-2. Keith's Hist. App. p. 179.

They are distinguished from those that are merely lessees, and also from fewaris. From A.S. *tilia*, "agricola, colonus, a husbandman, a tiller of the ground;" from *tilian*, *tilig-an*, *tilig-ean*, elaborare terram, arare. Tusser uses *Tilman* for an husbandman. V. Johns. *Tylleman*, Hulceti Abcedar.

TELLABLE, *adj.* What may be told, S.

TELLIN', *s.* *To Tak Tellin'*. 1. To need to be frequently reminded of what ought to be done; as, "She's a clever servant in a house, but she *taks tellin'*," S.

2. To listen to advice, admonition, or warning; as, "He wadna *tak tellin'*," he would not be advised, S.A.

TELLIN', *adj.* Well or good for, beneficial to; as, "It was *tellin'* him that he did as ye did;" "It had been muckle *tellin'* ye that ye had bidden at hame;" i. e. it was, or it had been, to his or your advantage, &c. S.

"Raymondsholm is blithe aneuch for me, and it *wad hae been telling* some that are now safe frae skaith gin it had never been blither." Corspatrick, ii. 8.

This peculiar idiom may perhaps be resolved thus; "It was, or it had been, something worthy of being told or related, something that deserved commemoration. It may, however, be connected with Teut. *be-tael-en* solvere, satisfacere, luere, as denoting what is for one's profit. But I hesitate as to either of these resolutions, from having incidentally observed that A.S. *teala*, *taela*, and *tela* signify, bene, recte, probe. *Taela don*, benefacere; "to do good unto, to benefit;" *teala beon*, bene esse; *teala micel faec*, bene longum tempus; *tela micle handfulle*, a good, great, or large handfull," Somner. This term is also used as a *s.* in the sense of Lat. bonum. V. Benson. It may indeed be viewed as an *adj.* in the following phrase; "They shall lay hands on the sick, and *heom bið teala*, and they shall recover," or "be well;" Mar. 16. 18. Hence, *unteala* malè, as in Joh. 18. 23. I have met with no similar word in any other language.

TEMERARITE, TEMERARITIE, *s.* Rashness in judgment.

"Gif it be fundin that the first assise acqwite the

trespassour be *temerarite*,—so mony as beis conuict of that *temerarite* to be punist eftir the forme of the auld law contenit in the buk of Regiam Maiestatem." Acts Ja. III. 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112. *Temeraritie*, Ed. 1566. From Fr. *temeraire*, rash.

TEMMING, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth. V. TIMMING.

TO TEMPER, *v. a.* To put such parts of a machine, as immediately perform the work, into proper trim for operating in the best manner; as, *To temper a wheel*, to stretch, or relax, the string which regulates the motion of the *pirn*, that is, the part of a spinning wheel on which the yarn is wound. *To temper a pleuch*, to arrange the directions of the coulters, and share, so that the furrow may be cut, and turned, according to the plough-boy's mind, S.

"A great part of this culture, [of turnips] while growing, has of late been much simplified by Mr. James M'Dougal, in Linton. Immediately after the plants are singled in the row,—he pares one side of all the ridges, taking care so to *temper* his plough that the furrow thrown from it overlaps, and whelms up all the weeds in the interval, and is laid close to the plants upon the right hand ridge." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 141.

TEMPLARIE, *s.* A foundation originally belonging to the *Knights Templars*; otherwise denominated *Temple Lands*, S.

"His hienes can nocht vnderstand quhat cours to follow out anent the premisses—without his *Maiestie*—haue the sicht of the rentailis of all bischoiprikis, abbacies, priorijs, provestries, personages, vicarages, alterages, chaiplanries, *templaries*, and vtheris benefices, and of all masondewis and hospitallis within this realme—and of all infestmentis—anent quhatsumevir kirklandis, *tempillandis*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 564.

TEMPLELANDS, *s. pl.* The lands which formerly belonged to the *Knights Templars*, S. V. preceding word, and PRECEPTORIE.

TENANT-STED, *adj.* Occupied by a tenant. "Kerse being broken, the rest of the roums were lying waste, and this was only *tenant-sted*; and as Kerse himself was personally liable, so must his tenant be." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 793.

The latter part of the word may be traced either to A.S. *sted* locus, or to Teut. *staed-en*, in statu collocare.

TENCHES, *s. pl.* Taunts, reproaches.] *Add*; Fr. *tenson* had its origin from L.B. *intentio*, a controversy. V. INTENT.

TO TEND, *v. n.* To aim at, to intend.] *Add*; "Ane grete pairt of thame, thaire folkis and frenndis, *tending* to convoy his grace to Edinburgh,—Walter Scott of Braxhame knyght, with ane greite multitude of brokin mene, lychtit in his heines gait, arayit in forme of batale, *tending* to haue put handis in his persoun," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312.

"My lordis of consale, this is the answer that I Archibalde erle of Anguss makis to the quenis grace. In the first, quhar scho desiris surtie of me of bodelie harme, My lordis, I traist it is nocht vnkawin to all your L' that I neuir as yit did hire grace ony

harne in hire persoun nor neuer *tendis* to do." Acts Ja. V. 1525, Ed. 1814, p. 293.

—"Quhilk infestment we *tend*, Godwilling, at our next parliament to renew." Ibid. 1592, p. 620.

It may, however, be understood as signifying "attempt;" from Fr. *tendre*, "to indeavour, goe about, labour to get or come by;" Cotgr.

TENDALE KNYFF.

—"Twa beltis, a *tendale knyff*, a horss came [comb], & byrnyng irne," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 282.

Probably a local designation. Shall we suppose that knives, celebrated for their temper, had been formerly made somewhere in the *dale* or valley of *Tyne* in England? It might, however, be the maker's name, like *Jockieleg*.

TENDER, *adj.* Sickly, S.] *Add*;

"The haill other bishops, except the archbishop of Glasgow, who was old and *tender*, keeping his bed, and Mr. John Abernethy bishop of Caithness, and the bishop of Dunkeld, who had disclaimed episcopacy,—were forced to flee into England for their safety and protection." Spalding, i. 130.

Tender is more properly defined, Gl. Antiq. "delicate as to health; weakly; ailing."

Fr. *tendre* "nice, nesh, puling, delicate;" Cotgr. To **TENDER**, *v. a.* To make delicate, Roxb.

"The quality of the food in the autumnal quarter has a more immediate influence in *tendering* their constitution, than at any other period." Ess. Highl. Soc. iii. 467.

2. Circumspect, avoiding all appearance of evil, S.
3. Having a scrupulous mind, S.

"I never was a separatist, nor for quarrelling with *tender* souls about mint, cummin, or other the lesser tithes." Heart M. Loth. ii. 178.

4. Dear, beloved.

—"His hienes has diuers tyme writtin & maid supplicacioun both to our haly fader & his predecessouris for the promocioun of his *tendir* clerk & consalour maister Alex Inglis dene & elect of the bischoprik of Dunkeld to the bischopric of the samyn," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 171.

Fr. *tendre* is often used to denote warmth of friendship. As a *s.* it signifies love, a *tenderness* for one.

5. Nearly related.

"The king of England, thinkand he had no man so sib or *tender* to him as the king of Scotland his sister sone, &c. thairfor he desired effectuouslie to speak with the king of Scotland." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 381.

This seems an ellipsis for *Tender of Blude*, q. v. **TENDIE OF BLUDE**, nearly related, standing in near consanguinity.

"In the mene tyme scho prayis hir said guid Sister to consider how moderatlie hir Majestie hes usit hir self in a cais quhairin for mony respectis scho had guid occasioun to haif medlit mair earnestlie, that is in the cais of hir modir in law the Lady Margaret Countess of Lennox, being alsua sa *tendir of blude* to hir Majestie, quhome being induct be hir exempill, scho dois maist earnestlie and effectuouslie requiest hir guid Sister to releif furth of captivitie, as alsua to restoir hir to hir landis, possessionis, libertie and

formar favour." Answ. Q. Mary to Mr. Thomworth, Keith's Hist. App. p. 103.

"Lodovick, Duke of Lennox—came to Scotland after the death of his father,—being then of the age of nyne yeirs; whom king James receaved glaidlie and honorablie, as one who was so *tender* of kinred and blood to him." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 125.

An oblique sense, founded on the use of Fr. *tendre*, as denoting that tenderness of affection which subsists between friends, and ought to be extended to those connected by blood.

TENDERLY, *adj.* Denoting that warmth of regard which persons owe, according to the ties of nature, to their kindred.

"Knawing the proximitie of blude standand betuix vs, our said Sone, and our derrest brother James Erle of Murray;—And hauand experience of the naturall affection and *tenderly* lufe he hes in all tymes borne," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 13.

TENDERNESS, *s.* Scrupulosity in religious matters, S.

"Myself am not clear to trinquet and traffic wi' courts o' justice, as they are now constituted; I have a *tenderness* and scruple in my mind anent them." Heart M. Loth. ii. 166.

TENEMENT, *s.* 1. A house.] *Add*;

"Anent the—accione movit betuix Johne Bully—on the ta part & Isabell Bully—on the tother part for brekin vp of durris & lokis of a *tenement* lyand in Leithe wynde, & for wrangwiss occupacioun of the said *tenement*, & occupiit be the said Isabell on the behalf of hir dochter," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 42.
2. A building which includes several separate dwellings; as, a *tenement of houses*, S.

It seems to be used in this sense in the following passage, where mention is made of males and *tenandis* in the plural.

"The accioun—tuiching a land & *tenement* liand in the burgh of Edinburgh—is to be decidit, determinit, & finally endit be the hale body of the parliament.—And ordanis that the malis of the said land & *tenandis* remain as thai did of before." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 43.

—"That he sall put his said sone in the fee of the remanent of all the said land & *tenement*, bath bak land & foreland." Ibid. A. 1491, p. 200.

TENENDAS, "that clause of a charter, which expresses what way and manner the lands are to be holden of the superior;" Dict. Feud. Law.

TENE-WARYIT, *part. adj.* "Oppressed with affliction;" Gl. Sibb. V. **TZYNE**, *s.*

TEN-HOURS, *s.* Ten o'clock, S. V. **HOURS**.

TEN-HOURS-BITE, *s.* "A slight feed to the horses while in the yoke in the forenoon," S.O. Gl. Burns.

TENNANDRIE, **TENANTRY**, *s.* 1. The tenants on an estate, or those who pay rent, viewed collectively, S.

"Our souerane lord hes—gevin to Schir Robert Carncorss—the warde and mariage of the Erle of Cassilis, the compositiounis of the *tenandris* of Anguss," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1528, Ed. 1814, p. 328.
2. The possessions held by tenants.

—"Aduocatione and donatioune of kirkis, tenentis, *tenandrijs*, particulis, pendiculis, annexis, connexis, and pertinentis tharof." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 376.

Du Cange gives the term, occurring in the phrase, Cum *tenandriis* et libere tenentibus, (Stat. Rob. III. c. 4. § 3,) as *Tenandrius*, in the nominative. I rather suppose that it is *Tenandria*; as the word appears in a Charter of William Justice General of England, quoted by Skene, Verb. Sign. where it signifies a village.

Du Cange also thinks that *Tenanceriis* should be read, instead of *Tenandriis*, from Fr. *tenancier*, *tenens*. But he has himself given another L.B. term which it far more nearly resembles. This is *Tenentiarius*, which he explains as synon. with *Tenementarius*; idem qui tenens, manceps, feudatarius. Were not the word of Lat. origin, the termination might be viewed as having the same sense, and as radically the same, with *Ric*, *Ry*, q. v.

* **TENT**, *s.* A square pulpit of wood, erected in the fields, and supported by four posts, which rest on the ground, rising three or four feet from it; with a trap leading up to the door, and a projection in front, which is meant to protect the speaker from the sun and rain, as well as to serve for a sounding-board, *S.*

Tent-preaching has been long in use in *S.*, occasionally at least from the year 1630. V. Livingston's Life, 4to, 1727, p. 9. It may have been used in an earlier age; but it became customary, in consequence of the multitudes, who assembled from different and often remote places, to attend the dispensation of the Supper, all of whom it was impossible to accommodate within doors. A still more severe necessity confirmed the practice; when, during the tyranny of Charles II. and his brother James, the churches were shut against all who would not comply with episcopacy, or make such concessions as appeared to them to involve an acknowledgment of the king's supremacy in all matters ecclesiastical, as well as civil.

We need scarcely wonder, then, that Scottish Presbyterians, especially those residing in the country, should still feel some degree of partiality to tent-preaching. The practice is now, indeed, almost entirely disused about cities and towns; but it is still retained in many country parishes, on the Lord's day at least, where no church would suffice to accommodate all who attend divine service.

That such meetings have been by many abused, especially since the morals of our country have become more relaxed, cannot well be doubted. But the poem in which the term is used—

(But, hark! the *tent* has chang'd its voice, &c.
Burns, iii. 83.)

is by no means to be viewed as a just picture of the deportment of the great body of the Scots on such occasions. Great as is the force of genius it displays, it must be evident that the chief design of the writer was to hold up all such meetings to ridicule: and perhaps it may be justly affirmed, that this and some other poems, written in a similar spirit by the same infatuated author, have done as much to release

the minds of many of his countrymen, of the lower classes especially, from all the ties of religion, as any thing that ever proceeded from the unhallowed pen of Tom Paine. He evidently confines all the attendants at the *Holy Fair* to three classes; the votaries of *Fun*, of *Superstition*, and of *Hypocrisy*. He avows himself as belonging to the first; as attending on the most solemn ordinance of our holy religion for no other purpose but sport. The rest of the assembly consisted, in his charitable judgment, solely of those who, if not ardent *hypocrites*, were under the dominion of gross *Superstition*. Can we believe that the same man penned this, and the beautiful poem entitled, *The Cotter's Saturday Night*?

TENT, *s.* 2. To Tak *Tent* to.] *Add*;

This phrase occurs in B. Jonson's *Sad Shepherd*, as belonging to the North of E.

See, yee *tak tent* to this, and ken your mother.

To **TENT**, *v. n.* To attend, &c.] *Add*;

Palsgrave gives this phrase; "I *tente* to my busynesse, I take hede to the thinges I have in hande;" B. iii. F. 388, a.

To **TENT**, *v. a.* 1. To observe.] *Add*;

3. To watch over, to take particular care of, *S.*;
to *Tend*, *E.*

To Nory he was aye a *tenty* beeld;

Wad help her up, whan she wad chance to fa';—

And be as *tenty* to bear off all harms,

As ever hen upo' the midden head

Wad *tent* her chuckins frae the greefy glaid.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 13, 14.

It is used, as *v. n.*, to denote the care of a flock.

When they were able now to herd the ewes,—

They yee'd together thro' the heights and hows;

Whileoms they *tented*, and sometimes they play'd.

Ibid. p. 14.

TENT, *adj.* 1. Watchful, attentive, Galloway.

Weel kilted, frae a breckan buss

Up started Rosy Dougan,

As *tent* as if she had been a puss,

An' ilk yaul chiel a grewhun'.

Davidson's *Seasons*, p. 90.

2. Intent, keen, Galloway.

Up cam Tam Tell an' Sutor Sam,

High cap'ring frae the vennal,

As *tent* upo' the aftergame,

As hounds loos'd frae a kennel.—*Ibid.* p. 77.

TENTIE, **TENTY**, *adj.* 1. Attentive, *S.*] *Add*;

2. Cautious, careful, *S.*

To Nory he was aye a *tenty* beeld, &c.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 13, 14. V. **TENT**, *v. a.*

—Triumphant our the ground,

They bore him *tenty*.

Mayne's *Siller Gun*, p. 53.

Here the *adj.* seems to be used adverbially.

TEPATE, *s.* Some piece of dress anciently worn by men, though obviously the same with *E. Tippet*.

"And alsua the said William sale restor to the [said] Rob' his belt, his knyf, his hate [i. e. hat], and his *tepate*, that he spulyit fra him, as was clerly previt before the said lordis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 16.

The person spoken of might be a religious man;

as a long scarf worn by Doctors of Divinity, and the chaplains of noblemen, over their gowns, was called a *tippet*. V. Phillips. In L.B. this was denominated *Epitogium*, also *Tipett-um*. Hence, in the Council of London A. 1342, it is mentioned as one of the abuses in the dress of the clergy; *Ac caputii cum tipettis mirae longitudinis*. Du Cange views this as the same with *Fr. touppet*, apex, qui caputio imminet. As, however, the *caputium* denoted not only a large cap or hood, but a sort of cloak, this idea is doubtful. In some instances the tippet was worn on the head, even by laymen. Thus Chaucer describes his Reve;

On holy dayes beforne hire wold he go
With his *tipe* ybounde about his hed.

Reve's Tale, v. 3951.

Lye defines the A.S. word in a very indefinite manner; *taeppet*, vestimentum superius quoddam. Aelfric renders *Sipla*, by the A.S. phrase *an healf hruh taeppet*, p. 69. Shall we suppose that the term was borrowed from *tapeta*, tapestry, as being a piece of ornamental dress, and perhaps originally sewed?

Fraunces expl. O.E. *Tybet* by *Liripipium*. Prompt. Parv. Du Cange renders the latter *Epomis*,—longa fascia, vel cauda caputii. It would seem to have been a hood, with a sort of skirt hanging over the shoulders, pointed at the top, and tasselled somewhat like a fool's cap.

TEPPIT, *s.* Feeling, sensation, Fife.

TEPPITLESS, *adj.* 1. Insensible, benumbed so that no impression can be made, *ibid.*

2. Applied to the mind; as, "The laddie's gane *teppitless*;" Loth. V. TABETS.

TER, *s.* Tar.] *Add*; O.E. "Tere. Pisargra. Colofonia.—*Terryn* with *terr*. Colofoniso. Pisagro." Prompt. Parv.

TERCER, TIERCER, *s.* A widow who is legally entitled to the *third* part of her deceased husband's property; a term still commonly used in our courts of law, S.

"The Schiref of the schire—aucht and sould divide equallie the tierce of the saidis landis fra the twa part thair of; that is to say, ane rig to the Lady tiercer, and twa riggis to the superiour, or his donatour," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 108.

TERCIAN, *s.* A cask. "Twa wyne *tercianis* price viij s." Aberd. Reg. V. 16. V. TERTIAM.

TERE, *Doug. Virg.*] *Add*;

It is not improbable that *tere* may denote expence; thus *tere untald* would signify, unspeakable expence.

Teut. *teer*, sumptus.

TERGAT, *s.* A blazon. -V. TARGAT.

TERLISS, *s.* A lattice or grate, S. V. TIRLESS.

TERMAGANT, *s.* The Ptarmigan, Gl. Sibb.

TERMIN. "It will last *termin* life," it will last for ever, Loth.; O.Fr. *termine*, terme, temps.

TERRETOR, *s.* Territory, Aberd. Reg.

TERSAILL, *s.* 'The third part of a pipe, a tierce. "*Tersail* of wyne;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. Fr. *terciere*, id.

TERSEL, *s.* *Tersel* of a tade, Montgomerie.

A literary friend suggests, that as the male of a falcon is called a *Tersel*, *tersel* of a tade may be q. the husband of a toad.

TERTIAM, *s.* A cask containing the *third* part of a butt or pipe of wine; E. *terce*.

"Twa wyne *tertiamis*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

The term might seem borrowed from the use of it in our old Lat. institutes. *Non habent mensuras, videlicet, quartam, pintam, tertiam, &c.* Iter Camerar. c. 10, § 5.

To TERTLE, *v. a.* To take notice of; as, "He never *tertled* me," he took no notice of me, Roxb. V. TARTLE.

TESLETTIS, *s. pl.* Armour for covering the thighs.

"That euerie erle bearmit and furnist with corslet of pruiß, heid peaces, vanbraces, *teslettis*, and ane Spanische pik." Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 169.

"*Taces* or *Tasses*, an armour for the thighs;" Phillips. The *Corselet*, Grose informs us, when said to be "furnished or complete, included the head-piece and gorgett, the back and breast, with skirts of iron called *tasses* or *tassets* covering the thighs, as may be seen in the figures representing the exercise of the pike.—*Tassets*, or skirts, hooked on to the front of the cuirass, were—used by the infantry." Ancient Armour, p. 251, 253.

Teslet may be viewed as either a diminutive from *tass*, or as an error for *tesset*. Fr. *Tassettes de Corselet*, partie d'une armure depuis la ceinture jusqu' aux genoux; Roquefort Gl. Rom. *Tasselle*, "the skirt of a garment, and the *tasse* of an armour, in which sense it is commonly used plurally;" Cotgr.

TESMENT, *s.* A latter will, S.B.; corr. from *Testament*. To mak one's *tesment* in a raip, (i. e. rope,) to be hanged.

To think to lead my life wi' sic an ape,
I'd rather mak my *tesment* in a raip.

Ross's Helenore, p. 36.

2. The thing bequeathed, a legacy, Aberd.

To TEST, *v. a.* To put to trial, Ayrs.

"I do not think that honest folks in a far off country parish should—meddle with the things that pertain to government, the more especially, as it is well known, that there is as much falsehood as truth in newspapers, and they have not the means of *testing* the statements." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1820, p. 591.

TESTAMENT, *s.* Apparently another name for the S. coin called a *Testoon*.

—"Grantis commissioun to the said counsell or the maist part of thame to tak ordour how the xxx, xx, and x s. peceis, with the *testamentis*, be haldin within the realme, and not transportit furth thair off." Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 108.

TESTANE, *s.* Apparently the same with *Testoon*, q. v.

"Ordanis the Inglis *testane* to haue cours heireftir within this realme vpoun the pryce of viij s." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 527.

"Ane *testane* worth v sh." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

TESTEFIE, *s.* A testimony.

—"That betuix and the said day—they may ather be thame selfis or vtheris—produce sic *testefis* of thair antiquiteis as may informe the saidis commissiounaris." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 246.

TESTIFICATE, *s.* 1. A certificate of charac-

ter in writing, in consequence of which a person has liberty to pass from one place to another.

"The said commissioners are hereby ordained to deliver to every such person a *testificate*;—which *testificate* is to serve as a free pass to all who have the same," &c. Crookshank's Hist. ii. 236.

2. The term generally used to denote the attestation which is given by a minister, or more strictly by the Session, of the moral character of a church-member, when about to leave the district, or for any other necessary purpose, S. This is also called a *Testimonial*, which is the term used in the Acts of the Church.

TESTIT, *part. adj.* Testamentary, given by will. —"He alleget it wes testit gudis, & he intromettit tharwith as executour." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1494, p. 208.

TESTOON, *s.* A silver Scotch coin, &c.] *Add*; The term had been so common as to give birth to a Proverb.

"You will never make a Mark of your *Testan* by that bargain."—"The bargain is so bad that you will not gain by it." Kelly, p. 384.

It would appear that Kelly here gives the vulgar pronunciation, as authorised by ancient use. V. TESTANE. He explains *Testan* "a groat." This Prov. resembles another; "You'll never mak your Plack a Bawbee by that," S.

TESTOR, *s.* The cover of a bed, E. *Tester*.

"Where's the—beds of state, twilts, pands and testors, napery and broidered work?" Bride of Lammormoor, ii. 296.

O.Fr. *testiere*, any kind of head-piece, from *teste*, now *tête*, the head. L.B. *tester-ium*, *testr-um*, and *testur-a*, lecti supernum tegmen; Du Cange.

To TETE, TRET, *v. a.* 2. To peep out, &c.] *Add*; *Toote* is used in the same sense by Patten.

—"I harde the Erll hymself say, that he neuer sent the same to my Lordes Grace, but George Douglas in his name: and this by him deuised, not so specially for any challenge sake, as for that the messenger should mayntein by mouth his talke to my Lordes Grace, whyle his eye wear rolling to *toote* & prie vpon the state of our campe, & whyther we wear pakkyng or no (as indeede the fellows had a very good countenance to make a spie.)" Somerset's Expedition, p. 53.

Toten is used by a very old E. writer, as signifying to spy.

Whow myght thou in thy brothers eighe a bare mote loken,

And in thyn owen eighe nought a beme *toten*?

Peres Ploughmanes Crede, B. iij. b.

O.E. "*Totehyll* hye place of lokyng. Conspicillum." The same term also denoted a theatre. "*Totehyll*. Specula. Amphitheatrum. Teatrum." Prompt. Parv. "*Tomtyng* hooole to loken out at in a walle or wyndowe. Conspicillum, Scopelon." Huloet.

TETHER-STAKE, *s.* 1. The pin fixed in the ground, to which the tether is tied, S.

2. Metaph. applied to any object which restricts one, in whatever way; as, "A man that's married has a *tether-stake*," S. V. TEDDER.

TETTIE, *adj.* Having a bad temper, Roxb.; the same with *Titty*, q. v.

TETUZ, *s.* 1. "Any thing tender;" Gall. Enc. 2. "A delicate person;" *ibid*.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *teit-r* pullus animalis; *tila*, res tenera, tenerrima, whence *tituleg-r* tener. Shall we add *laeta*, minimum quid?

TEUCH, TEUGH, *adj.* 1. Tough, S.] *Add*;—*Teuh*, Yorks.

3. Not frank or easy, &c.] *Add*;

In this sense *tough* is used by Palsgrave. "I make it *tough*, I make it coye, as maydens do, or persons that be strange if they be asked a questyon;" B. iii. F. 292, a.

TEUCH, *s.* A draught, a pull of any liquor, S.] *Add*;

Isl. *teig-a*. Eg *teig*, haurio, haustum sumo; *teig-r* haustus. Ir. and Gael. *deoch*, a draught, a pull of drink, would seem to have had a common source. But this, I am inclined to think, is Gothic, as the noun is connected with no cognate verb.

TEUCHIT (gutt.), *s.* The lapwing, S.

The timid *teuchit* slouch'd its crest,

And cuddled closer to its nest:

The watchfu' male flaff'd i' the gale,

Wi' eerie screech and plaintive wail;

Now soar'd aloft, now scuff'd the ground,

And wheel'd in mony an antic round.

John o' Arnha', Montrose 1818, p. 63.

"*Teufet*, a lapwing, North." *Tuft*, *id.* Grose. Here the guttural sound has been changed into the labial, like E. *Laugh*. Perhaps E. *Tirwit*, (Ainsworth,) *Tirwhit*, a lapwing (Kersey), is a corr. of *Teuchit*.

TEUCHIT-STORM, *s.* The gale, in the reckoning of the vulgar, conjoined with the arrival of the Green Plover, S. V. TUQUERIT.

To HUNT THE TEUCHIT, to be engaged in any frivolous and fruitless pursuit; a proverbial phrase, S.B.; equivalent to *hunting the Gawk*. It probably alludes to the artful means employed by the lapwing, for misleading those who seek for her nest in order to carry off her young.

'Tis strange what makes kirk-fouks so stupid,—

Far better for them *hunt the teuchit*,

Or teach their schools.

Forbes's Dominie Depos'd, p. 41.

TEUD, *s.* A tooth, Fife. Hence,

TEUDLE, *s.* The tooth of a rake or harrow, *ibid*.

To TEUDLE, *v. a.* To insert teeth. *To teudle a heuk*, to renovate the teeth of a reaping-hook, *ibid*.

Gael. *deud*, "a set of teeth, a jaw," has some resemblance.

TEUG, TUG, *s.* A rope,—a halter, Loth.] *Add*; G. Andr. defines *Taug*, fibra, lorum, vimen, nervulus, juncus; a *teige* distendo, tendo, distraho. This exactly corresponds with the sense given under Tve.

TEUK, TUIK, TOOK, *s.* A bye-taste. *That meal has a teuk*, it has a disagreeable taste; as, "This maun be sea-borne meal; it has a vile muisty *teuk*." When meal is made from corn that has been heated in the stack, the peculiar

taste is denominated the *het tuik*; Lanarks., Loth., Roxb.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *tuck* a touch, from *tuck-en tangere*; as it is said in E. of meat which is in a slight degree tainted, that it is *touched* a little.

TEUKIN, *adj.* 1. Quarrelsome, S.B.] *Add*;

2. Variable; applied to the wind when still shifting, and seeming to blow from more points than one at a time, South of S.

Insert, in etymon, before Isl. *tulk-a*;—Belg. *tuk*, “sly, cunning, fraudulent.”

To TEVEL, *v. a.* To confuse, to put into a disorderly state, Dumfr.

Both this and the *v. Tuffle* are used in Dumfr.; *tevel*, however, it is said, in a stronger sense than *tuffle*. I am inclined, notwithstanding, to view them as radically the same. V. TUFFLE.

To TEW, *v. a.* To make tough.] *Add*;

It would seem that “to *Tew*, to work as mortar, Yorks.” (Marshall), is to be viewed as the same.

To TEW, *v. a.* To fatigue, to overpower. *Sair tew’d*, much fatigued. It is often used in regard to sickness; as signifying that one is much *tossed*, or, as vulgarly expressed, *tostit*, by it, Dumfr.; *Foryaw’d* synon.

Mactaggart gives *Tue* as well as *Tued*, in this sense. But he views the latter as more forcible than the former. “*Tue*, fatigued; *Tued*, fatigued out.”

To TEW, *v. n.* 1. To be eagerly employed about any thing, Border.

2. To toil, to work constantly, Ettr. For. “*To tew*, to work hard; also to taize [tease], North.” Grose. Marshall expl. *Tew*, “to agitate and fatigue by violent exercise;” Yorks.

TEW, *s.* 1. An engagement of this kind, *ibid.* This term is always conjoined with an *adj.*; as, *sair tews*, great difficulties, Border. It exactly corresponds with the phrase used in the north of E. “*Sare tues*, great difficulty in accomplishing any thing;” Gl. Brockett.

Mr. Brockett gives A.Bor. “*Tue*, to labour long and patiently, to fatigue by repeated or continued exertion;” adding that Fr. *tuer*, “originally to kill,” is “used also for, to fatigue or weary. *Il se tue*, he wearies himself; or, in North country language, he *tues* himself. *Tuing on*, toiling away;” Gl.

Tuer, as the Fathers de Trevoux remark, is indeed used hyperbolically for *Labore vel negotiis obrui*; and this deduction is very ingenious. But it is not probable that this figurative sense of the word could be diffused even among the vulgar in Britain. A Teutonic source had previously occurred to me, which I am still inclined to prefer. Teut. *touw-en* premere, pressare, agitare, subigere; Kilian. This *v.* in Alem. assumes the various forms of *douw-en* domare, *duoh-en*, *duw-an*, and *belhum-an* premere, supprimere. It seems doubtful, indeed, whether we should not trace *Tew* to A.S. *teog-an*, *teo-n*, to tug, trahere. It is used with the prep. *on*, in reference to the leading forward of an army, where our phrase might often be applied with considerable propriety. *Teog-an*, or *Teo-n on*, ducere exercitum in. *Teak on* Juxit copias. *Teak* is also used as the *pret.*

2. Iron hardened with a piece of cast iron. V. LEW ARNE BOBE.

To TEW, *v. n.* To struggle, to strive, Dumfr. This, I think, must be the same with *Tiawe* of the North of S. V. the following word, given as the *pret.* of *Tiawe*.

TEW, *pret.* of the *v.* to *Tiawe*, expl. “to amble.” He plumpit i’ the scuttal

Owre’s lugs that night.

He *tew*, an’ pegin stytert hame,

Well soupl’t wi’ the peel.

Tarras’s Poems, p. 69.

It seems to denote his aukward motion in struggling to get out of the pool. Allied perhaps to Isl. *teig-ia* extendere, protendere, Verel.; *distraho*, *distendo*, in longum latumque extendo; *teig-r*, *nisus laboris*, G.Andr. *Tew* seems to belong to the *v.* of which *Taavin* is the *part. pr.*, expl. “wrestling, tumbling.” V. TIAWE.

TEWEL, *s.* 1. A tool of any kind. This is the pronunciation of Shetl. *Tewel*, indeed, is that of the North of S. in general.

2. Sometimes applied to a ship, Shetl.

TEWELLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently for *tools*, applied to military furniture.

The teind of his *tewellis* to tell war full teir.

Rauf Coilyear, B. iiii. b.

THA, THAY, *pron.* These.] *Add*;

A.S. *sume thaege*, quidam illorum. It must be acknowledged, however, that it more nearly approaches the form of Isl. *thaa*, the accusative plural of *theyr*, illi. This bears a striking resemblance to *tha* used by our ancient writers.

It is singular that as we have in S. two peculiar terms which are often used in the same sense, *thir* and *thai*, the first corresponds to the Isl. nominative pl. *theyr*, and the second to the accusative.

It is observed, *vo.* THIR, that *thir* and *thai* are generally opposed, like *these* and *those*. In conformity with this idea, a literary friend, who is well acquainted with the various shades of difference in the meaning of terms in our vernacular language, which may at first view appear synonymes, has remarked to me, that in colloquial discourse *thir* denotes the nearest objects, as equivalent to E. *these*; and *thai*, objects more distant, corresponding with E. *those*.

THAIN, *adj.* Not sufficiently roasted or boiled, S. V. THANE.

THAIR, *v. impers.* Used as expressive of necessity; generally with the negative affixed; as, “Ye *thair* n’ fash,” you need not put yourself to the trouble, Dumfr.

Obviously from the same origin with *Tharf*, q. v. the *f* being thrown off for softening the sound.

THAIR-ATTOUR, *adv.* Expl. “Concerning that.”

“And gif he dois ony thing *thairattour*, furthwith to arreist his persoun & send him to the kingis ward.” Parl. Ja. II. A. 1547, Acts Ed. 1814, c. 25.

THAIR-BEN, THERE-BEN, *adv.* In an inner apartment.] *Add*;

One might almost suppose that Ramsay had borrowed this from Roland.

—I wot right well yee ken,
For to bring but its ill that's not *there-ben*.

Seaven Sages; To the Reader.

It is used in another expressive proverb, S.

"He is well boden *there benn*,
Who will neither borrow nor lend."

Lend, pron. q. *len'*, S.

"A man must be well furnished indeed, who needs not borrow, and will not lend." Kelly, p. 150.

THAIRBY, *adv.* 2. Thereabout, as to time, S.] *Add*;

"Upon Tuesday the 18th of August or *thereby* general Lesly raised his army frae Chelsea wood beside Dunse, and passed over the Tweed that samen day." Spalding, i. 253.

3. Denoting number or quality, S.

"Friday the fourt of Maii, the ducke and his son Claude come to this toun, to the number of ane hundred hors, and threescore hacquebutteris or *therby*, and lyghted at the castell gate." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 144.

"That the said Thomas Roresoune of Bardarroch hes committit and done treassoune—in his fals, audacious, and vniust forgeing, adulterating, and cunyeing of our souerane lordis money, to the forme of half mark and fourtie penny pecis, to the sowme of twa thousand markis or *thairby*; and that in the place of Lochmabarie [Lochmabane] within the schirefdom of Wigtoun." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 306.

4. As respecting size or quantity, S.

"He—gat a piece of fine lint of half a faddome, or *thareby*, frae ane of the suddartis." Anderson's Coll. ii. 170.

THAIRFRA, THEREFRAE, *adv.* From that place, therefrom, S.

"Thir lordis—assemblit at Edinburgh, and *thairfra* went with the kingis grace to Meggat land." Pittcottie's Cron. p. 341.

"Upon Friday the 26th of August [1638] some friends lifted the marquis' corpse upon a litter frae the chapel of Strathboggie to the kirk of Belly, and upon the morn at night is likewise carried *therefrae* to his own lodging in Elgin,—and upon the 30th of August his corps were lifted *therefrae*, having above the coffin a rich mortcloth of black velvet, whereon was wrought two white crosses." Spalding, i. 53.

THAIRIN, THEREIN, *adv.* At home, within doors, S.
"Bessy Chisholm—Heh! Are ye *therein*?" Perils of Man, iii. 202.

THAIRINTILL, THEREINTILL, *adv.* Therein.] *Add*;

"The earl, seeing he—could not get them overcome and subdued without an lieutenantry—which the king graciously granted to him for some years, and to sit, cognosce, and decern upon some capital points allenarly, specially set down *thereintill*." Spalding, i. 5.

THAIRM, THERM, THAIRN, *s.* 1. Used in relation to the belly or gut of man, S.

"Hethat has a wide *therm*, had never a long arm." S. Prov. "Gluttonous people will not be liberal of their meat." Kelly, p. 137.

"A wide *thairm* has seldom a long arm," Loth. This is obviously the primary and literal sense of the word.

2. Intestines twisted, like E. *Tharm*, especially catgut, S. Hence,

THAIRM-BAND, *s.* A string or cord of catgut for turning a spinning-wheel, S.

THAK, *s.* 1. Thatch, S. *thack*.] *Add*;

O.E. id. "*Thak*. Tegmen. Sarcitectorum." Prompt. Parv. "*Thacke* of a house, [Fr.] *chaume*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 69, b.

In *thack and raip*, in order.] *Add* —as denoting what is completely secured or perfectly well regulated.

—"If it's your honour, we'll a' be as right and tight as *thack and rape* can make us." Guy Mannering, iii. 202.

"He kens weel aneugh wha feeds him and cleeds him, and keeps a' tight *thack and rape*, when his coble is jowing awa' in the Firth, poor fallow." Antiq. ii. 281.

"*Thack and rape*, commonly used in allusion to the stacks in the barn-yard, after they are thatched-in for the winter; so that *under thack and rape* means snug and comfortable;" Gl. Antiq.

2. The roof or covering of a house, whatever be the materials of which it is made.

"Johne Betoune of Creich—protestit that sen he has the keping of the palice of Falkland, and the samyn is rivin, the *thak* tharof is brokin, and will tak gret skaith without it be hastellie remedit, therfore to causs the faltis be mendit," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 296.

This cannot be understood of thatch in the common sense. The covering must have been stone, or slate, if not lead.

It is indeed expressly used to denote a roof of slate. "The *sklait thak* haddis owt na rane." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

THACKER, *s.* One who covers houses with thatch, a thatcher, S.

"In the dry weather, after the seed-time hiretwo-three *thackers* to mend the *thack* on the roofs of such of the cottars' houses as stand in need of mending." Blackw. Mag. Oct. 1820, p. 14.

O.E. id. "*Thacker*, coureur de chaume;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 69, b. Fraunces gives it in the form of "*Thakstar*. Sarcitector." Prompt. Parv.

THACK-GATE, *s.* The sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch covers them; in contradistinction from the *Wind-skews* that are raised higher than the thatch, Roxb.

THACKLESS, *adj.* 1. Unroofed, without thatch, S.
Some lass maun gae wi' a kilted sark,
Some priest maun preach in a *thackless* kirk.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 284.

2. Metaph. uncovered, without a hat.

Want minds them on a *thackless* scaup,
Wi' a their pouches bare.

Tarras's Poems, p. 17.

THAN, *adv.* Then, S.] *Add*;

The S. word retains the orthography of the venerable Bishop of the Moeso-Goths; *than*, tum, tunc. *Than and haita im*; "*Then* I will profess unto them." Matt. vii. 23.

THAN, OR THAN, *conj.* Else, otherwise, S.B.

This seems an oblique use of the same word as signifying tunc, tum, then; as, "Come hame sune, or *than* I'll be angry;" i. e. If you do not return soon, my displeasure will be the consequence.

THANE, THAYNE, *s.* A title of honour, &c.] *Insert*, col. 4. before l. 3. from bottom, after—inferior dignity;

I am confirmed in this idea, by finding the abthanie of Monifeith, certainly a small territory, perhaps not extending so far as the modern parish of this name in Angus, mentioned in the Chartulary of Aberbrothick.

—Michael de Monifuth Dompnus *Abbatanie* ejusdem, Salatem eternam in Dno. Noverit universitas vestra, me et heredes meos teneri, et tenore presentium firmiter obligari, Dno Abbati de Abbr. qui pro tempore fuerit, et ejusdem loci Conventui, in sex solidos et octo denarios bonorum legalium sterlingorum, pro tofto et crofto que ab eis ad feodofirmam teneo in territorio predictae *Abbatanie* de Monifoth solvendis eisdem, &c. Fol. 11, b.

Insert, col. 6, before 5 l. from bottom, after the word—oppressus;

A friend, who has justly acquired great celebrity in the literary world, has suggested to me, that, as Germ. *degen* denotes a sword, this was probably the original meaning of the term, and that it was afterwards transferred to the person who wore it. But it ought to be observed that *thegen*, *thegn*, is used by A.S. writers for minister, servus, and servus militaris, long before the cognate term, or one of the same form, seems to have been known in Germany as signifying a sword. While it still retained this general sense, as denoting a servant in A.S. from the time of Caedmon, who died A. 680, downward, we have not the slightest evidence that it was ever used for a sword. Isl. *thegn*, in its primary sense, signifies subditus, but never ensis. Dan. *degen* indeed denotes a sword, as *degn* a soldier. But Wormius conjectures, with great verisimilitude, that “the term was transferred to a sword, because we use its service in defence.” Mon. Dan. p. 265. Goldastus and Wachter both adopt this idea; and the latter asserts, concerning Germ. *degen*, ensis, that this is a modern sense of the word. Schilter, indeed, when thus rendering it, cites no ancient authority.

It may also deserve attention, that the oldest Francic or Theotisc writers give the word under consideration, not only the same signification, but nearly the same form as in A.S. Otfrid, who wrote in the ninth century, in various instances uses *thegan* for famulus, or miles.

As it has been already remarked, that it was applied to a military servant, perhaps in this sense it primarily denoted those who sustained this character without any distinction. For in the A.S. version we find it used for *soldiers* in general; even those who were subject to a centurion. *Ic com man under an- wealde gesett, and ic hebbe thegnas under me; “I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me;”* Matt. 8. 9. In the parallel passage, Luke 7. 8. the term is *compan*, warriors, whence S. *kemper*, one who strives with another. In Gr. the word is the same in both places, *στρατιώτης*.

THANE, *s.* Apparently, a fane.] *Add*;

This interpretation is confirmed by the use of the term obviously in the same sense.

“Both these isles had battalines, and buttrages

round about them, with cross *thanes* of iron on the top of each of them.” Orem’s Chanonry Aberd. p. 62.

Cross-thane is also used as a composite word.

“The two lesser steeples have both *cross-thanes* of iron upon their tops.” Ibid. p. 60.

THANE, THAIN, *adj.* 1.] *Read*, Not sufficiently roasted, or boiled, rare, &c.

2. Moist, applied to meal, &c. when in a damp state, Lanarks., Loth. “I dinna like *thain* meal;” i. e. made of oats that have not been much dried on the kiln.

A. Bor. *thone*; *thony*; mea sententia, q. “*thawn*; damp, moist;” Ray. The words are also common in Lincolns. V. Skinner. Grose gives the extract so incorrectly as to be unintelligible.

* THANKFULL, *adj.* 1. Used in the sense of thankful, praiseworthy.

—“His grace thinkis that he will nocht be vnremembrand and vngrate for the gude and *thankfull* seruice done to him be his saidis erlis, lordis, baronis, and liegis of all degreis,” &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

A.S. *thanc-full* not only signifies gratiarum plenus, but gratus, apparently in the same sense as here, as denoting what is acceptable.

2. Denoting what ought to be sustained as sufficient and legal.

—“Aught dayes efter the compleit schering of ilk sort of cornis being owtrun, that it salbe lesome to the awners, at the saidis aucht dayes end, to mak requisitioun vpoun vther aucht dayes, to mak thame *thankfull* teynding: and if the awners get not *thankfull* teynding at the expyryng of the saidis last aucht dayes,—that it salbe lauchfull to the awners of the saidis cornes to teynd and stak the same thame selfis.” Acts Ja. VI. 1612, Ed. 1814, p. 472.

THAKETHROW, *adv.* By that means, thence.

“And *tharethrow* wear gritumlie and enormlie hurt.” Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 358. V. ENORMLIE.

Teut. *daer-deur*, illac, illinc, istinc, is formed in the same manner.

To THARF, *v. a.* *Insert*, in etymon, l. 6, before E. *dare*;—

Var’at—thaurf, necessum erat; it was necessary; Lodbrokar Quida, st. 14. The word occurs in the same sense in Alem. *Nit tharf*, non opus est; Otfrid.

THARTH, *impers. v.* *Me tharth*, it behoves me. *Me tharth* haue nane noy of myne erand, For me think thou will be thair efter as thou tellis.

Rauf Coilyear, C. j. b.

Thar is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

Have thou ynough, *thee thar* not plainen thee. *Wif of Bathes Prolog.* v. 5918.

A.S. *thearf-an*, to have need. *Tharth* seems to be softened from *thearf*, 3. pers. sing. pres. indic. V. THARF, and THAIR, *v.*

* THAT, *pron.* Often improperly used instead of *This*, *S.*

“He and his army saw a vision in the heavens, with *that* motto upon it, ‘In Christ ye shall overcome.’ Walker’s Peden, p. 84.

THAT, *adv. or conj.* 1. So, to such a degree;

- as, "Is he *that* frail that he canna rise?" Is he so frail that he cannot get out of bed? S.
 2. Often used nearly in the same sense with E. *very*, but understood as rather weaker.
 Ye think my muse nae *that* ill-faured,
 Seil o' your face!

Skinner's Misc. Poetry, p. 109.

"Evan Dhu Maccombich—declared his intention to set off immediately in pursuit of the cattle, which he pronounced to be 'no *that* far off;—they have broken the bone,' he observed, 'but have had no time to suck the marrow.'" *Waverley*, i. 236. V. CURNY.

It almost invariably has the negative preceding; as, "Nae *that* ill," not very bad. "Nae *that* weet," not very wet. It has been remarked that it answers exactly to Lat. *ita*; as, "Nae *that* mony." *Non ita* multi, Cic. It would seem to have originated as a comparative mode of speaking, and as expressive of a reply to something previously asserted, or to a question proposed; as if it were equivalent to the particle *So*, q. "Not so bad as you seem to think," "Not so wet as it was last night."

3. It sometimes serves, like E. *So* or *Such*, although not so intensively, to return the sense of a word or sentence going before; as, "He was ance a thief, and he'll ay be *that*," S.

THAUT, *s.* A sob, Gl. Ross; perhaps rather a beat; *synon.* with *Thud*.

This is the orthography of the First Edit. of *Henore*, p. 17. V. THOUT, *s.*

THEATS, *s. pl.* Ropes or traces. V. THETIS. THE, used instead of *To*; as *the day, the night, the year*, to-day, to-night, this year, S.

"Ye maun ken I was at the shirra's *the day*; for—I gang about a' gates like the troubled spirit." *Antiquary*, ii. 128.

An' some, that wadna like it said,
 Hath got their noddles knappit
 Right sair *the night*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 66.

I winna be married *the year*,

Suppose I were courted by twenty.

Song, Patie's Wedding.

The Scottish idiom is, in this instance, formed in a different manner from that of the English. *To*, although the idea is the same in *to-day*, continued from A.S. *to daeg*, is undoubtedly the prep. in the sense of Lat. *ad*, q. on this day, or during its lapse. *The* may be viewed as the Norm. Sax. relative, which is used in the same form in all the cases. It seems here to have the use of a demonstrative, as equivalent to *this*. *The day*, accordingly, resembles Lat. *hodie*, q. *hoc die*, on, or during this day.

To THEE, *v. n.* To thrive, to prosper, Upp. Clydes.

But wearie fa' the fairy wicht
 That's tane my bairn frae me;
 I need nae wiss that he war dead,
 But may he never *thee*!

Mary o' Craignethan, *Edin. Mag.* June 1819, p. 527.

V. THE, *v.*; and *Add* to etymon;—Fraunces gives both the *v.* and the *s.* "The-*ne* or Thryuen. Vigeo.—*The dam. Vigencia*." Prompt. Parv.

THEEDLE, *s.* The name, in the county of Kinross, for the stick with which porridge is

stirred; also called the *Parritch-stick*. *Synon. Theivil*, and S.O. *Spurle*.

I know not whether we should view this as *corr.* from the more general name *Theivil*; or as allied to Isl. *thíjd-a*, liquefacio congelata; as the design of the constant stirring is to prevent the meal from becoming knotted, or to break the knots that may have been formed.

To THEEK, *v. a.* To thatch, S. Gl. Picken.

A.Bor. "Theak, to thatch." Grose. "Thack, Theak, thatch, both as verb and substantive;" Brockett. Theaker, a thatcher, Yorks., Marshall. V. THEIK. THEEKER, *s.* A thatcher, *ibid*.

THEEKING, *s.* "Thatch; thatching," S. Gl. Ant.

THEET, *s.* One of the ropes or traces by which horses draw, *Aberd*.

He sits him down upo' the bink,
 An' plaits a theet, or mends a mink,
 To sair an after use.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 31. V. THETIS.

THEYRS, *s. pl.* "Tiers or yard-arms of a vessel;" Gl. Compl.

"Ane and al, heisau, heisau. Now mak fast the *theyrs*." Compl. S. p. 63.

I find no such word as *tiers*. Kersey has *ties*.

THEIVIL, THIVEL, *s.* A stick for stirring a pot, S.] *Add*;

The corbies scraigh't, the owlets scream'd;
 A gousty cawdron boil'd an' feam'd,
 In which the beldames, eident, threw
 Ingredients hideous to the view;
 An' ay's they steer'd them wi' a *thivel*,
 They mummelt "Crowdy for the devil."

Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 35.

Grose and Marshall mention *thaavle*, a pot-stick. Norw. *tull, tyl*, the staff with which butter is churned; Hallager. It is not improbable that *Theivil* and E. *Dibble* are radically the same; especially as A.Bor. *thivel* is not only rendered, "a stick to stir a pot," but "also a dibble, a setting-stick." Grose. Nothing satisfactory has been offered, however, as to the origin of the term *Dibble*. V. Todd's Johns. Skinner refers to Teut. *dipffelpunctum*. But I can find no vestige of such a word. Mr. Brockett gives the etymon which I had conjecturally offered; A.S. *thyfel*, "a stem or stalk." "Frutex, stirps; a shrubb;" Somner.

THEIVIL-ILL, *s.* A pain in the side, S. *Theivil-shot*, Ang.

It most probably received its name, from the idea that it is owing to the stomach being overcharged with that food which is prepared by means of the *theivil*. I have heard a supposition, that it is thus denominated, because confined to a particular spot, as if one had received a stroke on it by a *theivil*, or some similar instrument.

THEME, THAME, *s.* 1. A serf, a bond-servant.] *Add* to etymon;

Perhaps we should rather deduce it from Isl. *thi-a*, in servitutum reducere; whence *thion*, *servus*. THEN-A-DAYS, *adv.* In former times, S.B.; like E. *Nowadays*.

But then was then, my lad, and now is now,
 'Bout then-a-days we'd seldom met with cross,
 Nor kent the ill of conters, or of loss.

Ross's Helenore, p. 92.

THE NOW, I THE NOW, just now, at present, S.

"You look down *the now*, and I see you doubt what I'm saying." Reg. Dalton, iii. 212.

"Though we are a' very couthy *the now*, naeboddy can tell how lang it will last." Petticoat Tales, i. 267.

"You needna lift the siller, or say ony thing about it, 'cause Charlotte doesna need her part i' *the now*, an' George is but thoughtless, an' coudna guide his very weel." Glenfergus, iii. 251.

Now is here used as if it were a noun. The idiom resembles that of Gr. *νῦν*, Luke i. 48, which is retained in Moes. G. *fram himma nu*; both signifying, as rendered by Junius, *ab hoc tempore*; *himmā* being the accusative of the pronoun signifying this.

THEREAWAY, THEREAWA, *adv.* 1. About that quarter, thereabout; *Out o' thereaway*, from about that quarter, S. Synon. *Thairby*. The term is used indefinitely, when it is not meant to specify the particular spot.

"The three miles diminished into 'like a mile and a bittock'; then extended themselves into 'four miles or *there awa*.'" Guy Mannering, i. 6.

"D'ye think we dinna ken the road to England as weel as our fathers before us? All evil comes *out o' thereaway*." Tales of my Landlord, i. 154.

2. That way, to that purpose.

"It is the way which God hath contrived for saving of sinners by Jesus Christ,—as he hath held forth in the ordinances, confirming the same by many mighty works in scripture tending *there away*."—Guthrie's Trial, p. 210.

3. As far as that, to that distance; often *There-and-away*, *Aberd.*

THEREFRAE, *adv.* Therefrom. V. THAIRFRA.

THEREIN, *adv.* Within doors. V. THAIRIN.

THEREOUT, *adv.* Without, afield. V. THAIR-OWT.

THERM, THARME, *s.* 1. The intestines, S.

E. tharm seems to be restricted to the intestines as in a prepared state. "Intestines twisted for several uses;" Johns.

The O.E. word has been used both for the entrails in their natural state, and when prepared as a dish. "*Tharme*. Sumen. Viscus." Prompt. Parv.

We learn from Skinner, that in Lincoln's the term denotes the intestines as cleansed for being stuffed with pudding, &c. In S. it is chiefly used in its primitive sense.

V. the S. Prov. illustrative of this sense, *vo. Thairm*. Had I adverted to it in time, the whole explication would have been given under one orthography.

A.S. *thearm*, intestinum, "an entrail, or inward part, either of man or any living thing, a gut, a bowell;" Somner. Alem. and Isl. *tharm*, Su.G. *tarm*, Teut. *darm*, id. G. Andr. gives it in pl. *tharmar*. This is expl. by Haldorson of the small guts; *Intestina tenuia, ilia*.

2. A gut prepared, especially as a string for a musical instrument; corr. into *Fearn*, Roxb.

THERNA, THURNA, modes of expression, equivalent to "need not," or "should not;" as,

"*You thurnt na stop*," you should not stay, Dumf. It appears to me that the proper sense is that first

given, "need not," or "have no occasion;" and that it claims the same origin with *Tharf*, used in Sir Tristrem, from A.S. *thearf-an*, *carere*, *indigere*, or rather from the same *v.* in the form of *thurf-an*, id. *Ne ic ne thurfe her feccan*, Neque ego non opus habeam hic haurire; Joh. 4. 15. This is the same phrase, only inverted, *thurfina* being used for A.S. *ne thurfe*; or as it would be in the second person, *ne thursti*. For this form appears under *Thearf-an*, to which *Therna* is more immediately allied. *Ne thearft thu*, or, *Thu ne thearft*; Non necesse habes tu, Caedm. V. THARF, and THARTH.

THESAURE, THESSAURE, *s.* A treasure;

Lat. *thesaur-us*.

"All hurdis and *thesauris* that ar hid under the yeird, or abone the yeird, quhair of the lord and awner is not knawin, the samin aucht and sould pertene to the King as eschete." Balfour's Pract. p. 553.

"That thairfore the Justice clerkis in taking of all inditmentis, specialy within the schirefdoum of Louthiane, Fiff, and utheris placis quhare the King haid maist residence, of the stelaris, concelaris, of the said gold or *thesaure*, or arte or parte tharof," &c. Inventories, A. 1494, p. 17.

"The jewels, diamonds, and hail *thesaure* of S. Geils is given to the Dean of Guild to be furth coming when called for." Acts of Guildry, Edin. 1555, p. 13.

THESAURARE, *s.* Treasurer; the term invariably used in our old statutes and writings.

"The *Thesaurare* takand allowance in his comptis of ony ordinaire pertening to the King, or his Officiaris, sould be compellit to pay sa mekle as he hes tane allowance of." 1532, Balfour's Practicks, p. 135.

O.Fr. *thesaurier*, id. But this word, like many others in our old laws, may be immediately from L.B. *thesaurar-ius*.

THESAURARIE, *s.* Treasury.

"And to the senators &c. to decyd all and quhatsumpnr suspensionis of his hienes propertie, *thesaurarie*, or collectorie, rasit or to be rasit be quhatsumpnr persoun or personis." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 27.

THESELF, *pron.* Itself. V. SELF, SELFF.

THESTREEN, *s.* Yesternight, Lanarks.; either a provincial corr. of *Yestreen*, id., or q. *the yestreen*.

"It was in a cauld blae hairst day, at dayligsaun, I mind it weel, as weel as I mind *thestreen*." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

THETIS, THETES, *s. pl.* 2. *Out of thetes*, quite disorderly, S.] *Add*;

"Mr. H. E. that worthy good man, who had his own share of the sufferings of that time both in prison and otherwise, yet had his feet so far out of *the theats*, and so far from taking part with Mr. Cargill and him [Mr. Richard Cameron] in the indispensable duty of that day, that he studied a sermon to preach against him." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 48.

3. *Out of thete*, is a phrase applied to one who is rusted, as to any art or science, from want of practice, *Aberd.*

THEVIS-NEK, THEVIS-NEK, *s.* An imitative term, formed to express the cry of the lapwing.

The tuquheit, and the gukkit gouk,—
Rwischit bayth to the bard, and ruggit his hare;
Callit him thris *thevis nek*, to throw in a widdie.
Hoslate, S. P. Repr. iii. 181.

Here the term is used as an *equivocal*, in reference to the neck of a thief.

"The tuechitis cryit *thevis nek*, quhen the *piettis clattrit*." Compl. S. p. 60.

This is misprinted *Theusnek*, Gl. Compl.

THREWLES, THIEVELESS, *adj.* 2. Inactive, remiss, S.] *Add*;

—Fortune ay favours the active and bauld,
But ruins the wooer that's *throwless* and cauld.

Herd's Coll. ii. 113.

4. Cold, bleak, Renfr.] *Add*;

Thieveless is applied to weather in a sort of intermediate or uncertain state. Thus, a *thieveless day* is one that has no decided character, neither properly good nor bad; Renfr. *Add*, as sense

7. Shy, reserved, Renfrews.

THIBACK, *s.* Transmitted by a literary friend in the north, as denoting a stroke or blow, S. but the county uncertain.

Isl. *thiappa* is expl. conculcare; also, comprimere.

THICK, *adj.* 1. Intimate, familiar, S.

Nae twa were ever seen mair *thick*

Than brawny and the bill;

An' when she hameward took her way,

He saw her o'er the hill.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49. Hence,

To MAK THICK wi', to ingratiate one's self with, Clydes.

2. With the prep. *ouer* or *over* preceding, used to denote criminal intimacy between persons of different sexes, *ouer thick*, S.; synon. *Ouer thrang*.

"She had fa'en a wee *ouer thick wi'* a cousin o' her ain that her father had some ill-will to; and sae it was that after she had been married to Sir Richard jump four months,—ye'll no hinder her gieing them a present o' a bonny knave bairn." *Antiquary*, ii. 242.

3. Used in relation to consanguinity, S.

"Ye ken his was sib to mine by the father's side, and blood's *thicker* than water ony day." *Entail*, i. 12.

This is a proverbial phrase, intimating that a man feels more affection to his own kindred, than to those to whom he is nowise related.

4. *Thick and thin*. To follow one *through thick and thin*, to adhere to one in all hazards, S.

"Auld Dougal—had followed Sir Robert through gude and ill, *thick and thin*, pool and stream," &c. *Redgauntlet*, i. 228.

THIEF, *s.* Often used, when it is not meant to exhibit any charge of dishonesty, with a vituperative *adj.*, exactly in the sense of E. *Hussy*; as, "She's an ill-faur'd *thief*," S.

By the way, I may observe, that it is not improbable that we have the radical idea, connected with the designation, in Isl. *thauf-a*, palpate in tenebris; especially as *thauf* is expl. actus furtivus, Haldorson.

THIEF-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of a blackguard.

2. Affording grounds of an unfavourable impression, whether as to actual conduct or design; as, "If ye binna thief, binna *thief like*," S. Prov.

3. Plain, hard-looking, ugly, S.

4. Unbecoming, not handsome; applied to dress; as, "That's a *thief-like* mutch ye've on," S.

In the comparative there is, for the sake of the sound, a constant anomaly, of which I do not recollect any other instance. It occurs in two proverbial phrases very commonly used; "The *thieffer-like* the better soldier." "The alder the *thieffer-like*;" or, "Ye're like the swine, the alder ye grow, ye're ay the *thieffer-like*," S.

THIEFTBUTE, *s.* "The crime of taking money or goods from a thief to shelter him from justice;" Bell's Law Dict.

"Gif this complenar, efter that he haue attachit this theif, or deliuerit him,—wald concord with the said thief and tak *thifsbute*, and put him fra the law, in that caice he sall vnderly the law, and be accusit thairfor as principall theif or reuar." Acts Ja. V. 1515, Ed. 1814, p. 282. V. BOTE.

THIEFDOME, THIEFTDOME, *s.* The commission of theft, an act of stealing.

"That nouthir lord of regalitie, schiref, barrone, na vthers sell ony theif, or fyne with him of *thiftdome* done, na to be done," &c. Acts Ja. I. 1536, c. 154. Ed. 1566. *Thieftdome*, Skene and Glendook. In Ed. 1814, *thift*; perhaps by oversight of some transcriber, who had supposed, from the word *dome* immediately following, that *dome* in *thiftdome* was by mistake for *done*, and therefore unnecessary.

A.S. *thyfth*, *thiefthe*, furtum, and dom status, conditio.

THIFTEOUS, *adj.* Dishonest, thievish.

—"To proceid and minister iustice vpoun all the saidis strang and idill beggaris, vagaboundis, thevis and sornaris, or thair ressettaris and pairtakaris in thair *thifteous* and wicked deidis." Acts Ja. VI. 593, Ed. 1814, p. 43.

THIFTOUSLY, *adv.* By theft. "Thiftously stoune & tane," &c. Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

To THIG, *v. n.* 2. To go about, receiving supply, &c.] *Add*;

The same account is given by an English writer, although rather in plainer terms.

"At a young Highlander's first setting up for himself, if he be of any consideration, he goes about among his near relations and friends, and from one he begs a cow, from another a sheep; a third gives him seed to sow his land, and so on, till he has procured for himself a tolerable stock for a beginner. This they call *Thigging*." Burt's Letters, ii. 209.

THIGGAR, THIGGER, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. One who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way, S.

"Thiggers—are those who beg in a genteel way; who have their houses they call at in certain seasons and get corn, and other little things;" Gall. Enc.

THIGGING, *s.* 1. The act of collecting, as described, S.

The term had been used in this sense also in O.E. "*Thigginge* or begging. Mendicacio." Prompt. Parv.

2. The quantity of grain, &c. collected in this manner, Perth.

THIGSTER, *s.* Of the same meaning with *Thiggar*. "Thigsters are a sort of gentle beggars." Dict. Feud. Law.

THIGHT, adj. Close, so as not to admit water, Orkn.

Either as allied to Isl. *thyeck*, in neut. *thyckt*, crasus, or *thieth-a* densari; or as the same with E. *Tight*.

THILSE, adv. Else, otherwise, Buchan.

It is used in Tarras's Poems, p. 58, but misprinted *thise*. This seems a contr. for *the else*.

THINE, THYNE, adv. *Fra thyne*, thence.] *Add*;

—"And *fra thyne* vp Barnegleyis to the Righeidis, and *fra thyne* doun Irving burne to Ask," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 445.

THING, s. 2. A meeting, or convention, &c.]

Insert, before l. 16. from the end of the article.

Brand gives the fullest account of this court, and also the most natural etymon of the name of the parish.

"It was in this parish, in a small holm, within a lake nigh to this church, where the principal Feud, or judge of the country, used to sit and give judgment, hence the holm to this day is called the *Law-Ting* (from which probably the parish of Tingwal had its name). We go into this holm by stepping stones, where three or four great stones are to be seen, upon which the judge, clerk, and other officers of the court did sit. All the country concerned to be there stood at some distance from the holm on the side of the loch, and when any of their causes was to be judged or determined, or the judge found it necessary that any person should compare before him, he was called upon by the officer, and went in by these stepping stones, who when heard returned the same way he came." Descr. of Zetland, p. 121, 122.

* **THING, s.** 1. As conjoined with *Ain*, applied to a person; denoting property or exclusive interest in the object referred to, as well as tender affection, S.

An thou wer't my *ain thing*,

I would lue thee, I would lue thee;

An thou wert my *ain thing*,

How dearly would I lue thee.

Herd's Coll. i. 17. V. *AIN*.

2. With the preceding, negatively used to express disapprobation; as, "I doubt he's no *the thing*," I fear he is not what he pretends to be, S.

3. *The thing*; often put before the relative, instead of *that* or *those*; as, "Send me mair bukes; I've read *the thing* that I hae," Aberd.

THINGS, pl. 1. *He's nae great, or gryte things*, a phrase often used concerning a person, as intimating that one has no favourable opinion of his character, when it is not meant to specify particulars, S.

"I suspect he's just a feather out of the same bird. His father was *nae great things*, and his mother is but a vain ignorant woman." Writer's Clerk, ii. 125.

2. Applied also to things, as intimating that they are not much to be accounted of, S.; synonym with the phrase, *Naething to mak a sang o'*.

I have met with it in this sense only in one work, in which the acute but severe writer seems to have it as his chief object to shew that the phrase was applicable in its full sense to all that had come under his eye in our Scottish metropolis.

"My hospitality," said the farmer, 'is *nae gryte things* in itself; and it was gi'en without ony thought o' a return, just as nae doobt you wad hae done to me in the same tacking." Modern Athens, p. 110.

This phrase, as used in sense 1., is exactly analogous to the low E. phrase, *No great shakes*. The word *thing* is indeed used in E. of persons in contempt. But I cannot account for the anomaly of the use of the pl., unless it should be supposed that the expression is elliptical, as equivalent to that, "No *great things* can be expected from him."

* **To THINK, v. n.** "To wonder; used only in the end of a clause; as, "Fat's that, I *think*," S.B.

This is the explanation communicated by a literary friend. But it would rather seem that *wonder* is too strong a term. I question if the v. as thus used, expresses any thing more than hesitation, or pondering in one's mind; analogous to the use of A.S. *thinc-an*, concipere, consultare; *thenc-an* ratiocinari, considerare. It is used to denote reasoning, Luke 5. 22. *Hwaet thence ye on covrum heortum*, as in our version, "What *reason* ye in your hearts?"

To THINK LANG, to become weary, to feel ennui, S.

But gin ye like to ware the time, then ye

How a' the matter stood, shall vively see;

'Twill maybe keep us baith frae *thinking lang*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

THIN-SKINNED, adj. 1. Possessing great sensibility, S.

"Poor genty Bell!—I doubt—she's oure *thin-skinned* to thole long the needles and prins of Miss Mally Trimmings' short temper; and, what's waur, the tawpy taunts of her pridefu' customers." Entail, i. 123, 124.

2. Apt to take offence on slight grounds, touchy, S.

"Whisht, whisht, man!" interrupted John Lomm, one of Ducholly's sergeants, 'Ducholly is a wee thought *thin-skinned* in matters of military precession." Tournay, p. 13.

Either from that delicacy of skin, in consequence of which the countenance is easily suffused; or as denoting that tenderness which is easily injured.

THIR, pron. pl. These, S.] *Add*;—Picken has therefore justly remarked that *thir* is "used only when objects are near."

THIRL-HOLE, s. The *hole* into which the coulter of a plough is inserted, Lanarks.

THIRL, s.] *Add* to definition;—properly, the jurisdiction attached to a mill.

"That the building a mill within his *thirle* could be interpreted to be done with no other design but in *aemulationem vicini*." Fountainhall, i. 276.

THIRLAGE, s. 1. Thralldom, in a general sense.]

Add;

3. Used in regard to the mortgaging of property or rents.

"The said vmquhile Erll of Mar—not only spendit and debursit all and quhatsumevir rentis, rowmes, & vtheris profitis micht be brocht in pertening to his Maiestie, other in propertie or casualitie, besydis the *thirlage* of his awin leving, & the rentis of his proper dependance for the advancement of our soverane Lordis service; but alsua oftymes baith day

and nicht exponit his awin body and hyff," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

THIRLE-MULTER, *s.* The duty to be paid by *thirlage* for grinding.

"His Maiestie—dissolvit fra the Croun—the said burgh of Abirdene, with all and sindrie thair landis, forrestis, woddis, watteris, salmond fischeingis vpoun Dee and Done, milnes, *thirle multeris*, castellis, meadowis, hillis, linkes, heavines, pointis, blokhous, bulwarkis, anchorages, small customes, Bell customes, Trone wechtis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1617, Ed. 1814, p. 579.

This corresponds with the legal Lat. phrase *cum astrictis muluris*. V. Ersk. Inst. B. ii. Tit. 9, § 22.

THIRLESTONE-GRASS, *s.* Saxifrage.

"Saxifraga, *thirlestone grass*." Wedderb. Voc. p. 18.

The Sw. name corresponds; *sten-braecka*.

THIRLING, *part. adj.* Piercingly cold, S.B.

THO, *adv.* Then, at that time.] *Add*;

Exmore *tho*, "then, at that time;" Grose.

THOCHT, *s.* 1. A very little of any thing, Tweedd.; synon. *Kennin*.

2. A moment. V. THOUGHT.

THOCHTY, *adj.* 1. Thoughtful.

2. Given to reflection, attentive, S.

"Philip considers my uncle as particularly under my charge, as Fanny is two years younger than I am, and not so *thoughty*, as Philip says." Petticoat Tales, ii. 110.

To THOLE, THOILL, *v. a.* 9. To Thole the Law.] *Add*;

Sometimes it is called *tholing an assise*.

"The Lordis, that was in the summondis of forfaltre,—war—thair to *thoall* an assyze, according to thair dittay." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 235. V. Bos, *adj.*

10. To require, to stand in need of; as, *He wad thole a mends*, he would require to be reformed, or require a change to the better, S.

I am doubtful, however, whether this may not be resolved, "He would not be the worse for *suffering a mends*," and thus, whether it should not be viewed as a modification of sense 1. It must be admitted, however, that the definition here given approximates more to A.S. *thol-ian*, as signifying carere, egere.

This *v.*, with the addition of certain prepositions used rather adverbially, signifies to admit of the state which the preposition expresses, as in the following instances;

11. To THOLE *aff.* 1.) To admit of a part being taken off, to bear the ademption of, Aberd.

2.) To account one's self sufficiently warm, without some particular part of dress, *ibid.*

12. To THOLE *on*, to admit of any thing being put or laid on, *ibid.*

13. To THOLE *to*. 1.) To admit the addition of, *ib.*

2.) To admit of the door, &c. being shut, *ibid.*

To THOLE, *v. n.* To endure, to exercise patience under suffering, S.

"You must [maun] *thole*, or flit many [mony] a hole," S. Prov. "You must bear the inconveniences of the state or condition in which you are, or change, and perhaps for the worse." Kelly, p. 381.

Thole a wee, mentioned under *v. a.*, sense 8. properly belongs to this.

THOLANCE, *s.* Sufferance, toleration.

"And suppose the said Abbot and Convent dois ws favor in the sasying of the said anwellis bathe alde and new, of thar gracious *tholance* and prestance, I, my ayrs, executors, and assignais, oblis us, as said is, nevir to mak question nor impediment to the payment of the said anwellis that ar by runnyn, na yit of yeris or termis that ar for to cum," &c. Chart. Aberbroth. F. 68. (Macfarl.) A. 1470.

Prestance is evidently the Fr. term, signifying nobleness, worthiness; Cotgr.

—"Charging him to tak ane inquisicioun—how the said twa acris of land has bene broukit & possedit thir fyfty yeris bygane, & be quham, & gif the said chapelane, or his predecessouris occupijt the said acris in any tyme, and quethir as malaris [rent-payers], or *tholance*, or propirte to the chapellanery." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1479, p. 39.

—"Hed ony richt to the said tak bot allanerly off *tholance*." Brechine Reg. Fol. 92.

THOLEABLE, *adj.* Tolerable, what may be suffered, S.

THOLESUM, *adj.* The same, Fife.

THOLEMUDE, *s.* "Scot. Bor. say *tholemoody*."] *Add*;

This term is also used in Berwicks. and Roxb.

THOLE-PIN, *s.* The thowl in a boat, Ayrs.

"The boatmen rattled their oars between the *thole-pins*." Spaewife, i. 183. V. THOWL.

THOLNIE, *s.* Toll, duty.

—"With all—multurs, frie ports or harberies, *tholnies* and vthers," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, Vol. V. 97.

O.Fr. *tolin*, the duty payable for the right of exposing goods to sale; L.B. *tholne-um*, *id.*, Lat. *tebnum*, the place of receiving custom.

THOMICOM THRAMUNUD, a gift conferred on ecclesiastical persons, apparently at the celebration of funerals.

Habebunt et quartum partem obventionum qui in communi conferuntur Kildeis—ab his qui ibidem sepulturam eligerint, et partem que eos contingit de communi elemosina que dicitur Sauchbarian, et partem que eos contingit de beneficio quod dicitur *Thomicom thramunud*, libere et quiete, juxta quod ab antiquis temporibus retro usque ad hec tempora habuerint. Cartular. Aberdon. Fol. 5. (Macfarlane, p. 13.)

In the copy of the Register of St. Andrews, it is *Thomneom tharmund*, p. 439.

THON, *pron. demonstr.* Yonder.] *Add*;

"Hooss!" repeated the driver; 'ca ye *thon* a hooss? *thon's* gude Glenfern castle." Marriage, i. 18.

It is also used S.B.

Leak down the gate, what squabble's *thon*,

That ca's the thrang's attention?

Tarras's Poems, p. 96.

I apprehend that *Thon* is generally viewed as a provincial corr. of *Yon*, *Yond*. But notwithstanding the similarity of application, they have not the slightest affinity; *Yon* being from A.S. *geond*. With *thon*, Contra *id.* Here it has simply the force of *that*; and is used as if a pronoun. In another instance it ap-

pears merely as the article; and even without that force of demonstration with which it is used in S. *With thone pytt*, Juxta puteum, Gen. 29. 2. *With thone mont*; Juxta montem, Numb. 20. 22. The royal translator of Bede seems to use it more emphatically than in any other instance I have met with. *Ice Beda sende gredan thone leafetan Cyninge*; Ego Beda salutem mitto delectissimo Regi. Praef. ad Hist. Eccles.

THORLE, *s.* The fly of a spinning-rock, Roxb.; synon. with *Whorle*.

Isl. *thirill*, rudicula capitata versatilis, Haldorson; *thyrill*, Sw. *torell*, verticillum quo lacticinia agitantur; Seren. Hallager gives Norw. *torl* as denoting "the stick wherewith butter is churned;" vo. *Tall*. A.S. *thwirl*, bacillus quo agitur coagulum, Lye: *thwyril*, "a churne-staffe: also, a fiale, a scourge-stick, a swingell;" Somner.

THORLE-PIPPIN, *s.* A species of apple, in form resembling a *whorle*, ibid.

THORNY-BACK, *s.* The Thornback, a fish, Frith of Forth.

"*Rais clavata*. Thornback; *Thorny-back*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 28.

THOROUGH. *To be thorough*, to be sane, or sound in mind, Teviodd.

Apparently an ellipsis for "thoroughly in his mind."

THOROW-GO-NIMBLE, *s.* An old term for the diarrhoea, S. A.Bor. id., Brockett.

To THORTER, *v. a.* To oppose, to thwart.] *Add*;

2. To cross the furrow in ploughing, South of S.

3. To harrow the ridges in a field across the direction of the ridges, Clydes. V. *To Endlang*.

4. To go backwards and forwards on any thing, in the way of doing one's work completely; as in sewing, when a person sews a piece of cloth first one way, then another, S.; q. to go *athwart*, or transversely.

5. Metaph. applied to an argument. *He thortour'd it weel*, he sifted it thoroughly, he tried it backwards and forwards, Ang.

To THORTER-THROW, *v. a.* To pass an object backwards and forwards, Roxb.

THORTER, *prep.* Across, athwart, S.

—"Whilkis haill landis—ar limitat—as followes; To wit, beginnand at the watter of Tarress—to Rowaneburne and *thorter* Ingreis yeattis to the fute of Magilwed," &c. Acts, Ja. VI. 1609, Ed. 1814, p. 449.

THORTER-KNOT, *s.* Expl. "the knarry end of a branch," Moray.

"If—you were to look through an elf-bore in wood, where a *thorter-knot*—has been taken out,—you may see the elf-bull," &c. Northern Antiq. p. 404.

THORTER-OWER, *prep.* Across; a pleonastic term, Roxb.

THORTYRLAND, *s.*

"To remoff, red, & flit out of the said inland *thortyrland*, yard, & forentres." Aberd. Reg. A. 1585, V. 15.

This seems to be a denomination of land lying across, in relation perhaps to the house attached to it,

Thortir hous is a phrase which occurs in the same volume, apparently used in a similar sense.

THORTOUR, **THUORTOUR**, *adj.* Cross, transverse.] *Add*;

It is the same term that is used in Berksh. "A *thurt over* fellow: a cross-grained or ill-tempered fellow;" Grose.

THORTRON, *adj.* Having a transverse direction.

Thortron burnis in monthis hie

Sall stop na heid roume, thoch thay be.

Balfour's Pract. p. 439. V. BORD.

I know not whether the unusual termination is formed from *Run*, *v.*, *q.* *running cross*.

THOUGHT, **THOUGHTY**, *s.* 1. A moment.]

Add;

"Gie me a *thought* of time to it, I can do as gude a day's darg as ever I did in my life." Monastery, i. 189.

"The hird, wha was at the byre a *thoughtie* afore us, cam rinnan back, cryan' that a lang white woman woudna let her in." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

3. A small quantity of any thing, Ang., Aberd.

4. In some degree, somewhat, S.

"I—resolved to travel by land, though it was a *thought* more expensive." The Steam-Boat, p. 153.

"Ye needna say mickle to ane whose heart is e'en the saier that she has been a *thought* to blame." St. Roman, ii. 22.

Thochtie, id. Aberd.; as, "Ye're a *thochtie* wrang; a *thochtie* better; a *thochtie* bigger," &c.

5. A *wee thought*, in a small degree, S.

"Whisht, whisht, man!—Ducholly is a *wee thought* thin-skinned in matters of military precession." Tournay, p. 13.

THOUGHT-BANE, *s.* The merrythought of a fowl, Aberd.; evidently an abbreviation of the E. name. V. *BAIL*.

THOUM, **THOWME**, *s.* The thumb; pron. *q.* *thoom*, S.

"Anent the haling [healing] of his *thowme*," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 25.

THOUM-RAPE, *s.* A sort of rope made by twisting straw on the thumb, S.

They wha canna make a *thoum-rape*

O' thretty thraws and three,

Is na worth thar mett [meat], I wot,

Nor yet their penny fee.

Auld Say, Gall. Enc.

THOUM-SYME, *s.* "An instrument for twisting ropes;" given as synon. with *Thrawcrook*; Gall. Encyc.

The last syllable is probably allied to Isl. *sveim-a* circumire, circumferri, *sveim* levis motio, or *swim* vertigo; q. "the instrument which, in the operation of twisting, is whirled round by the thumb."

THUM-STOULE, *s.* A covering for the thumb.

V. *THUM-STEIL*.

To THOUT, *v. n.* To sob.] Instead of the etymon given,—insert;

This seems radically the same with *THUD*, *q. v.* V. also *THAUT*.

To THOW, *v. a.* 2. To remove the rigour, &c.] *Add*;

Steeve, in his plaid, ilk haun he rows,
An', wi his breath, the cranreuch thows;
Till ance ilk dinlin finger glows.

Picken's Poems, i. 77.

THOW, THOWE, *s.* Thaw.] *Add*;

"Nothing contributes more than a course of changeable weather from one extreme to another, to waste sheep; and nothing is more difficult to guard against, which has given rise to the proverb,

Mony a frost, mony a thow,
Soon maks mony a rotten ewe.

Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 473.

Thowe is the ancient form of the word in E. "*Thowe* of snowe or other lyke. Resolutio. Li-quefactio. Degelatio.—*Thow-en* or meltyn as snowe or frost. Resoluit. Soluit. Degelat." Prompt. Parv.

THOW-HOLE, *s.* "A name for the South;" as, "the wind generally blows out of this quarter" in the time of a thaw, Gall. Enc.

"The mermaids can ought thole,
But frost-out of the thow-hole.

Auld Superstitious Say." Ibid.

THOWEL, *s.* The hollow in which the oar of a boat acts.] *Add*;

Thowl is E. and denotes a piece of wood by which the oar is kept steady in rowing. V. Johns.

Su.G. *tull*, *aartull*, id. Isl. *tholl-r*, arboris species; also palus, a stake.

THRAE, *adj.* Backward, reluctant to do any thing, Perth. V. THRA.

THRAE, *prep.* From, Tweedd. This must undoubtedly be viewed as a local corruption of S. *Frae*, id.

THRAFF, *adj.* *Thraff drink*, E. of Fife.

THRAIF, THRAVE, &c., *s.* Twenty-four sheaves.] *Add*;

"Anent the wrangwies spoliatioun of a stak of aitis, extending to ii c & thre score of *thravis* of fothir [fodder], as was allegeit;—the lordis auditoris decretis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 60.

—"The saidis Cristiane—sall content & paye to the said Johnne xxij b. of atis, & xl *thraf* of fothir, or ellis the avale of thaim." Ibid.

It is sometimes written *Thrieve*.

"I have thrashed a few *thieves* in the minister's barn, prime oats they were, for the glebe had been seven years in lea." Lights and Shadows, p. 214.

THREAVER, *s.* One who in harvest is paid according to the number of *threaves* he cuts down, S.B.

"While a reaper cuts, in the usual hasty manner of a feed shearer, at the rate of nine *threaves* a-day, a *threaver* will, with less labour to himself, cut ten *threaves* in the sametime." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 264.

THREAVING, *s.* The mode of payment mentioned above, S.B.

"*Threaving*. This consists in paying each reaper individually according to his daily work, ascertained by the number of *threaves*, of two stooks each, and every stook twelve sheaves, and each sheaf at the band to fill a fork ten inches wide between the prongs. The price commonly given is four-pence the *threave*." Ibid.

To THRAIN, *v. n.*

This may have been formed from the part. pr. *threa-*

gende, or the gerund *threagenne* of A.S. *threagan*, *threan*, corripere, reprehendere; or may be immediately allied to Su.G. *traegen* assiduus, pertinax, from *trae* desiderium, Isl. *thra* pertinacia, *i thra* obstinate, To THRALL, THRILL, *v. a.* 1. To enslave.]

Add;

2. To subject to any sort of servitude; applied to heritable property; an old forensic term.

"That the said Robert sall nocht revoke nor again call the said procuratour quhil it be visit & hafe effect; nor in the mene tyme quhil it be visit sall be na maner of way *thrill* tha landis, bot deliuer thaim fre as said is." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 70.

It is obviously the same with the *v. to Thirl*.

THRALL, *adj.* Enslaved, completely subjected to. This word has been introduced as an O.E. word by Mr. Todd. It was also used in S.

"Persauing alsua the Quene sa *thrall*, and swa blindlie affectionat to the private appetyte of that tyrane," &c. Anderson's Coll. ii. 222.

To THRAMLE, THRAMMLE *aff, v. a.* To wind, Buchan.

Fu' fast she's ca'd the rim about,
An' *thraml't aff* wi' awfu' rowt;
For friendship gae her oil.

Tarras's Poems, p. 112.

"*Thramml't*, winded, reeled;" Gl. ibid. Here the term is used figuratively. Can this have any affinity to the E. *v. to Thrum* to twist; or Isl. *thraum*, the extremity of any thing?

THRAMMEL, *s.* Meal and *Thrammel*, properly a little meal put into the mouth of a sack, at a miln, having a small quantity of water or ale poured in, and stirred about. At times it is made up in the form of a bannock, and roasted in the ashes, Banffs.

In haf an hour he'se get his mess—
O' meal an' *thrammel*.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 25.

Apparently a compound word, from Su.G. Isl. *thra*, desiderium, also used to denote a failure of strength, and *miol*, meal itself, or *maal*, a meal; q. a portion taken for satisfying the present cravings of nature, by one, who, being from home, has not had a regular diet.

THRAMMEL, *s.* The rope which forms part of an ox's binding, fastened at one end to the *bakie* or stake, at the other to the *sele*, or yoke, which goes round the neck, having a swivel at the end which joins the *sele*; Mearns, Aberd., Banffs, Moray.

Evidently of Goth. origin. Isl. *thrimill* signifies a knot.

To THRANG, *v. n.* To throng; to rush in a crowd; sometimes with the prep. *out*, *in*, &c. S.

The hurly-burly *thrangs*, ding-dang,
Wi' fock o' ilka station.

Tarras's Poems, p. 93.

As they're thus cracking, a' the house *thrangs out*,
Gouping and gazing at this new come rout.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 92.

A.Bor. "*Thrang*, *v. to* press, to thrust, to squeeze;"
Gl. Brockett.

THRANG, *pret.* Rushed.

Thurlgill *thrang* till a club,
So ferss he flaw in a dub.

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 219.

A.S. *thrang*, irruit, from *thring-an* irruere; Isl. *threng-ia*, urgere; Dan *traeng-er*, id.

THRANG, *adj.* 1. Crowded.] *Add*, as sense 3. Busy, busily employed; sometimes applied to the objects engaged; as "We're *thrang* wi' wark;—we're *thrang* shearing;—*thrang* washing;—*thrang* e'en now wi' the hairst," S.

"Ay *thrang*, little thing doing, soling the minister's hose," S. Prov.; apparently spoken of those who are busy in doing little.

The prep. *at* is sometimes used.

As they were *at* this dibber-derry *thrang*,
And Bydby still complaining of her wrang,
Jean, who had seen her coming o'er the moor,
Supposing 't Nory, slips in at the door.

Ross's Helenore, p. 81.

A.Bor. "*Thrang*, a. much engaged, busily employed;" Gl. Brockett.

4. The term is often applied to the time or season of busy engagement, S.

"This is the first day that you are to take the place of your worthy mother in attending to the public. It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic a *thrang* day as this." *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 69.

5. It is transferred to the engagement, or work itself, S.

The E. form is sometimes given to the term, while the S. sense is retained.

"The general calling of Christianity is a very *throng* task, wherein a man needs never want an opportunity of doing service to God." *Hutcheson on John xii. 1.*, p. 150.

THRANG, *s.* 1. A throng, a crowd, S.

Wi' some surprise the Squire behads the *thrang*,
An' speers gin a' did to ae house belang.

Ross's Helenore, First Ed. p. 92, 93.

With great hamstram they thrimled thro' the *thrang*. *Ibid.* p. 86.

A.Bor. "*Thrang*, *s.* a crowd, a throng; pure Saxon;" Gl. Brockett.

4. Pressure of business, S.

5. Intimacy, S.B.

It sets them well into our *thrang* to spy:
They'd better whisht, reed I sud raise a fry.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

6. Bustle, confusion, S.B.

Bydby—they call her, bargains tough and sair,
That Lindy there sud by his promise bide.—
And now your honour's heard what makes the *thrang*. *Ibid.* p. 101.

THRANGEBIE; *s.* A bustle, Ayrs.

"It'll be a grand ploy to my mother—for ye ken she has such a heart for a *thrangerie* butt and ben, that, rather than want wark, she'll mak a baby of the beetle, and dance till't." *The Entail*, ii. 129.

THRANGITY, *s.* The state of being throng, Fife.

THRAPPLE, *s.* The windpipe, S.

"*Thrapple*, the windpipe of any animal.—They still retain it in the Scottish dialect; we say rather *throttle*;" *Johns. Dict.* V. **THROFILL**.

To **THRAPPLE**, *v. a.* To throttle or strangle, S.]

Add;

An' lusty thuds were dealt about,

An' some were maistly *thrappl't*

Wi' grips, that night.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

"We'ae no hae a lamb-cloot on a' the Caulside o' Dunacore, if we *thrapple* the gudeman o' the flock." *Blackw. Mag.* May 1620, p. 159.

To **THRAPPLE** *up*, *v. a.* To devour in eating, to gobble *up*, Ang.

To **THRAPPLE**, *v. a.* To entangle with cords, Berwicks.

Perhaps it has been originally applied to an animal caught by throwing ropes about its neck or throat. V. the *v.* **THRAPPLE**.

THRASH, *s.* A rush, Loth., Ayrs.

Whiles, whan I gadg owre the burn,

'Yont the green, an' thro' the *thrashes*,

I hae lain an' heard her sing,

An' to hear how glib she gashes.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 155. V. **THRUSH**.

To **THRATCH**, *v. n.* To gasp convulsively, &c.] *Add*;

If I but grip you by the collar,

I'll gar you gape, and glour, and gollar,

An' *thratch* an' thraw for want o' breath—

Ae squeeze o' that wad be your death.

Beattie's John o' Arnha', p. 28.

Add to etymon;

Isl. *thriotska*, defectus, Verel.; *thruska*, mulier laboriosa, apparently, a woman in labour, from *thruska* strepere, *thrusk* strepitus. Or *Thratch* may have originated by means of a slight transposition from A.S. *thraest-an* torquere; which is perhaps a frequentative from *threag-an*, *thre-an*, or *thraw-an*, also signifying torquere. From *thraest-an* is formed *thraest-nesse* tormentum.

THRAVE, *s.* Twenty-four sheaves. V. **THRAIF**.

To **THRAVE**, *v. n.* To work by the *thrave* in harvest, to have wages in proportion to the number of *thraves*, Aberd., Mearns.

THRAVER, *s.* One who works according to this ratio, *ibid.* V. under **THRAIF**.

To **THRAW**, *v. a.* 1. To wreath.] *Add*;

6. To *Thraw with*, to contend, to be in bad humour with.

"He caused the duke to *thraw with* him, till he gave over certain benefices to give unto his friends." *Pitcottie*, p. 194, Ed. 1768.

7. To *Thraw the mou'*, literally, to distort the face; metaph. to express dissatisfaction, Roxb.

"Ye shoudna repine, goodman, Ye're something ill for *thrawing* your *mou'* at Providence now and then." *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 1823, p. 312.

To **THRAW**, *v. n.* 1. To cast, to warp, S.

2. To twist from agony, Ang.

—I'll gar you gape, and glour, and gollar,

An' *thratch* an' *thraw* for want o' breath, &c.

John o' Arnha', p. 28. V. **THRATCH**, *v.*

THRAW, s. One turn of the hand in twisting any thing, S.

—"Thretty *thraws* and three" are, in a traditional rhythm, represented as necessary for making a straw-rope. V. THOUM-RAPE.

THRAWEN-DAYS, s. A "name for a petted child; sometimes, *auld thrawen-dayes*," Gall. Enc.; transferred perhaps to the child itself from the circumstance of his being occasionally actuated by a perverse humour for a whole day, whence it might be said; "This is ane o' his *thrawn days*."

THRAWIN, part. adj. 2. Cross-grained, perverse.] *Add*;

"I'll be as *thrawn's* you, though you were as *thrawn's* the woody." Donald and Flora, p. 13. This is a proverbial phrase, S.

"In his ear rung the merry notes which she sang, as he strode away in offended dignity, and half thought that the *thrawn* lassie wished to wyle him back again." Tournay, p. 278.

THRAWIN-MOWIT, adj. Twisted in the mouth.

"Ane moyane of fonte *thrawin morit*, without armes, maid be Hanis Cochrane," &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 249.

THRAWINNESS, s. Perverseness, obstinacy, S.

THRAWN-GABBIT, adj. Peevish, ill-tempered, Roxb.; from the addition of *Gab* to *Thrawn* q. expressing ill humour by the distortion of the mouth.

THRAW, s. A pang, &c.] *Add*;

THRAW in the belly, belly-ach, gripes.

"Tormen alvi, a *thraw* in the bellie." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

THRAW, s. Anger, ill humour, S.] *Add*;

When auld Lucky Nature divided her gear,
She gied to her bairns braw lairdships to rear;
But unto Miss Scotia, just out of a *thraw*,
She gave a bleak wilderness, barren and raw.
Train's Mountain Muse, p. 113.

THRAW, s. A short space of time.] *Add*;
"Throme or lytyll whyle. Momentum. Morula." Prompt. Parv.

THRAWART-LIKE, adj. Having the appearance of crossness; or of great reluctance, S.

But ugly as she was there was no cure,
But I maun kiss her, cause I was the wooer.
—But I assure you I look'd wondrous blate;
And very *thrawart-like* I yeed in by.

Ross's Helenore, p. 36.

THRAWARTNES, THRAWARDNESSE, s. Perverseness, S.

"Bot insted of thankfull hartis and gude obedience, hir Hienes clemency is comounly abusit and recompanisit with *thrawartnes* and ingratitude." Procl. Q. Mary, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 397.

Remoue from mee all *thrawardnesse*,
Als well in mynde, as into deid.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 70.

To **THRAW up**, v. n. To grow up hastily, to make rapid increase in stature; especially applied to young people, Loth.

This must have been originally the same with Isl.

thro-a crescere facio, augeo, and *thro-an*, incrementum sumo; whence *throan* and *thralle*, incrementum ac vires viriles. G. Andr. p. 268. *Thraug-a*, diu vigeo; ibid. p. 267. Su.G. *trifw-as*, and E. *thrive*, certainly belong to the same family.

THRAW-MOUSE, s. The shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus*, Linn., Mearns.

It is thus denominated q. "distorting mouse," from the belief of its having the power to *thraw* or distort animals by running over them. "Hence," says an intelligent correspondent, "the English have called it *shrewmouse*, and the Danes *skoumuzz*, from the same belief."

Skinner deduces the name from Teut. *be-schrey-en*, fascinare, "because those who are bitten by this little animal, are affected with such violent symptoms as would indicate the influence of witchcraft." Phillips, or Kersey, carries the matter still farther, observing that the shrewmouse is "very mischievous to cattel;" for "going over a beast's back" it "will make it lame in the chine." These three writers, as well as Junius and Lye, agree in tracing the E. designation for a vixen to this venomous animal.

THRAWS-SPANG, s. A rod of iron attached by the one end to the beam of the plough, immediately before the insertion of the handle, and having the other end fastened to that part of the plough which descends perpendicularly downwards to the *merkie-pin*, Orkn. The use of the *thraws-spang* is to prevent the plough from being straightened by the draught.

THREAD O' BLUE, a phrase used to denote any thing in writing or conversation that is smutty, Gall. Enc.; q. a *thread* not corresponding in colour with the rest of the web.

THREAVING, and THREAYER. V. under **THRAIF, s.**

THREEFAULD, adj. Threefold, S.

THICK and THREEFAULD, a phrase applied to a number of objects which are placed near one another, or follow each other in close succession; as, "Ills come *thick and threefauld* on him," misfortunes befall him in close succession, S.

"Saints, after long sparing, may expect their trials will come *thick and threefold* upon them, and that their being laid under one trial will not be a shelter to hide them from another." Hutcheson on John 16. 4.

THREE-GIRR'D, adj. Surrounded with three hoops, S.

I wadna gie my *three-girr'd* cap

For e'er a quene on Bogie.

Burns, Cromek's Reliques, p. 247. V. GIRL.

THREE-NEUKIT, adj. Triangular, as *Four-neukit* signifies square, S.

THREEP, s. V. **THREPE.**

THREEPLE, adj. Triple, Aberd. This must be a corr. either of the E. word, or of A.S. *threifeald*, triplex.

THREEPTREE, s. The large beam which is immediately connected with the plough, Clydes.

Isl. *threp* abacus, abscusus; *threif-a* contractare; tangere.

THREE-TAED, *adj.* "Having three prongs,"

S., Gl. Burns. V. TAE.

THREFT, *adj.* Reluctant, &c.] *Add*;

This is probably the same with A.Bor. *tharf*. "Tharf and Threa, unwilling," Grose. Threa must be viewed as merely a variety of our Thra, sense 3., obstinate.

THREISHIN, *s.* Expl. "courting," S.B. But

this must be the same with TREESHIN, q. v.

THRELL MALTURE, malture due at a miln by *thirlage*. V. THRILL, *adj.*

THRENE, *s.* A traditionary and vulgar adage or assertion, often implying the idea of superstition, Perth.; synon. with Rane, Tronie, and nearly so with Freit.

Isl. *drun-r* signifies rumor, fama. I suspect, however, that Threne is a proverbial corruption of Rane, if not of Tronie, q. v.

To THREPE, *v. n.* 1. To aver with pertinacity.] *Add*;

"I threpe a mater vpon one, I beare one in hande that he hath doone or said a thing a mysse.—This terme is—farre northren. He wolde threpe vpon me that I haue his penne." Palagr. B. iii. F. 389, a. Dr. Johns. mentions Threap as "a country word."

2. To contend, to quarrel.

Na thank me not our airtie for dreid that we threip.

Rauf Coilyear, A. iij. a.

3. To urge with pertinacity, South of S.

"But the poor simple bairn himsel, that had nae mair knowledge of the wickedness of human nature than a calf has of a fletcher's gully, he threapit to see the auld hardened blood-shedder, and trysted wi' him to meet wi' some of the gang—the neist day," &c. St. Ronan, ii. 20.

THREPE, THREAP, *s.* 1. A vehement or pertinacious affirmation.] *Add*;

To KEEP one's THREPE, to continue pertinaciously in any assertion or course, S.

"I would hardly," said the Marquis, "consent to your throwing away your birthright in this manner, were I not perfectly confident, that Lady Ashton—will, as Scotchmen say, keep her threep; and that her husband dares not contradict her." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 323.

2. Expl. "contest."

"Between thirteen and thrice three the threep shall be ended."

"Before 1322, when the infant king shall have compleated his 10th year, the victorious regent shall subdue the English [Saxons], and then the contest [threep] between the two nations shall cease." Lord Hailes' Remarks on the Hist. of Scot. p. 104.

3. Applied to traditionary superstition, Roxb., Dumfr.

"But they stick to it, that they'll be streekit, and hae an auld wife when they're dying to rhyme ower prayers, and ballants, and charms, as they ca' them, rather than they'll hae a minister to come and pray wi' them—that's an auld threep o' theirs." Guy Mannering, iii. 110.

"An auld threep, a superstition obstinately persisted in of old;" Gl. Antiq.

THRESHWALD, *s.* Threshold.] *Add*;

Ihre derives the term, in the various forms which it has assumed, from Su.G. *trod-a* to tread, and *syll*, the timber or stone at the foot of the door, E. *sill*.

THRESHWART, THRESHWORT, *s.* The name given to the threshold, Fife.

This may be merely a corr. of the ancient term *threshwald*. But perhaps it ought to be observed that Su.G. *word*, which properly signifies sepimentum, as compounded with *sten*, denotes the threshold, *wordsten*. V. Ihre, vo. Word.

The *threshwart* is distinguished from the *dore-stane*, the former denoting the *sill* or piece of wood, above the *dore-stane*, in old houses, on which the door shut, as it was also meant for throwing off the rain.

THRETTENE, *adj.* Thirteen, S.] *Add*;

Archad and Honoryus

Tuk til thame the Senyhowry

Of the Empyr halyly,

And threttene yhere thai held that state.

Wyntown, V. xi. 363.

THRETTY PENNIES, a denomination of money, formerly very common in S., now nearly obsolete.

You want a pingle—lassie, weel and guid—

'Tis thretty pennies.—

Village Fair, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 429.

"Two-pence halfpenny British," N.

THRID, *s.* The third part, S.

"The said Vmfra has resone to the thrid, ordanis that the schiref—deliuer the said Vmfra & his tenandis ane evinly thrid tharof." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1473, p. 32.

"The King may set in tak to quhome he pleisais, the teindis, landis, mailis, fermis, and dewteis of landis assumit in the thriddis of benefices, swa lang as the samin remanis with his Hienes be ressoun of assumption." Balfour's Pract. p. 143.

THRID AND TEIN, "a method of letting arable ground for the third and tenth, or two-fifths of the produce;" Roxb., Gl. Sibb.

Tein is a corr. of Teind, a tithe.

THRIEST, *s.* Constraint.

"He will not give an inch of his Will, for a span of his Thriest;" S. Prov.; "spoken of wilful and obstinate people, who will not comply with your most advantageous proposals, if contrary to their perverse humours." Kelly, p. 150, 151.

It properly signifies that a little that goes with one's own inclination, seems preferable to a great deal, or what is in itself far better, if forced on one. It is undoubtedly the same with Thrist, q. v.

THRIEVE, *s.* Twenty-four sheaves of corn.

V. THRAIF.

THRIFE, *s.* Prosperity; like E. Thrift.

"It hes pleisit his maist excellent Maistie, acknowledging the vnspeikable favour,—bot hardlie expected coniunction of twa sa ancient and lang discordent kingdomes, maist earnestlie to desyre ane establischt continuance of the samyn, that—they may be sa inseparablie conjoinit, as all eftir cumming ages sould find the sweetnes of the thrife, peace, wealth, and felicitie, quhilk by the perfyte accomplisment

thairof, may continew to the worldis end." Acts Ja. VI. 1604, Ed. 1814, p. 263.

Isl. *thrif*, 1. bona fortuna, felicitas; 2. diligentia domestica; 3. bonus corporis habitus; Haldorson.

* **THRIFTLESS**, *adj.* The only sense given of this word in E. is "profuse, extravagant;" Johus. In S., however, it is also frequently used in a lower sense, as signifying unprofitable, what does not tend to prosperity.

It seems to bear this sense in what is perhaps the oldest specimen of Scottish poetry extant, except the verses on the death of Alexander the Third. This is preserved by the venerable Caxton.

"At that tyme the Englysshmen were clothed al in cotes & hodes peynted with lettres and with floures fulsemely withlonge berdes. And therfor the Scottes made a bylle that was fastned vpon the chirche dores of Seynt Petre toward Stangate; and thus sayd the scripture in despyte of Englysshmen.

Longe berde hertelees,
Peynted hoode witteles,
Gaye cots gracelees,
Makes Englund *thrifllees*."

The Chronicles of Englund, A. 1480, Ca, cc, xiiij°. This specimen of national satire was given in the reign of Edward II. more than five hundred years ago.

To **THRYLL**, *v. a.* 1. To enslave. V. **THRALL**. **THRILL**, **THRELL**, *adj.* Astricted. *Thrill multer*, the fee for grinding at a certain miln, which tenants are bound to pay according to the custom of *thirlage*.

"The actioun—movit be Master Robert Hamyltone provest of Bothvele, and the chaplany of the samyn, agains Alex' Balye twiching the *thrill multer* of the landis of Carnfyne & Carnebro," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 21.

—"And for the wrangwis w'halding of the *threll multure* & sukkin awing to the said Alexandris mylne of the cornez," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 124. To **THRIMLE**, **THRUMBLE**, *v. a.* 1. To press, to squeeze.] *Add*, as sense

2. To handle, Galloway, Dumfr., Ettr. For.
An' taylors, fain the gear to *thrimnle*
Of coward coofs,
Made powder measures of their thimbles
To sca'd their loofs.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 36.

To **THRIMLE**, *v. n.* To wrestle, to fumble.] *Add*;
A. Bor. "*thrimple*, to fumble;" Grose.

To **THRIMP**, *v. a.* To press. V. **THRUMP**.

To **THRING**, *v. a.* To press, to thrust.] *Add*;

"So it was in the beginning heere among vs after the reformation, when papistrie was put away; it was a wonder to see how men and wemen did *thring* in, and were glad to indure great labour, and suffer afflictions for the Religion." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 30.

THRINTER, *s.* A sheep of three years old, Lanarks.; q. *three winters*. V. **THRUNTER**.

THRISSEL-COCK, *s.* The Missel-bird or Shrite, *Turdus viscivorus*, Gesner; the *Throsle-cock* of the North of England.

"Serinus Gesneri. An qui nostratibus *Thrisse-cock* dicitur?" Sibb. Prodr. P. II. Lib. 3, p. 18.

This is the largest species of thrush; and the one

whose song is first heard, generally in the beginning of February.

THRISLY, *adj.* Testy, crabbed, S.B.] *Add* to etymon;—or Isl. *treisk-r* difficilis, obstinatus, *treysleyke* pertinacia.

THRIST, *s.* Thirst, S.

"Lang process of time vincussis thame be hungir and *thrist*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 431.

Hunger and *thrist* in steed of meit and drink.—*Lindsay's Dreame*. V. TAIN, s.

Chaucer uses *thrust* in the same sense.

"Who shall then yeve me a contrarious drinke to staunch the *thrust* of my blisfull bitternes?" Test of Love, p. 483, Urry.

To **THRIST**, *v. n.* To thirst, S.

THRISTER, *s.* One who thirsts for.

"The earle Douglas wold not obey command,—be reason the king was but—an bloodye murtherar of his awin blood,—ane fals vngodlie *thrister* of innocent blood," &c. *Pittscottie's Cron.* p. 109.

THRISTY, *adj.* Thirsty, S.

Too oft my *thristy* throat to cool,
I went to visit the punch bowl,
Which makes me now wear reddish wool

Instead of black.—*Dominie Depos'd*, p. 46.

"A. Bor. *thrusty*, thirsty, a word used by Chaucer;" Gl. Brockett.

It occurs in the following passage;

My soul for anguis is now ful *thrusty*,
I faint, I faint right sore, for hevines.

Lament. M. Magdaleine, v. 708.

THRISTINESS, *s.* The same with *Thrist*, s.

THRIST, *s.* 1. Difficulty, pressure.] *Add*;

2. A push, Roxb.

3. The action of the jaws in squeezing the juice from a quid of tobacco, *ibid*.

—What pleasure's found,

While as thou dries the tither *thrist*,
And wamble round.

Addr. to Tobacco, A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 101.

THRYST, *s.* An engagement, Gall.

"*Thryst*, a promise to do any thing, a kind of vow; to set a *thryst*, to make a promise to perform something at a certain place and time;" Gall. Enc. p. 447.

This must be traced to *Thrist*, *v.* to trust; or viewed as merely a provincial variety of *Tryst*.

THRO, *adj.* Eager, &c. V. **THRA**.

THROCH-AND-THROUGH, *adv.* Completely through, Aberd. This is the pron. of the phrase as still retained, S.B. V. **THROUGH**, *prep*.

To **THROCK**, *v. a.* To throng, Tweedd.

THROCK, *s.* A crowd, a throng, *ibid*.

Isl. *throk-a* urgere; *throk* ursio, G. Andr. It also appears in the form of *thryck-ia*, (premere), Dan. *trykk-e*, id.

THROOK, *s.* An instrument for twining ropes; synon. with *Thraw-cruk* and *Wyle*, Gall.

"*Throok*, the *wyle*, the *thraw-crook*, the twister;" Gall. Enc. p. 446.

From A.S. *threag-antorquere*; or Isl. *throk-a*, *thrug-a* premere, urgere, *throk*, *thrugan*, vis, coactio.

THROOSH, *pret.* of the *v.* to *Thresh*, Ettr. For.; pron. q. *thruish*, (Gr. *v.*)

To **THROSTLE**, *v. n.*

Thou hot-fac'd sun ! who cheers the drooping warld,
And gars the buntlins *throsle*, by thy pow'r,
Look laughing frae thy sky—and with thy heat
Temper the scatter'd clouds, and soulder all
Into the perfect year.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 8.

I have not been able to learn the meaning of this word. If it signify to warble, it may be from *Isl. thrusk-a-strepere*; C.B. *trist* noise, *trustyll*, what makes a din or murmur; if to thrive, we might trace it to *Isl. throsk-az*, *maturescere*.

TO THROUGH, THROUGH, *v. a.* To carry through.]

Add;

2. To pierce through, to penetrate.

“Declares, that both catts were dead in my apprehension, and was *through* with my durk, yet not one drop of blood came from them.” *Law's Mem. Pref. cii.*
THROUCHE-FAIR, adj. Of or belonging to a thoroughfare.

—“To mak prisonis, stokkis, and irnes, nocht onlie at the heid burgh, bot also at the principall *throuche fair* townis and parochie kirkis,” &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 576.*

THROUCHLIE, adv. Thoroughly.

—“And for sindrie vtheris sene and profitable caussis, digestlie considerit, *throuchlie* advysit and concludit be his Maiestie,—have thairfoir ratefeit,” &c. *Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 312.*

THROUGH-ART, s. Used perhaps as equivalent to *Boal*, a small aperture.

—“We'll strike through a *through-art*, an it were but to see a seek [sick] beast.” *H. Blyd's Contract. V. SHRIG.*

It may perhaps have originally signified a loop-hole; from the *v. to Airl*, to take aim, *q.* an aperture or place struck *through* for *airting*.

THROUGH-BAND, THROUGH-BAN, s. A stone which goes the whole breadth of a wall, Galloway.

“It is essential to the durability of a dyke, that each individual stone be laid on a proper bed, that the stones frequently overlap one another, to break, as they term it, but more properly to bind and connect the joints along the two rows forming the double; and likewise, that the two sides be well bound together by long stones laid across, termed *through-bands*.” *Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 88.*

“It is a much better plan, where a considerable proportion of the stones are large, to build snecks of single dyke, at intervals of three yards, or else to increase the number of *through-bands* in every part of the double dyke.” *Ibid. p. 85.*

“*Through-bands*, the long stones which bind dykes;” *Gall. Enc.*

THROW-GANG, s. A thoroughfare.] *Add*;

—“Hes wrangously occupyt ane *througang* & entres of ane yett.” *Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.*

“Ane *througane* of ane gait,” *i. e.* of a road. *Ibid. Cent. 16.*

THROUGH-BEARIN, s. A livelihood, the means of sustenance, *S.*

THROUGA'IN, THROWGAUN, part. adj. 1. Active, pushing, *S.*; *q.* “going through” any business.

“She seems to be a plump and jocose little woman; gleg, blythe, and *throwgaun* for her years.” *Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1820, p. 265.*

“Betty Lashaw—was an active *through-going* woman, and wonderfu' usefu' to many of the cotters' wives at their lying-in.” *Ann. of the Par. p. 30.*

A *throw-gaun* man is one whom slight obstacles will not impede.

“It is said that one who reflects little, but dashes away, is a *through-gaun* person;” *Gall. Enc.* But while it denotes promptitude and steadiness, in operation, it does not necessarily imply the idea of precipitation.

2. Prodigal, wasting property, *Clydes.*

A.S. *thurh-gan*, *ire per*, permeare; used in a metaph. sense.

THROUGH-GANGING, part. adj. Active, having a great deal of action; a term used by jockies, *S.*

“Ye're a gentleman, sir; and should ken a horse's points; yese that *through-ganging* thing that Balma-whapple's on; I selled her till him.” *Waverley, ii. 246.*

THROUGH-GAUN, s. A severe philippic, entering into all the minutiae of one's conduct, *S.*

—“The folk that were again him, gae him sic an awfu' *through-gaun* about his rinnin awa, and about a' the ill he had ever dune or said for a' the forepart o' his life, that Patie says, he looked mair like ane dead than living.” *Rob Roy, ii. 16.*

THROUGH-FITTIN, s. 1. A bare sustenance, *S.*; as much as *puts* one *through*.

2. A rough handling, *Upp. Clydes.*

THROU'THER, adj. 1. Confused in regard to mind or manner; as, “He's but a *throu'ther* kind o' chiel.” *S.*

2. Used as denoting that confusion which flows from distemper, *S.*

Weel, tho' he was so sadly *throu'ther*,

Since than he ne'er leuk'd o'er his shoulder.

Picken's Poems, i. 62.

THROUGH OTHER, THROW ITHET, adv. Confusedly.] *Add*;

Colonel Monro gives this phraseology in a kind of English form, putting the second term in the plural.

—“The enemy storming the walles, the defenders for want of powder, threw sand in their enemies eyes, knocking them downe with the butts of muskets, having beene divers times pell-mel *through others*.” *Monro's Exped. p. 11.*

THROUGH-STONE, s. A stone which goes through a wall, *S.O.* *Through-band*, *synon.*

“I have built about thirty rood of stone-dike five feet high, with two rows of *through stones*, connecting Saunders Mill's garden-wall with the fence about the Fir Belt.” *Lights and Shadows, p. 215.*

THROUGHSTONE, s. V. *THRUCH-STANE.*

THROUGH THE NEEDLE EE, the name of a game among young people, in which two of them form an arch with both their hands, having the fingers interlaced. The rest, who hold each other by the skirts, following in a line, attempt to pass under the arch. The first, who is called the *king*, is sometimes laid hold of by those, who form the arch, each letting fall one of his arms like a portcullis for inclosing the passenger. But more generally the king is suffered to pass, the attempt being reserved for the last,

who, if seized, is called the *prisoner*. As soon as he is made captive, he takes the place of one of those who formed the arch, and who afterwards stands by his side. The play is continued till they are all taken in succession; South of S. It is differently played in Mearns, Aberd., and some other counties; according to the account which has been kindly furnished by an intelligent friend.

A number of boys stand with joined hands in a semicircle, and the boy at one end of the link addresses the boy at the other end, calling him by his name in the following rhyme:—

A.—B.—if ye were mine,
I wad feed you wi' claret wine.
Claret wine is gude and fine;
Through the needle-ee, boys.

The boy to whom this is addressed makes room between himself and his next neighbour; as they raise and extend their arms, to allow the opposite boy to run through the opening, followed by all the other boys still linked to each other. If in running through, the link should be broken, the two boys who are the cause, suffer some punishment.

"Often, in the blithe summer nights, when other weans were leaping wi' gladness at *Through-the-Needle-ee*,—I yearned to steal some holy Abbot's purse, to buy mysel' a wee singingsister or a brother." *Spaewife*, i. 128.

It seems to have an obvious relation to the consequence of successful warfare, when captives were made to pass under the yoke.

THROWE, *THROW*, *prep.* 1. By; not merely signifying "by means of," as sometimes in E. but denoting a personal agent, one acting officially.

"That ilk aulderman and bailieis of burrowys call befor thame the burgessis, and ger cheiss lele and trewe men in maner as is befor saide, takande with thame the curate of the towne chargit be the gret aithe *throwe* the bischope." *Acts Ja. I. A. 1424*, Ed. 1814, p. 5.

2. By authority of.

"It is decretyt *throw* the haill parliament, & forbodyn be oure souerane lorde the king, that ony ligis [leagues] or bandis be maid amangis his liegis in the realme." *Parl. Ja. I. 1425*, *Acts Ed. 1814*, p. 7.

THRUCH-STANE, *s.* A flat grave-stone.] *Add*;
Satchels uses the term.

My guid-sir Satchels, I heard him declare,
There was nine lairds of Buccleugh buried there:
But now with rubbish and earth it's filled up so high,
That no man can the *through-stones* see;
But nine *tomb-stones* he saw with both his eyne.

Hist. Name of Scot, p. 41.

"At Edinburgh, the 3d day of December 1701; the same day the council being informed, that the *through stone* of the deceased George Buchanan lyes sunk under the ground of the Grey-friars; therefore, they appoint the chamberlain to raise the same, and clear the inscription thereupon, so as the same may be legible." *Chalmer's Life of Ruddiman*, p. 349.

Add to etymon;

Thurrok is rendered by Tyrwhitt, "the hold of a ship." But he seems to have misapprehended the meaning of the word. For Fraunces says; "*Thur-*

rok of a shyp. *Sentina*." *Prompt. Parv.* Now in *Ort. Vocab.*, of *Sentina* it is said, *Est locus fetidus in navi, cui fluunt aque*: and the term is expl. by Cooper, "A sinke; jakes; the pompe of a ship."

The correspondent term to *Thruch-stane* in O.E. is "*Throwe* or *throw-stone* of a buryyng. *Sarchofagus*." *Prompt. Parv. A.Bor.* "*Thruf-stone*, a tomb stone;" Gl. Brockett. This is evidently the same word, with the substitution of the labial for the ancient guttural sound.

To **THRUM**, *v. n.* To pur as a cat, *Lanarks.*; *A.Bor.*, id. *Grose*.

Sw. drumm-a, *mutum sonum edere*; *Seren*.
THRUMMER, *s.* A contemptible musician, *Lanarks.*; an itinerant minstrel, *Roxb.*

From the E. *v. to Thrum*, which seems formed from A.S. *thearm*, *intestinum*; the strings of various instruments being made of *tharm*, or the gut of animals.

THRUMMY-TAIL'D, *adj.* A contemptuous epithet applied to women who wear fringed gowns or petticoats, *Ang.* From E. *Thrum*.

Since Lammas I'm now gaing thirty an' twa,
An' never a dud sark had I yet gryt or sma';
An' what war am I, I'm as warm an' as bra'
As *thrummy-tail'd* Meg that's a spinner o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

To **THRUMP**, *v. a.* 1. To press, *Upp. Clydes.*; also pron. *Thrimp*.

2. To press, as in a crowd; as, "I was *thrumpt* up," *ibid.*

3. To push; especially applied to school-boys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another, *ibid.*, *Roxb.*

This term, in *Upp. Clydes.*, is distinguished from the *v. to Chirt*, which implies that the pressure is from each end of the form towards the middle of it. **THRUMP**, *s.* The act of pushing in this manner, *ib.*

Teut. drumm-en, *Flandr. dromm-en*, *premere*, *pressare*, *protrudere*; A.S. *thrym*, *multitudo*, *turba*.

THRUNTER, *s.* A ewe in her fourth year, *Roxb.*; *synon. Frunter*, *q. v.*

A.S. *thri-winter*, *thry-wintre*, *trinus*, *triennis*, "of three yeares old;" *Somner.* *An thri-wintre hrythyr*, *triennis vitula*; *thri-wintre ramn*, *triennis aries*, *Lye*.

THRUSCHIT, *part. pa.* Thrust, forcibly pressed.

"And thairestir the deponar pat his left hand ouer his majesteis leaft schulder, and pullit vp the brod of the windo, quhairvnto the said Mr. Alexander had *thruschit* his majesteis heid and schulderis." *Acts Ja. VI. 1600*, Ed. 1814, p. 206.

Isl. thryst-a *trudere*.

THUA, *adj.* Two; *Aberd. Reg.*

THUD, *s.* 3. Any loud noise, &c.] *Add*;

A.Bor. "*Thud*, the noise of a fall, a stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound;" Gl. Brockett.

4. A stroke, &c.] *Add*;

An' lusty *thuds* were dealt about,
An' some were mainitly thrapp'l't
Wi' grips, that night.

Cook's Simple Strains, p. 136.

5. Used in a moral sense, as denoting the violent assaults of temptation.

"Brethren, all this worlde is full of tentations: the diuell blowes, and all his impes are euer blowing and raising a storme: it is a stormie world, and all the *thuds* light on the sillie creature." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 121.

Isl. *thyt-r*, fremitus venti proruentis, exactly corresponds with sense 1. V. Haldorson.

To THUD, *v. a.* To wheedle, to flatter, Loth.

Corr. perhaps from C.B. *hud-o*, to wheedle.

THUD, *s.* The act of wheedling or flattering, ib.

THULMARD, *s.* A polecat; in some places *thumart*, S. V. FOWMARE.

"By the way his dog caught a *thulmard*.—When they were all at prayer, the evil spirit beat them with the dead *thulmard*, and threw it before them." Relation of an Apparition, &c. Law's Memor. App. p. 274.

* THUMB, *s.*

From the variety of proverbial phrases in which the *thumb* is introduced, it appears to have been accounted by our ancestors a very important member. It is spoken of, indeed, as if it had been the chief instrument of operation, or at least the special symbol of power.

Hence, of any thing supposed to be a vain attempt, it is said, *Ye needna Fash your Thoom*, S.

In the same sense another proverbial saying is used, in relation to any thing viewed as not attainable by the person who is addressed; *That's aboon your Thoom*, S.

Then Lindy to stand up began to try,

But, by your favour that's aboon his thumb,

For he fell arselins back upon his bum.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 43.

To PUT OR CLAP the THOUM ON any thing, to conceal it carefully; as, *Clap your thoom on that*, keep it secret; I mention that to you in confidence, S.

"To bend or bow down the *thumbes*, when wee give assent unto a thing, or doe favour any person, is so usuall, that it is grown into a proverbial speech, to bid a man put down his *thumb* in token of approbation." Pliny's Nat. Hist. B. xxviii. c. 2.

RULE OF THOUM. To do a thing by Rule of Thoom, to do it nearly in the way of guess-work, or at hap-hazard, S.

"No rule so good as Rule of Thumb, if it hit," S. Prov.; "spoken when a thing falls out to be right, which we did at a venture." Kelly, p. 257.

The allusion seems to be to the measurement of cloth by the thumb, when one has no regular measure at hand, or is too indolent to seek for it. V. RULE-O-ER-THOUM.

To LEAVE one TO WHISTLE ON one's THUMB, to leave one in a state of complete disappointment, to give one the slip, so that he has got nothing to do as to what his mind is principally engaged about, S.

"If you'll be guided by me, I'll carry you to a wee bit corner in the Pleasance,—and see we'll leave Mr. Sharpitlaw to whistle on his thumb." Heart M. Loth. ii. 130. V. THOUM,

THUMBKINS, *s. pl.* An instrument of torture, &c.] Add;

"Spence is again tortured, and his thumbs crushed with *thumbkins*. It is a new invention used among the Coliers when transgressors; and discovered by General Dalsiell and Drummond, they having seen them used in Muscovy." Fountainh. i. 300.

THUMBLES, *s. pl.* Round-leaved Bell-flowers, S. *Campanula rotundifolia*, Linn. V. WITCH-BELLS.

THUMB-LICKING, *s.* An ancient mode of confirming a bargain, S.] Insert, after—symbol, l. 15.;

—"In a bargain between two Highlanders, each of them wets the ball of his *thumb* with his mouth, and then joining them together, it is esteem'd a very binding act." Burt's Letters, ii. 222.

That trait of ancient manners in the Hebrides, mentioned by Martin, claims a common origin.

"Their antient leagues of friendship," he says, "were ratify'd by drinking a drop of each other's blood, which was commonly drawn out of the little finger. This was religiously observ'd as a sacred bond: and if any person after such an alliance happen'd to violate the same, he was from that time reputed unworthy of all honest mens conversation." Martin's West. Isl. p. 109.

Insert, col. 2. after—acceptare, l. 12.;

I have observed another proof of the existence of this custom, even among the later Goths; with this difference only, that, in entering into their covenant, they drew the blood from the palms of their hands. *Var thetta sidan bundit fastmaelum their vokudu sier blodz i lofum*, (S. *luves*), *oc gengu under jardarmen*, &c. *Formatum deinde hoc fedus sanguinis e volis educatione, et eundo sub cespitibus*, (V. de hoc ritu Arngrimi Jonae *Crymogaea*, p. 101. seq.) *addito jurejurando, fore, ut qui superstes esset, occisi sodalis mortem vindicaret*. Historia Thorstani Wik, S. c. 21. ap. Ihre vo. *Fosterbroder*, p. 527.

It seems that some such custom prevailed among the Burgundians. For a noble lord, of this country, A. 1242, gave investiture to a Prior *per pollicem dextram*. The same custom was observed in Dauphiné. V. Du Cange, vo. *Investitura*, col. 1531.

It would appear that there had been a similar custom among the inhabitants of the Netherlands. I cannot, at least, otherwise form any idea of the reference of an ancient Teut. phrase mentioned by Kilian; *Boesen het duymken*, *Basiare pollicem alterius*.

Add, at the end of the article;

The passage referred to by Brotier, in *Thalia*, is the following:

"These are the ceremonies which the Arabians observe when they make alliances, of which no people in the world are more tenacious. On these occasions some one connected with both parties stands betwixt them, and with a sharp stone opens a vein of the hand, near the middle finger, of those who are about to contract. He then takes a piece of the vest of each person, and dips it in their blood, with which he stains several stones purposely placed in the midst of the assembly, invoking during the process Bacchus and Urania. When this is finished, he who solicits the compact to be made, pledges his friends for the sincerity of the engagements to the stranger or

citizen, or whoever it may happen to be; and all of them conceive an indispensable necessity of performing what they promise." *Thalia*, c. 8.

It does not appear certain whether Herodotus speaks of the Lydians, or of the Medes, in the following passage:

"The ceremony of confirming alliances is the same in this nation as in Greece, with this addition, that both parties wound themselves in the *arm*, and mutually lick the blood." *Clio*, c. 74.

This custom has reached even as far as the kingdom of Siam. "If the Siamese wish to vow an eternal friendship, they make an incision in some part of the body, till the blood appears, which they afterwards reciprocally drink. In this manner the ancient Scythians and Babylonians ratified alliances; and almost all the modern nations of the East observe the same custom." *Civil and Natural History of Siam*. V. Beloe's Herodotus, i. 79, N.

THUM-STEIL, *s.* "A covering for the *thumb*, as, the finger of a glove;" *Roxb.*, Gl. *Sibb.*; *Thoum-stule*, *id.* *Lanarks.*

In *E. thumbstal* denotes "a sheath of leather to put on the thumb." The change of the vowel, in different counties, creates a difficulty as to the etymon. But it is most probably from A.S. *stael*, Su.G. *staelle*, locus, Teut. *stelle*, locus tutus; q. a place or station for a thumb or finger. *Steel* is the pron. of Angus as well as of the South of S.

THUMMERT, *s.* A term to denote a person of a singular and aukward appearance, *Ayrs.*

—"There never was surely a droller like *thummert o'* a creature seen entering a biggit land." *Sir A. Wylie*, i. 74.

A provincial corruption of S. *Fowmarte*, a polecat.

THUMPIN', *adj.* 1. Large, in a general sense, S. "One wished them *thumpin* luck and fat weans." *Edin. Month. Mag.* June 1817, p. 241.

Now *thumpan* luck, an' skill befa' ye,
My bard, sae I'se mak free to ca' ye.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 98.

2. Large, as including the idea of stoutness, S.

"*Thumping*, great, huge. *A thumping boy*, a large child, *Exm.* and different counties;" *Grose*. It is used in the same manner in S. Mr. Brockett gives the word as bearing this sense, A.Bor.

THUMPER, *s.* 1. A large individual of any species; as a *thumper* of a trout, S.

The term seems to receive this application from the forcibleness of motion manifested.

2. Any thing large, S. Of a gross and obvious falsehood it is often said, "That is a *thumper*."

THUNDERBOLT, *s.* The name given by the vulgar to a stone hatchet, apparently used before the introduction of iron, such as is otherwise called a *stone celt*, S., Orkn., Shetl. This instrument is often made of a species of serpent stone.

"Triangular polished stones of green porphyry, of different sizes, have been found repeatedly in many parts of the country. I have seen them from ten to fourteen inches long, and from four to seven inches broad: The people call them *thunderbolts*.—They are polished, and taper to a point." *Edmonston's Zetl.* Isl. i. 120-1.

"On a shelf were disposed, in great order, several of those curious stone axes, formed of green granite, which are often found in these islands, where they are called *thunderbolts* by the common people, who usually preserve them as a charm of security against the effects of lightning." *The Pirate*, iii. 4.

THUNNER, *s.* The vulgar mode of pronouncing the word *thunder*, S.O. *Thunner* *id.* A.Bor.

THUNNER-SPEAL, *s.* "A board with a string in the end; when whirled round in the air, it causes a *thundering* sound;" *Gall. Enc.*

THURST, *v. impers.* Needed; as, "*Yethurstn*," Ye needed not, *Dumfr.*

This is a pret. formed from *Tharf*, or perhaps that of A.S. *thearf-ian*, to need. V. *THARF*. In the same sense might the term be rendered as used by *Barbour*. V. *DICT.*

THWANKIN', *part. adj.* A term applied to clouds which mix together in thick and gloomy succession, *Ayrs.*

Isl. *thwing-a*, Alem. *thwing-an*, Su.G. *twing-a*, co-gere; Isl. *thwingan*, Dan. *twang*, coaction, coercion, pressing. *Thwankin'* assumes a frequentative form. Thus *thwankin-cluds* are "clouds continuing to press on each other."

To **THWRICKEN**, *v. n.* To choke from the influence of thick smouldering smoke, *Teviotd.*

"*Whirkened*, choaked, strangled; *North.*" *Grose*. Ray gives the same sense.

The root seems to be Isl. *querk* jugulum, the throat, whence *kyrk-ia* suffocare.

To **TYAUVE**, *v. n.* This, pronounced as one syllable, gives the proper sound of the v. *Taare*.

To **TIAWE**, *v. n.* Expl. "to amble;" *Gl. Tarr.*

When the cattle *tiane*, an' blinter

To the loch for drink at noon;

Spottie keen, a neebor's collie,

Through a moss cam rinnin hame, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 56. V. *Tew, pret.*

TIBBE, **TIBBIE**, corruptions of the name Isabel, S. *Tibbie* Fowler o' the glen.—*Old Song.*

"*Tibbe*, the familiar name of Isabel; and so in O. English;" *Gl. Lynds.*

TIBBET, *s.* One length of hair, in a fishing-line, twisted, a link, *Fife*; *synon. Snood*. V. *TIP-PET.*

To **TYCE**, *v. n.* To move slowly and cautiously, *Aberd.*

Whanither ewies lap the dyke,
And eat the kail for a' the tyke,
My ewie never played the like,
But *tyc'd* about the barn-wa'.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 144. Ed. 1809.

"Went slowly, warily about;" *Gl.*

Under the v. *Feeze*, I have viewed *tees'd*, given by *Ritson*, as an error, having heard *feez'd* invariably used in the repetition of this song. But from the use of *tyc'd* in this Edit. it is most probable that this is the proper term. It seems allied to Su.G. *tass-a*, to walk softly; "Tacito gressu incedere, ut solent nudipedes;" Fenn. *tassut-an*;" *Ihre*; and probably to Su.G. *tyst-a*, to be silent, *tyst-er*, close, quiet. Thus *tyc'd about* may signify, "moved in quietness, without causing any disturbance."

TICHEL, TICHIL, (gutt.), s. 1. A number, Ettr. For.

"There was a *tichel* o' wallydraggie tup hoggs rinnin' after her, an plaguing her, till I was just grieved for the poor beast." *Perils of Man*, i. 246.

It is always used as a term of contempt, applied to a low troop of followers.

"I would be right wae to see my queen turned into a—doe, or a hare, or a she-fox, and a *tichel* o' tikes set after her to tear her a' to tareleathers." *Ibid.* iii. 407.

Perhaps *q.* a line or series; *Isl.* *tigill* funiculus. As, however, it respects followers, it may be allied to *Gael.* *taoghal*, a frequenting, or *teaghalach* a family.

2. It appears to be the same word which is used to denote any article kept secretly, *Upp.* *Clydes.*

In the second sense, it would seem more nearly allied to *Su.G.* *tig-a*, *Isl.* *theg-ia*, *tacere*, *silere*, *thoegiel* *taciturnus*. We could not trace this to a *Celt.* origin, without supposing a considerable change. *C.B.* *dirgel* signifies secret, a secret place; *Ir. Gael.* *coig-hill*, *id.*

TICHER, s. A small fiery pimple, *Gall. Enc.* V. **TICKER.**

To **TICHER** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* To laugh clandestinely, *Ayrs.*

It might be supposed that this were allied to *Su.G.* *tig-a* *silere*, as the person wishes to avoid making any noise with his mouth; or *C.B.* *tech-u*, to lurk, to lie hidden, *techur* a sculker.

To **TICHLE** (*gutt.*), *v. n.* 1. To join hands; a term used in various games of children, in which every one takes hold of the hand of his neighbour, when their object is, either to form a circle, or to extend like a chain, *Fife.*

2. It is applied to any thing that is attached to another, whether from design or by accident, *ibid.* *Isl.* *tigill*, funiculus.

To **TICHT**, *v. a.* To make close, *S.*

"The said barrells to be well *tichted* and double girthed before the transporting thair of to forrane nations." *Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 230.*

Belg. *dicht*, *Su.G.* *taet*, tight.

TICK, s. *Upan tick*, in a state of activity, *Aberd.*

Whether this phrase be a corrupt deviation from the sense in which it is used in *E.*, or connected with *Tick*, as denoting the chicking of a watch, or any similar motion; or borrowed from *Fr.* *au tiquet*, in a state of extremity, in which one often strains every nerve;—I cannot presume to determine.

To **TICK**, *v. n.* To click, as a watch, *S.* *Add*;

An' when she heard the Dead-watch tick,

She raving wild did say,

"I am thy murderer, my child,

I see thee, come away."

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 94.

TICK, s. Beat, as of a watch; thus, "Foo [how] mony ticks does a watch gie in a minute?"

S.B. *Belg.* *ge-tik*, clicking.

TICKING, s. Clicking. "*Ticking*, the noise of a watch;" *S.*, *Gall. Enc.*

TICKER, s. A dot or small spot, *S.*

2. Used to denote the dots or tubercles in a very small eruption on the skin, resembling shagreen, *S.* *Ticher*, *Gall.* V. **TICK**, and **TEICHER.**

TICKET, s. A pat, a slight stroke.] *Add*;

This term is frequently used to denote a smart stroke. Hence,

To **GET one's TICKETS.** 1. To be subjected to a scolding match, *Fife.*

2. To get a drubbing, *ibid.*

* To **TICKLE, v. a.** To puzzle, to gravel, *Aberd.*

No other etymon appears in the *E. Dictionary* than *Lat.* *titill-are*. As all the other northern dialects, as well as the *A.S.* exhibit the word in the same form with *S.* *Kittle*, it seems more natural to view the *E.* *v.* as a transposition. Skinner has remarked that *Kittle* is retained in *Lincolns.* V. **KITTLE, v.**

* **TICKLER, s.** Any thing puzzling, *ibid.*

TICKLY, adj. Puzzling, difficult, *ibid.*

TICKLES, s. pl. Spectacles; Banffs.; apparently a mere abbreviation.

TICKLE-TAILS, s. V. **NEEDLE-E'E.**

TID, s. Proper time, season.] *Insert*, as sense

2. The condition which any soil is in for the purposes of agriculture; as, "the grund's no in *tid*," *Loth.*

3. Metaph. as denoting humour, whether in a good or in a bad sense, *S.* Thus it is used, *I'm just in the tid*, &c.

"*Tid*, inclination; the inspiration [of genius, I suppose], of small duration;" *Gall. Encycl.*

To **TAK THE TID**, to be seized with a perverse or ungovernable humour, *S.B.*

—True it is that they may mell you,—

Or *tak the tid* an' outright fell you.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 170.

This to be inserted before these words. "It is also applied to brute animals." Then, the example from *Fergusson*.

TIDDIE, adj. 1. Cross in temper, *Loth.*, *Tweedd.*

2. Applied to land, which is of such a quality that it is difficult to catch the proper season for ploughing, *ibid.*

TID-AND-QUID, a term used by old farmers to denote a farm in a state of thriving rotation, *Fife*; as, "He has *tid-and-quid*, and fu' bein."

It would appear that this phraseology is very ancient.

S.G. *tid* denotes, not only time, season, but is also applied to the increase of the field; *Swaar tid*, *difficilis annona*; *lhre.* *Quid* may refer to the increase of the stall, or to the thriving of cattle on a farm; from *Isl.* *kvid-r*, *quid-r*, venter, also uterus; *Su.G.* *qued*, *A.S.* *cnith*, *id.* Thus one might be said to "have *tid-and-quid*," who was in a thriving way both as to grain and cattle.

TIDY, TYDIE, adj. 1. Neat, *S.* *Add*, as sense

4. Pregnant, *Ayrs.*, *Clydes.*; as applied to a cow. Also to a woman; as, "a *tidy* bride," one who goes home to the bridegroom's house in a state of pregnancy.

I find no proof that the term was used in this sense by our ancestors. It would seem, however, from the following passages, that it was applied to a cow giving milk, in contradistinction from one whose milk was dried up.

"That the said Robert—pay—to *Dauid Smyth*, quhilk wantit the mylk of thre *tithy ky*, in defalt of

the said Robert—the soume of thre li. for costis & scathis,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1493, p. 300.

“Item, from Archbald M’Kellar there, fourtie *tydie* coues, 5 yeld couets,” &c. Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 16.

“Fra Duncan M’Kellar, in Cromunachan, fyve *tydie* coues, fyve yeld coues, fyve stirks,” &c. Ibid. p. 17.

“Taken—from the said Ion Campbell, 7 *tydie* coues with their calves.—Item, from him sex forrow coues and sex stirks,” &c. Ibid. p. 51.

As signifying, either pregnant, or giving milk, the sense corresponds with what may be viewed as the primary application of the term “in season;” as in either case, a cow is in a state adapted to its principal use. *Add* to etymon;

It appears that there was an O.E. *v.*, nearly allied in signification, from which the word, in the second sense at least, may have been formed. “*Tid-yn* or *thryuen*, supra in *Then*.” Now “*Thene* or *thryuen*” is expl. “*Vigeo*.” Prompt. Parv.

TIDILY, *adv.* Neatly, trimly, S.

TIDINESS, *s.* Neatness, especially in the mode of dressing, S.

TYDWOLL, *s.* “*XLVIJ stayne of tydwoll;*” Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This seems to denote wool of a certain description. I can scarcely think that it is for *tithe wool*; as *teind* is the S. term used in this sense.

TIE, *s.* A trick, a deception, Fife.

Probably allied to Isl. *teg-ia*, *teig-ia*, lactare, alligere; synon. Dan. *lokk-e*, to entice, to decoy, to draw in. V. Haldorson and Wolff. Verelius gives the same word in the form of *tey-a*.

TO TIE ONE’S HAIR WITHOUT A WHANG, to deceive one; a cant phrase, Fife.

TIEND-FREE, *adj.* Exempted from the payment of tithes, S.

TO TIEFF, TYIEFF, *v. a.* To reject any thing from the lips, Aberd.; perhaps originally the same with E. *Tiff*, *v.*, a low word, signifying, “to be in a pet.”

The sense given might suggest Su.G. *toefw-a*, Isl. *tef-ia*, retardare, impedire. But see *Tift*, *s.* 3. below.

TIFT, *s.* Condition, plight, humour, S.] *Add*;
“A poet’s muse is in *tift* when she sings well; corn also is in *tift* when it is dry, viz. in *tift* to lead.” Gall. Enc.

“*Tift*, to be in good order;” Gl. Westmorel.

TIFT, *s.* 3. The action of the wind, &c.] *Add*;

The phrase, *a tift of wind*, is properly used only in relation to wind when it stirs, or lifts up in the air, dust, straw, &c.

This nearly corresponds with the sense of Isl. *tif-a* as signifying *praeceps ire*, or as expl. by Haldorson, Manus *celeriter movere*.

TIFTY, *adj.* Quarrelsome, Roxb.

Then up spake ane, a maid forlorn,

Wi’ souple tongue and *tifty*;

It kythed by her runkl’d horn,

Her years had number’d fifty.

A. Scott’s Poems, p. 16.

A.Bor. “*tifty*, ill-natured, petulant;” Gl. Brockett.

TIFTER, *s.* A quandary; as, “He’s in an unco *tifter* the day,” Roxb.

Formed perhaps from *Tift*, sense 3. as denoting the action of the wind.

TO TIG, *v. n.* 1. To touch lightly, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. To give a stroke to another, and then run away; a term used in a game of children. He, who has received the stroke, is said to be *tiggitt* till he gives it to another, S.

2. To trifle with, &c.] *Add*;

—Weel kend he, it was nae joke

To *tig* wi fiends that vomit smoke.

Beattie’s John o’ Arnha, p. 41.

TIG, *s.* 1. A twitch, a tap, a slight stroke, S.

“It’s bairnly to mak sic a wark for a bit *tig* on the haffet.” Sir. A. Wylie, i. 36.

“Andrew was compelled to submit, only mattering between his teeth, ‘Ower mony maisters—ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*.’” Rob Roy, ii. 308.

“Many masters! quoth the paddock to the harrow, when every tin [tooth] gave her a *tig*,” S. Prov. “Spoken by those whom persons, inferior to their masters, presume to reprove, command, or correct.” Kelly, p. 243. “* A little blow,” N.

2. Sometimes used to denote a touch of a rougher description, amounting to a stroke, so as to cause a wound, S.

3. A game among children, in which one strikes another and runs off. He who is touched becomes pursuer in his turn, till he can *tig* or touch another, on whom his office devolves, Fife, Loth., Ettr. For.

A.Bor. “*Tig*,—a play among children on separating for the night, in which every one endeavours to get the last touch; called also, *Last bat*.” Gl. Brock.

O.E. “*Tek*, or lytill touch, tactus,” (Prompt. Parv.) has had a common origin.

4. The stroke itself. He who, in the game, communicates the stroke, says to the person to whom he has given it, *Ye bear my tig*, Fife.

5. The person who receives it, Loth.

This game in S. is the same with *Touchlast* in E.

Among the players, the lot, by means of the repetition of a rhyme, falls on the person who is touched with the finger of the repeater at the last word of the rhyme. The individual thus touched is called *Tig*. He runs about, endeavouring to touch another. The moment this person is touched, he or she becomes *Tig*, and communicates it to a third, and so on. The transmuting touch is often given so quietly, that it is immediately transferred to another, who, not knowing that *Tig* is near him, is unconscious of his risk.

As we have elsewhere seen that the Lat. *v. Fero*, in its preterite *Tuli*, acknowledges relation to Goth. *tol-a*, &c., our *Thole*, to endure, to suffer; the same observation would seem to be applicable to the name of this game. For as *Tango*, I touch, exhibits a similar analogy with *Fero*, in having a preterite of an origin quite different from the present tense, we can scarcely avoid remarking the affinity, in what forms the essential part of the word, between our *Tig* and *Te-tig-i*; which there is reason to think was also pronounced hard. Various words of the northern

stock exhibit indubitable proofs of a common origin; as Moes. G. *tek-an*, *atték-an*, (to the pret. of which, *tail-ok*, there is a near resemblance in S. *tít*, *tíd*, a slight stroke or tap,) O. Teut. *tack-en*, Isl. *tak-a*, and Su. G. *tag-a*, all synon. with *tangere*, as signifying to touch. Others have remarked the affinity between Gr. *tráx-u*, *attracto*, and *trá-u*, or *trá-z-u* *capio*, in pret. *tráx-u*, and the Goth. verbs of similar signification.

TIG ME IF YOU CAN, the name of a game of children, S. A.; the same with *Tig*.

"It would perhaps be equally vain to expect that ladies should give up the luxurious waltz,—to join in the merry ring at *Through the needle-ee*,—or *Tig me if you can*." Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 38.

TO TIG, *v. n.* This term is applied to cattle, who in consequence of being stung with the gad-fly, run off hither and thither, with their tails extended on their backs, S. This is viewed as the original sense of the term.

I have, however, met with no term similar to *Tig*, which indicates that the gad-fly was thus denominated. Teut. *teecke*, *teke*, however, denotes the dog-louse, E. *tick*; Dan. *taege*, a punice, a wall-louse.

TIG, **TEYG**, *s.* A pet, a fit of passion, S.] *Add* to etymon;—Gael. *taoigh*, a fit of passion.

TO TIG, **TAG**, *v. n.* 1. To trifle.] *Add*;

2. To be tedious in making a bargain, to haggle, Fife. Hence,

TIG-TAGGIN, *s.* The act of haggling; as, *We had an awfu' tig-taggin about it, before we could mak our bargain*, Fife.

TO TIGGLE-TAGGLE, *v. n.* The same with the *v.* to *Tig-Tag*, in sense 2., Fife.

TIGER-TARRAN, *s.* A waspish child, Teviotd. V. **TIRBAN**.

TO TIGHER, *v. n.* To laugh in a suppressed way, to titter, Ayr. s.; synon. *Kigher*.

TO TIGHER, *v. n.* To ooze out; applied to blood and other liquids; Berw. V. **TEICHER**.

TO TIGMATEEZE, *v. a.* To pull one about, Upp. Clydes.; apparently from the S. *v.* to *Tig*, *q. v.*, and E. to *Tease*, connected by the conjunctive particle *ma*.

TIG-TOW, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense.

1. The name given to the game of *Tig* in Ang.

TO TIG-TOW, *v. n.* 1. "To touch and go, to be off and on," S., Gall. Enc.

2. "To *Tig-tow wi' a Lass*, to seem inclined to marry her, yet to hang off," S., *ibid*.

TYISHT, *pret.* Enticed.

"Attoure, he *tyisht* the young men of his ciete to his purpois, with his liberalite and gudis." Belend. T. Liv. p. 83. V. **TYSE**, *v.*

TIKE, **TYKE**, *s.* 1. A dog, a cur, S.] *Add*;

Ye Moabits, with hornes twa full hie,
Outward like sheips, yee beir the beistes marke,
Inward like *tykes*, ye byte, but cannot barked.

Poems Sixteenth Century, p. 97.

2. "A selfish snarling fellow;" Gl. Surv. Moray. Thus it is said of a stubborn man; *He's a dour tyke*.

"*Tike* is applied in contempt to a person;" Gl. Lynds. A. Bor. *like*, "an odd or queer fellow;" Grose; "a blunt or vulgar fellow;" Brockett.

TYKE-HUNGRY, *adj.* Ravenous as a dog, S.

TYKE-TULYIE, *s.* Literally, a dog's quarrel; metaph. applied to any coarse scolding-match, S.; synon. *Collyshangie*.

TYKEN, **TYKIN**, *s.* 1. The case which holds the feathers of a bed or bolster, S. *Tick*, *Ticken*, *Ticking*.

"*Tiking* of the East countrie, the elne—x s." Rates A. 1611.

He at the sowing-brod was bred,
An' wrought gude serge and *tyken*.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 199.

2. *Tyken o' a bed*, used for the bed itself, Teviotd. **TYKEN**, *adj.* Of or belonging to the cloth denominated *Tick*, S.

The origin seems to be Su. G. *tyg*, a general designation for cloth.

TO TYLE, *v. n.* To *Tyle a Lodge*, to shut the door of a Mason-lodge; whence the question, "Is the lodge *tyled*?" S.

TILER, **TYLER**, *s.* A door-keeper of a Mason-lodge, whose business it is to see that the door be kept close, S.

Isl. *till-a*, leviter *figere*; or *tíl*, [also Alem.] *finis*, limes, *q.* "to fix the limits." Sw. *tiel*, *id.* V. *Ti-aelder*, *Ihre*.

TILE-STONE, *s.* An anomalous term, which must formerly have been used in S. for a tile or brick.

"Later, a *tile-stone*, or brick." Wedderb. Voc. cab. p. 21.

It has, however, been imported from the continent. Teut. *teghel-steen*, *tichel-steen*, Germ. *zieghel-steyn*, *tegula*, later; Sw. *tegelsten*, brick; Widge.

TILFOIR, *adv.* Before. "A yeir *tílfoir* he deceissit;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. Su. G. *till-foerene*, *prius*; *Ihre*, *vo.* *Till*.

TILL, *s.* A cold unproductive clay, S.] *Add*;

"We find in digging, or sinking, that after the clay is past, which keeps no course, all metals, as stone and *tilles*, (which are seems [seams] of black stone, and participat much of the nature of coal), ly one above another, and keep a regular course." Sinclair's Misc. Obs. Hydrost. p. 260.

"Indurated clays abound in both parishes. The most plentiful is the Schistus or *Till*.—Schistus and *Till* are words indiscriminately used to denote the same argillaceous, hard, fossile substance. The word *Till* is, indeed, sometimes vulgarly used to denote a stiff clay, although in a soft state." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 252.

"*Till* is a provincial word, of which the meaning is not always perfectly definite. It is sometimes used to express a sort of hard impenetrable clay, mixed with fragments of stone or gravel. This, however, is only one species of it, for the name is applied likewise to subsoils of an absorbent nature, which if exposed by culture to the sun and atmosphere would turn into excellent dry loams. It is often used to denote a retentive subsoil, abounding

with iron ore. In general it may be taken for any subsoil, consisting of a mixture of clay and sand or stones, devoid of the vegetable matter which gives a soil the friability and openness requisite for vegetation." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 12.

TILLIE, TILLY, adj. Of or belonging to *till*, S.

"In various parts of the northern districts, remote from the benefit of sea-ware, large pits were dug up of a *tilly* substance, to give firmness and consistency to a loose mossy soil." Agr. Surv. Invern. p. 112.

TILLIE-CLAY, s. 1. "Cold clay, unproductive soil," S., Gall. Enc.

2. Used metaph. as expressive of coldness of heart.

"The heart that never felt love, is said to be a piece of *tillie-clay*." Ibid.

TILL, conj. That, so that, to such a degree that, Buchan.

Leitch wi's fit gae 'im sic a kick,

Till they a' thought him slain,

That very day.

Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing, st. 13.

Isl. *til these* is expl., *ideo*.

TILL-BAND, s. The name giving to Pudding-stone or primary Breccia; S.

"Blotta.—Breccia arenacea, Cronst. Scottish *till-band*." Headrick's View of Arran, p. 245.

To TILLER, v. n. A term applied to grasses when they give out a number of stems or suckers from the same root, S.A., Stirl.; synon. *Stool*.

"Clover-plants, when they have room to grow, *tiller* or *stool*, and employ more ground than those of corn." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 24.

"Clover is not so much fed by the atmosphere when kept down by cattle, and short, as when allowed to *tiller* or *stool*, and grow to its full height." Ibid. p. 211.

"When the plants are thin, they keep *tillering* (or sending forth new shoots), when they should be shot into seed." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 403, 404.

"*Tiller*, to send out shoots, as wheat. Durham;" Gl. Brockett.

O.E. *tillar, tiller*, "a small tree left to grow till it be fellable," (Phillips), is most probably allied. Fr. *taller, thaler*, are applied to corn when it buds; "Corn to bud, shoot out their tops," &c.

TILLER, s. "The rising blade of growing corn shooting out several stems from one seed;" Gl. Surv. Moray.

The term seems very ancient, and is apparently of Goth. extract. For the Isl. v. *tylle, tilldr-a*, has a sense nearly akin; signifying, to raise up and to fix lightly; attollo et leviter figo. Hence *tilldr, levis structura*; G.Andr. p. 239.

Its affinity is more evident to A.S. *telg, ramus, surculus, frondes*; "a bough, a shoot, a twig, a branch;" Somner: Sax. *telghe, telgher, ramus, ramale, frons, frondes*; Kilian: Su.G. *tælning, surculus, anciently tæling*.

TILLIE-LICK, s. A gibe, Gall.

"*Tillie-licks*, taunts and sneers;" Gall. Enc.

It would appear that there has been in some country or other, an instrument, used in former times, called a *tillie*, and that the term had originally denoted a

stroke with this. Fr. *tille*, signifies "the rind, or piling of hemp," &c., and *tillier* the linden tree. *Tullie*, however, denotes a knife, Shetl. It seems to have signified a churn-staff, S. V. TULLIE.

TILLIE-LICKIT, s. 1. An unexpected stroke, Fife; the same with the preceding word, only used figuratively.

2. An unexpected misfortune, *ibid*.

TILLIESOUL, s. A place at some distance from a gentleman's mansion-house, &c.] *Add*: I have met with this word only once in print, and in a form different from that in which I have always heard it spoken.

"If she were to be joining company wi' Mr. Peter, he would be shewing her ta grieve's house, and ta new *tillieson*, and ta gardener's house,—and a score of other houses she canna just pe minding." Macrimmon, iv. 63.

A learned friend derives it from *tous les saouls*, q. the place whither all the drunkards resort. Another views it as Gael. *tuloch-sabhal*; the latter part of which compound is pronounced *soul* or *sawal*, and signifies a barn. As *tuloch* denotes a hillock, according to this etymon, the signification is, "the hillock barn," or "the barn on the hillock."

An excellent Gaelic scholar suggests that this term, applied to a country *public house*, seems to be Gael. *taghail a' se*, i. e. "Call here;" supposing that it may have formerly been used as a label above the door.

* **TILLIE-VALLEY, adv.** "A word used formerly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent;" Johns.

"*Tilley-valley*, Mr. Lovel,—which, by the way, one commentator derives from *titivillissium*, and another from *talley-ho*—but *tilley-valley*, I say, a truce with your politeness." Antiquary, i. 113.

"*Tillivalley* for your papistry,' was answered from without; 'we are in the mood of the monks when they are merriest, and that is when they sup beef-brewis for lanten-kail.'" The Abbot, i. 292.

I introduce this E. word merely in regard to its etymon. It has every appearance of being of Fr. extraction. My worthy and learned friend Francis Douce, Esq., is quoted by Mr. Todd, as referring to the Fr. hunting phrase, *ty a hillaut et valley*; Venerie de Fouilloux. I shall take the liberty of offering another conjecture.

It might be resolved into *Tay là, voilà*, "Be silent there, look," or "attend;" from *taire* to be silent, and *voir* to see.

TILLY-PAN, s. A skillet, Moray. Gael. *tealla* denotes the hearth; perhaps q. a pan to be always at the side of the fire.

TILLOWIE, s. 1. A cry addressed to hounds, urging them on to the chace, Clackmann.; evidently a corr. of the E. huntsman's cheer, *Tallihoo*.

2. Used of one who has dealt too freely with intoxicating liquor; as, "He has gotten his *til-lowie*," *ibid*.; q. "he has got as much as urges him on."

TILT, s. Account, tidings of, S.B.] *Add*:

Instead of—*till* nor *trial*—it is *tint*, &c. in First Edit. of Ross's *Helenore*, p. 122.

Tint, I find, is retained in the second Edit. A. 1778, p. 143, which was corrected by the celebrated Dr. Beattie. This might seem to render it probable that *till* had been an error of the press. But *till* appears in the Gloss. affixed to the third Edit. of *Helenore*, expl. "account of, tidings;" also in Gl. Shirr. with the same explanation.

TILT *up*, *pret.* Snatched.

Ane haistie hensour, callit Harie,—

Tilt up ane tackle withouten tary.

Chr. Kirk, st. 10.

This is the reading given by Callander, and in Sibb. Chron. S.P. But in Pink. Sel. Ball. ii. 20. it is *tyll*. It seems most probable that this is the true reading, as we have many examples of the use of the *v. to Tyte* precisely in this sense; but, as far as I have observed, not one of *Tilt* having the same signification. Could we view *Tilt* as the genuine reading, the term might be traced to Fris. *till-en* levare, tollere; Isl. *till-a* (pret. *tylte*), attollere.

TILTH, *s.* Plight, condition, good or bad, like *Tift*; as, "The land's in sae bad a *tilth*, that we canna saw the day;" Roxb.

This seems to be merely a secondary sense of A.S. and E. *tillh*, as signifying the state of tillage. Teut. *teell*, however, denotes the proper season when herings and other fishes make their appearance, Kilian; perhaps from *teel-en*, *tel-en*, gignere, generare, producere, which this learned writer views as the same *v.* with that signifying to cultivate the ground.

TYMBER, **TYMMER**, *s.* The crest of a helmet.]

Insert in etymon, after L.B. timbr-um, tymbris—

Nicot, however, derives it from Germ. *timmer*, and indeed Kilian expl. this, apex; also, crista galeae, conus galeae.

TIMBER MARE, an instrument of punishment formerly used among the military.

"He causes put up betwixt the crosses a *timber mare*, whereon runagate knaves and runaway soldiers should ride. Uncouth to see such discipline in Aberdeen, and painful for the trespasser to suffer." Spalding, i. 227. **V. TREIN MARE.**

TYMBRELL, *s.* A small whale.

"Gif ony *tymbrell*, utherwayis callit ane littil quhaill, or ony uther fisch, is fund within the sea-mark foiranent the land (*in terra*) of ane Baron, or uther frehalder,—the samin sould pertene to the Baron or frehalder." Balfour's Pract. p. 555.

L.B. *timbrell-us*. "Dicitur parvus cetus, ane littil quhaile." Skene, Verb. Sign.

This is all that I can find relative to this term; and I am much inclined to suspect that it is a misnomer; that the animal meant, being called a little whale, is the porpoise; and that the name may have been corr. from that which the Swedes still give to this fish, *tumblare*. V. Linn. Faun. Suec. No. 51.

TIME, *s.* The act of once harrowing a field, Berw.; *Tine*, synonym. Clydes.

"The harrowings are given partly across the ridges, and partly endlong, and are more or less numerous, according to circumstances; never less than a full double *time* between each successive plough-

ing. The completest harrowing is called a double *time*; in which the harrow goes four times successively over the same range; either all endlong, or all across, or half each way." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 198. **TYME**, *s.* The herb thyme, S.

"Thymus vel melius thymum, *Tyme*." Despaut. Gram. D. 12, a.

TIME-ABOUT, *adv.* Alternately, S.] *Add*;
"Vices sunt alternationes, course or *time about*." Despaut. Gram. D. 2, b.

TIMEOUS, *adj.* Timely; as, "See that ye keep *timeous* hours;" i. e. that ye be not too late, S.

This *adj.* is formed in an anomalous way, having a Fr. or Lat. termination affixed to a Goth. noun.

Timeous is O.E., but now obsolete.

TIMEOUSLY, *adv.* In due time, S., Gl. Crooksh. It occurs in our version of the Psalms.

Mine eyes did *timeously* prevent

The watches of the night. *Psa. cxix. 148.*

It is here used in an improper sense; for it must be understood as signifying early, or as E. *timely*.

TYME-TAKER, *s.* One who lies in wait for the proper opportunity of effecting his purpose; used in a bad sense.

"That now Macky, being a young gentleman in his rying, he culd not advance his owne fame better than by shewing himself to be ane earnest defender of that house; that *tyme-takers* wold be now easalie decerned from true freinds." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 325.

TIMMER, *s.* 2. A certain quantity of skins, &c.] *Add*;

The word is used in the same sense in Fr. *Un timbre de martres*, "a certain quantity, or number, of martin's skins;" Cotgr. Su.G. *timmer*, certus numerus pellium pretiosarum, 40 alii tradunt, alii 50; Ihre.

TIMMER, *adj.* Of or belonging to wood; as, "a *timmer* cap," a wooden bowl; "a *timmer* trencher," a wooden plate, S.

To TIMMER, *v. a.* To beat, to chastise; properly with a *stick*; as, "I trow, he *timmer'd* him weel," S.O., Aberd.

TIMMERIN, *s.* "A beating with a stick;" Gall. Enc.

To TIMMER up, *v. a.* A term that admits of great variety of application; but signifying, in general, to do strenuously, and successfully, any work that requires continued exertion and employment, Aberd.

To timmer up the baw, to play briskly at ball; *to timmer up the flail*, to ply the flail; *to timmer up the floor* with a dishclout, to clean it thoroughly by hard rubbing; *to timmer up the lesson*, to be busily engaged in getting one's lesson, also, to say it accurately and readily. *O! as he timmers up the Latin!* How expeditiously he uses the Latin language! or, What a deal of Latin he employs!

And who in singing cou'd excel

Fam'd Douglas, Bishop of Dunkel?

He *timmer'd up*, tho' it be lang,

In guid braid Scots, a' Virgil's sang.

W. Ingram's Poems, p. 57.

The original sense of the term is to be found in Isl. *timbr-a* aedificare; extruere; A.S. *timbr-ian*; id.

also, to instruct. Moes. *G. timbr-jan* occurs only in the simple sense; as well as Teut. *timmer-en*, and Dan. *toemr-er*.

TIMMER-BREEKS, *s. pl.* A cant term for a coffin, Roxb.

But now ye're auld, and downa drie
The wark an' freiks.
Sae ye'll be forced on to try
Your *timmer breeks*.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 50.

TYMMER-MAN, *s.* 1. A carpenter.

—"That the master of the schip sal fynd sufficiend stermene, *tymmerman*, & schipmen convenient for the schip." Acts Ja. III. 1466, Ed. 1814, p. 87, c. 4. *Tymmermen* in pl. Ed. 1566.

This term, which at first view might seem to have owed its existence to our rude legislators, has been of pretty general use. Su.G. Teut. *timmer-man*, faber lignarius, Germ. *zimmer-man*, Isl. *timbersmid*, id. q. a timber-smith. From Su.G. A.S. *timber*; Moes. *timber-jan*, A.S. *timbr-ian*, aedificare.

It was certainly a wise institution, that every ship, bound for a foreign country, should have some carpenters on board.

2. A wood-monger, a dealer in wood, Aberd.

TIMMER-TUNED, *adj.* Having a harsh voice, &c.] *Add*;

It has been remarked, that this word S.A. does not so properly denote a harsh untuneable voice as the want of a musical ear; being applied to one who is unable to sing in melody.

TYMMER WECHT, a sort of tambourin. V. **WECHT**, sense 2.

TIMMING, **TEMING**, *s.* A kind of woollen cloth.] *Add*;

This is certainly from O.Fr. *estamine*, Mod.Fr. *etamine*, id., Teut. *stamyne*, *stamineum textum*, Kilian; Ital. *stamegna*, Hisp. *stamena*; all from Lat. *stamen*.

This etymon, I find, is confirmed by the mode in which Sir Thomas Urquhart translates Fr. *estamet*.

"The men were appparelled after their fashion. Their stockings were of *tamine* or of cloth-serge, of white, black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour." Rabelais, B. I. p. 245, 246.

TIMOURSUM, **TIMERSOME**, *adj.* Timorous, S.

"My conscience—is something of a *timersome* nature, cannot abide angry folks, and can never speak above her breath, when there is aught of a fray going forward." The Pirate, ii. 116.

A.B. "Timersome, Timmersome, fearful, timorous;" Gl. Brockett.

TIMPAN, **TYMPANY**, *s.* The middle part of the front of a house, raised above the level of the rest of the wall, resembling a gable, for carrying up a vent, and giving a sort of attic apartment in the roof, S.B. This is also called a *Tympany gavel*, Moray.

Fr. *tympa*, the gable end of a house; Cotgr. Hence, **TYMPANY-WINDOW**, *s.* A window in this part of the house, S.

TIMTY, *s.* A mode of labouring the ground in the island of Lewis.

"The natives are very industrious, and undergo

a great fatigue by digging the ground with spades, and in most places they turn the ground so digged upside down, and cover it with sea-ware; and in this manner there are about 500 people employ'd daily for some months. This mode of labouring is by them call'd *Timty*; and certainly produces a greater increase than digging or plowing otherwise." Martin's West. Isl. p. 8.

The term and practice are still retained.

"There is a general mode of turning the ground, called *timidh*, or making lazybeds, at which two persons are employed on each side of the ridge; of these two are cutting, and two lifting the clods." Stat. Acc. P. Stornoway, xix. p. 248.

This mode seems to correspond with what is in S. called *trenching*. Perhaps of Norwegian origin; as merely denominated from the soil itself: Isl. Norw. Su.G. *tomt*, signifying the area around a house, also a place of pasture. *Toft* is synon.

It may, however, be allied to Gael. *teannmeadh*, a cutting, dividing.

TIN, *s.* A jug of *tinned* iron, S.

TINNIE, *s.* The small jug or porringer, of this description, used by children, S.

TINCHILL, **TINCHEL**, *s.* 1. "A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space, and gradually narrowing, brought immense quantities of deer together, which usually made desperate efforts to break through," S.

We'll quell the savage mountaineer,
As their *Tinchel* cows the game.

Lady of the Lake, p. 267.

"These active assistants spread through the country far and near, forming a circle, technically called the *tinchel*, which, gradually closing, drove the deer in herds together towards the glen where the chiefs and principal sportsmen lay in wait for them." Waverley, ii. 8.

2. Used, as I am informed, in the secondary sense of trap or snare, Roxb.

The term is of Gael. origin; *timchioll*, circuit, compass, *timchioll-am*, to surround, to environ. These terms occur in the same sense in Irish.

TYND, *s.* 1. The tooth of a harrow, S.] *Add*;

Perhaps O.E. "*Tynde*, *prykyl*," is originally the same; expl. by Carnica, "*Tyndyd* with a *tynde*. Carnicatus." Prompt. Parv.

TINDLING, *s.* "Ane new sark of *tindling*;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1565.

Can this be an error for *kindling*? V. **KENDILLING**. Or shall we view the term as referring to the fineness, q. A.S. *tyndael*, literally, "the tenth part."

To **TYNE**, *v. a.* 1. To lose.] *Insert*, as sense 8. To lose a cause in a court of justice, to receive a decision contrary to one's claim.

One of the acts under Ja. V. is entitled, "Off pane of thame that *tynis the pley*," A. 1540, c. 29. In this sense the alternative phrase is used, to *Wyn* or *Tyn*.

—"And ordinis the said Elenor to bring with hyr all richtis & evidentis that echo haas in the samyn mater, as scho will *wyn* or *tyn*." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 140.

This phrase, I am informed, is used in the language

of town-councils in an indefinite sort of way. Thus in Ayr, in the appointment of a commissioner for the burgh, it is usual to add, that the person is empowered to "tyne and win" in the accounts of the burgh. Perhaps this merely signifies, to exercise a discretionary power; implying that, whether successful or not in his exertions, he receives that confidence from his brethren, that he may be assured of being free from blame.

4. To kill or destroy.] *Insert*, as sense

5. To *Tyne Heart*, to lose courage or spirit, or inclination to any business.

"They hoped no guid in his hand, and thairfoir thay *tint heartis*, and had no will to raise fire in Ingland." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 403.

6. To *Tyne the Heartis* of others, to lose their affections, S.

"The king was abused, and *tint* all the *heartis* of his nobilitie, to quhom he gave no credit." *Ibid.*

To *TINE*, *v. n.* To be lost, to perish in whatever way.

"Gif ony ship *tine* be storm of wether, or the gudis and geir being thairin, the mast faillye, or ony uther thing, throw uther mischance in the voyage, the merchandis are not haldin to pay ony thing thairof." *Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract.* p. 623.

"Siclike, quhen the ship is *tint*, the shipmen may not sell the taikill of hir without licence or commandment of the—awners." *Ibid.*

He wald haue eitn with the swyne,
His hungrie stommok to fulfill;
Bot thocht he suld for hunger *tyne*,
Yit nane wald gif him leif thairtill.

Forlorne Sone, Poems 16th Cent. p. 34.

It also occurs in this sense in that fine old song,
Tak your auld Cloak about you.

My Cromie is an useful cow,
And she is come of a good kine;
Aft has she wet the bairns' mou,
And I am laith that she should *tyne*.

Herd's Coll. ii. 102.

Mr. Nares, in his valuable Glossary, has shewn that Spenser uses this word as signifying, "to perish, to die."

V. the etymon of the *v. a.*

TINE HEART, *TYNE A'*, a proverbial phrase, urging the necessity of not suffering the spirits to sink, when one meets with difficulties, S.

But Nory keeps up better heart, and says,
We manna weary at thir rugged braes;
Tyne heart, tyne a', we'll even tak sic beeld
As thir uncouthy heather-hills can yield.

Ross's Helenore, p. 74.

TYNAR, *s.* 1. A loser, in a general sense.

"That in tyme cuming quhair ony sic bill or placard of defamatioun beis fundin affix or *tint*,—the first sear & findar thairof salbe purist in the samin maner as the first inventar, writtar, *tynar*, and vpaetar of the samin, gif he wer apprehendit." *Acts Mary 1567.* *Ibid.* p. 552.

This refers to the placards stuck up in Edinburgh, charging Q. Mary with the guilt of the murder of Darnley.

2. One who loses his cause, or is cast, in a court of law.

Here *insert* the proof in *Dict.*

TYNING, *s.* 1. The act of losing, S.

2. The state of being lost, S.

Between the TYNING and the WINNING. 1. Applied to any cause or matter, the issue of which turns on a very narrow hinge, S.

When thy slee pow did rule the roast

Sae canny an' sae cunning,

Thy pauky wiles nae motion lost,

'Tween *tyning* aft an' winning

Wi' noise that day.

The General Assembly, Poet. Museum, p. 374.

2. Used in a moral sense; in that intermediate state, in which a person may either be lost, or by proper means be saved from ruin, S.

"Richard, a lad that was a promise of great ability in his youth,—was just *between the tyning and the winning*, as the saying is, when the play-actors—came to the town." *The Provost*, p. 267.

TIN-EGIN, *s.* Forced fire, West. Isl. V. *NEID-FYEE*.

To *TINK*, *v. a.* To rivet, as including the idea of the noise made in the act of rivetting; a Gipsy word, Roxb.

The *E. v. to Tink*, as denoting a sharp sound, is most probably the origin, derived from C.B. *tinc-ian*, to tinkle.

TINKLE-SWEETIE, *s.* A cant name formerly given in Edinburgh to the bell rung at eight o'clock P. M., as that which was rung at two o'clock was called the *Kail-bell*.

Both these terms are well remembered by some yet alive. The *ought-hours bell* was thus denominated, because the sound of it was so *sweet* to the ears of apprentices and shopmen, as they were then at liberty to shut in for the night.

TINKLER'S TIPPENCE, expl. "useless cash," *Gall. Encycl.*; money to be spent, as a *tinker* wastes his, in the *change-house*.

TINNEL, *s.* Water mark.

"Gif ony tymbrell, utherwayis callit ane littil qubail, or ony uther fisch, is fund within the sea-mark, foiranent the land—of ane Baron or uther frehalder, the quhilk fisch may be drawin outwith the *tynnel* of the sea to the land, with sax oxin yokkit in ane wane, the samin sould pertene to the Baron or frehalder." *Balfour's Pract.* p. 555.

L.B. "*Tinnel-ius*—The sea-marke, vtherwaies in English, tyde-mouth; that is, the farrest parte quhair the sea tyde flowis. *Littus quo scilicet fluxus hybernus maris maximus excurrit, hoc est quantumcunque mare aliquo plus extenditur in hyeme vel aestate, tantum est littus ejus.* *Gl. Instit.*" *Skene, Verb. Sign.*

It may have been formed from A.S. *tyne*, a hedge, a fence; or Su.G. *taen-ia* to extend; q. that which forms a fence to the sea, or the utmost extent of its fluctuation.

TYNT, *TINT*, *pret.* and *part. pa.* Lost. V.

TINE, *TYNE*, *v.*

TINTOE, *s.* The pin used in turning the cloth-beam of a loom, Paisley, Edinburgh.

TIP, *s.* A ram, Galloway.

Oft as, among the bushy birny braes
 Young Colin plodded wi' his strayed tips,
 He'd cast a look upo' the lonely cot
 Wi' wishfu' een.— *Davidson's Seasons*, p. 99.
 She was nae get o' moorland tips,
 Wi' tawted ket, an' hairy hips.

Burns, iii. 82.

A. Bor. "*Teap*, tup, a ram. North." Grose. He also gives it in the form of *Tip*. V. Tup.

To **TIPPER**, *v. n.* To walk on tiptoe, or in an unsteady way, to totter; as, *to tipper up a hill*, Fife. Su. G. *tipp-a*, leviter tangere.

This undoubtedly gives the origin of *Tippertie*, *q. to tipper*, or walk unsteadily, on the *tae* or toe.

To **TIPPER-TAIPER**, *v. n.* To totter, Lanarks.

TIPPERTY, *adj.* 1. Unstable, S. B.] *Add*;

3. Applied to a young woman, who walks very stiffly, precisely, or with a mincing gait, Fife.

TIPPET, *s.* 1. One length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line, S. *Tibbet*, Fife, Mearns; synon. *Leit*, Upp. Clydes.

C. B. *tip* a bit, a small fragment; or Teut. *tip* apex.
 2. A handful of straw bound together at one end; used in thatching, Aberd.

This, however, may be allied to Fria. *tepp-en* carpere, vellere, as being *plucked* from the stack.

* **TIPPET**, *s.* *St. Johnstone's Tippet*, a halter; V. **RIBBAND**.

TIPPY, *adj.* Dressed in the highest fashion, modish, Renfr.

A. Bor. "*Tippy*, smart, fine. *Tippy Bob*;" Gl. Brock.
TIPPY, *s.* The *ton*; as, *at the tap of the tippy*, at the top of the fashion, Renfr.

Most probably from E. *tip*, the top, the extremity.

To **TIPTOO**, *v. n.* To be in a violent passion, Ayr.; perhaps *q. set on tiptoe*. But see **TARTOO**.

TYRANFULL, *adj.* Tyrannical.

"Mony of thame departit of the ciete,—traisting ay the mair distant and ferrare thay war fra the company of thir ten *tyranfull* men, to be the ferrare fra every trubill approcheing." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 259.
 To **TIRL**, **TIRLE**, *v. a.* 1. To uncover, Aberd.]

Add—S. O.

Tirl is used in the same sense in Galloway.

Whan the wind blows loud and *tirls* our strae,
 An' a' our house-sides are dreeping wi' rain,
 An' ilka burn rows frae the bank to the brae,
 I weep for our Habbie wha rows i' the main.

Remains of Nithdale Song, p. 33.

TIRLING OF THE MOSS, the act of paring off the superficial part of the soil which lies above peats, S.

"The best peat—is commonly not above 14 or 18 inches, or the length of a peat, in deepness, after removing the surface soil with the roots of the heath, or ling, growing on it, called the *tirling of the moss*." Agr. Surv. Peebles. V. Pennecuik, p. 71, N.

To **TIRL**, *v. a.* To thrill, S. B.

— I hope it's nae a sin
 Sometimes to *tirl* a merry pin
 As weel's we're able,
 Whan fowks are in a merry bin
 For sang or fable.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 184.

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To Tirl at the Pin. It has occurred to me that this is probably the same with E. *Twirl*, "to turn round; to move by a quick rotation." This idea has been suggested by the notice in Gl. Antiq. "*Tirling at the door-pin*, twirling the handle of the latch."

In E. Dict. this is derived from *Whirl*. But certainly without any proper reason. Serenius, in vo., gives different terms that seem to have a superior claim of affinity; Isl. *thyr-l-a*, turbine versari subitò; *thyrill*, Sw. *torrell*, verticillum, quo lacticia agitantur. To **TIRL**, *v. n.* To change, to veer about; applied to the wind, Loth.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *thirl-a* circumagere; *thyr-l-a*, turbine versari subitò.

TIRLIE, *s.* Applied to a winding in a foot-path.

"*Tirlies*, little circular stoppages in pathways which turn round;" Gall. Enc.

TIRLESS, *s.* A lattice, grate, or rail, S.] *Add*;
 This term had been formerly used to denote a watted grate.

"Cratis ferrea, cratis viminea, a *Tirlies*." Despaut. Gram. D. i.

TIRLESS-YETT, *s.* A turnstile, S.

TIRLY-WIRLY, *s.* 1. A whirligig, S.] *Add*;
 "Kerly-merly, a fanciful or useless thing," (Gl. Westmorel.) is probably a corr. of this. At any rate it is a term of a similar formation.

2. A figure or ornament—on stone, wood, &c.] *Add*;
 It was in and through the window-broads,
 And a' the *tirlie-wirlies* o'd,

The sweetest kiss that ever I got,
 Was frae my Dainty Davie.

Dainty Davie, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 215.

TIRLIE-WIRLIE, *adj.* Intricate; or as conjoining the ideas of intricacy and trivial ornament, S.

"The air's free enuch,—the monks took care o' that,—they hae contrived queer *tirlie-wirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air, and keep the stair as caller's a kail-blade." Antiquary, ii. 148.

"*Tirlie-wirlie* holes, intricate holes;" Gl. Antiq.

TIRLY-TOY, *s.* Apparently synon. with *Tirly-wirly*, a toy or trifle, Aberd.

What can ye be that cou'd employ
 Your pen in sic a *tirly-toy*,
 Frae hyne awa' as far's Portsoy.—

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 183.

To **TIRR**, **TIRVE**, *v. a.* 3. To unroof, S.] *Add*;

"They follow'd hastily, being under cloud and silence of night, lap about the house, and tried to *tirr* it." Spalding, i. 30.

"To *Tirr the Kirk*, to *theek the Quire*," S. Prov.; to act preposterously, to pull down with the one hand in order to rebuild with the other.

— "These who conform'd to the Romish rites,—as the proverb has it, *tirr'd the Kirk*, to *theek the Quire*; and cunningly got these on their side, to be placed in the room of the Culdees, who died and keep'd the places vacant, till such time as they got, from England and elsewhere, some of their own sentiments, to reimplace." Sibb. Fife, p. 193.

But here the Prov. is not applied with propriety; because the party referred to obtained their end, which was the subversion of the Culdees.

6. To undress, to pull off one's clothes, S. B.

The phrase used by Rudd, properly belongs to this sense.

To TIRR, *v. n.* To snarl.] *Add*;

We have the term in the very same form in Dan. *tirr-er* irritare, instigare, (Baden); properly denoting the act of setting on a dog, as *S. tir-wirring* signifies the growling of this animal.

TINN, *adj.* Crabbed, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. tirra difficilis, austerus; Haldorson.

TIRRACKE, *s.* The Tarroek, *Larus tridactylus* Linn., Shetl.

"The waterfowl took to wing,—answering the echoes with a thousand varying screams, from the deep note of the swabie or swartback, to the querulous cry of the *tirracke* and kittiewake." The Pirate, i. 227.

TIRRAN, *s.* 1. A tyrant, *S.*, Gall. Enc.

This was nearly the old mode of writing this word; and most probably it had always been pronounced as if *r* had been doubled.

For lyke crimes the *tyran* Claudius
Losit his stait, and gat deid for his dome.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 274.

Then Samuel said, Where is Agag the king?
See ye in haste that *tyran* to me bring.

Z. Boyd's Garden of Zion, p. 150. V. TYRANE.

2. Any person of a perverse humour, with whom it is hardly possible to live, *S.*

It does not accord with the politesse of the French, that this term; in its secondary sense, should be restricted to the female sex. *O. Fr. tyraine, tyranne, femme méchante, qui agit comme un tyran, qui abuse de son autorité*; Roquefort.

TIRRIVEE, *s.* A fit of passion,] *Add* to definition;—or the extravagant mode of displaying it, as by prancing, stamping, &c.

"At length the faught began in earnest,—what a *tirrivee* and stramash! We had twa Highland regiments; some o' the sogers in them being shot, the rest gat mad on the instant—they saw blood." Gall. Enc. p. 420.

"It's a great pity of Evan Dhu, who was a very weel-meaning good-natured man to be a Hieland-man; and indeed so was the Laird o' Glennaquoich too, for that matter, when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrivees*." Waverley, iii. 330.

"An' ye tak thae wuntlins and *tirivees* this way, we'll hae tae get the road postet tae haud ye up." Saint Patrick, ii. 267.

"*Tirrivees*, tantrums;" Gl. Antiq.

The *Exmore v. to terree* is perhaps allied; "to struggle and tumble to get free;" Grose.

TIRWIRR, TIRWIRING, *adj.* Growling, *S.*] *Add*;

The Dutch use a term of similar combination, *harrewarr-en*, to jarr, to wrangle, to squabble, &c. Sewel; probably from *harre, herre*, a hinge; and *warr-en* to entangle, to disturb, *q.* to grate on the hinges.

TYSDAY, TYISDAY, *s.* Tuesday, &c.] *Add*;

The bridal-day was set

On Tiseday for to be;

Then hey play up the rinawa' bride,

For she has ta'en the gie,

And when they came to Kelso town

They gart the clap gae thro',

—Saw ye a lass wi' a hood and a mantle,
Was married on Tiseday 'teen?

Runaway Bride, Herd's Coll. ii. 87, 88.

TISSLE, *s.* "A struggle; same with *Dissle*;"

Gall. Enc.; merely a variety of TAISSE, *q. v.*

To TYSTE, *v. a.* "To stir up, to entice;" Gl. Picken. V. TYSE, *v.*

TITBORE TATBORE, the play of Bo-peep.

—"When, thereupon we have stablished against al their cavillations, they leape now back, & of new again intend accusation against our doctrine, what is this else, but (as children, in their sporting, childishly practise and more childishly speak) to play *tit-bore tatbore* with vs?" Forbes's Discoverie of Pervers Deceit, p. 4.

The first syllable *tit* is obviously the same with *teet*, in the common name of this sport, *Teet-bo*. But *bore*, if not a corruption, must have a different origin from *bo*, which may be viewed as the same with the *E.* interj. meant to produce terror, *S. bu*; *q.* "the game in which one peeps out to fright another." Shall we view *bore* as signifying a small opening, *q.* "peeping through a bore?"

I am informod that in Aberdeenshire, the county in which Bp. Forbes resided, the phrase *Titbo tatbo* is still used by some old people, who had been accustomed in their youth thus to denominate the play of Bo-peep.

TIT-AN'-TAUM, *s.* A term used in Ayr., (if I rightly understand the definition transmitted to me,) signifying a fit of ill humour; perhaps from *Tit* a slight stroke, and *Tawm*, a fit of crossness.

TIT FOR TAT, exact retaliation, a fair equivalent, *S.*

"I lang'd ance for some jewels costly,

"And staw them frae a sneaking miser,

"Wha was a wicked cheating squeezer,

"And much had me and others wrang'd,"

The father says, "I own my son,

"To rob or pilfer is ill done;

"But I can eith forgive the faut,

"Since it is only *tit for tat*."

Tit for Tat, Ramsay's Poems, ii. 513, 514.

This phrase is retained in the intercourse of children, in the following adage, uttered when one returns a stroke received from another, "*Tit for tat's* fair play in gude cottar fechtin'"; Loth.

It occurs in a coarse *S.* Prov. "*Titt for tatt*, quoth the wife, when she f—d at the thunder.—'A senseless proverb, spoken when we give as good as we get." Kelly, p. 310.

This phrase, though overlooked by Johns, Bailey, &c. is given by Grose in his *Class. Dict.* as signifying "an equivalent." It is, however, generally, if not always, used as denoting retribution of evil. Though now classed among cant terms, it most probably has a more ancient origin than the most of these. Serenius renders the phrase, "to give one tit for tat," *gifta enim titt foer tatt*. I see no vestige of it, however, in any other Lexicon. Might we not view *tit for tat* as formed from *S. tit* a slight stroke? Thus

the reduplicative phrase will merely signify one tap or stroke for another; and it will resemble, not only in form, but in meaning and origin, the very ancient expression *Lil for Lal*, q. v.

I hesitate, however, whether we should not rather view it as a contraposition of the Teut. or Goth. pronouns signifying *this* and *that*, with the slight change of a letter of the same organ. Thus, Belg. *dit voor dat* would literally signify, this for that. There is a Sw. phrase which has some analogy: *Tog detta och gif me det*; Take *this*, and give me *that*; Wideg. vo. *Det*.

Another conjecture has occurred to me, which I shall merely throw out for future consideration. Might not this phrase originate in the mouths of the vulgar, from the corruption of an expression with which they must have been familiar, if not from the A.S. laws, yet as frequently repeated in the services of religion;—*Toth for toth*, as in Matt. 5. 39? In the use of this phrase, there is sometimes a change of the vowel in the repetition of the noun, as well as of the preposition; *Toth with teth*, Ex. 21. 24. *Toth mid teth*, Lev. 24. 20.

TYTE, *TYT*, *adv.* Soon, quickly.] To *Als tyte*, as soon as, l. 8. *Add*;—as *tyte*, id., Clydes.

To TYTE, *v. n.* To totter, Buchan.

How aft we've seen yir thrivin stock
Come *tylin* hame.

Tarras's Poems, p. 61.

The same with *Toyte*, *v.*, q. v.

To TYTE *o'er*, *v. n.* To fall over, Berwicks.

TITHER, *adj.* The other, used after *the*, S. V. TOTHIR.

TITHY, *adj.* Apparently the same with *Tidy*, plump, thriving. V. TYDY.

TITING, *s.* The Tit-lark, Orkn.

"The Tit-Lark,—*Alauda Pratensis*, Lin. Sys.—*Orc. Titing*." Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 67.

TITLENE, TITLING, *s.* The hedge-sparrow.] *Add*;

"*Curruca*, the *titting*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 16.

TYTY, *s.* A grandfather, Strathmore. This probably is merely a fondling term, as it is undoubtedly local. C.B. *taid*, a grandfather.

Germ. *tatte* pater. Junius informs us that the ancient Frisians called a father *teyte*. Gl. Goth. p. 71.

TYTTAR, TITTAR, *s.* Rather, sooner.] *Add*;

Tittar rather is a phrase still used by old people, Ettr. For. It is evidently pleonastic. V. TYTE, *adv.*

TITTY, *adj.* 1. Applied to the wind, when coming in gusts, S.B.] *Add*;

2. Captious, testy, Renfr.

In the latter sense it nearly resembles A.Bor. "*Teety* or *Teathy*, fretful, fractious; as children when cutting their teeth;" Grose. From the illustration given, it would seem that this humorous writer viewed it as having some connection with the *teeth*. Mr. Brockett refers to E. *Techy*, with which *Titty* seems to have no connexion. Perhaps in both the senses given above, it may be traced to the same origin with *Tyte*, quickly. Verel. gives Isl. *titt*, not only in the sense of Promptum, but also as signifying, Frequens, quod saepe fit; being the neuter of *Tid-r*.

TITTIE-BILLIE, *s.* An equal, a match; as, "Tam's a great thief, but Will's *tittie-billie* wi' him," a vulgar term, Roxb.; from *Tittie*, sister, and *Billie* equal, or perhaps q. "They are *Tittie* and *Billie*," i. e. sister and brother, having the strongest marks of resemblance.

TITULAR, *s.* The name given to a person who, although a laic, had a donation of churchlands, as of those belonging to an abbey, priory, &c. at, or after, the reformation.

—"Declaires the saids *Titulars* to be free and liberat of the ministers stipend pro rata," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 200.

"*Titulars of Erection*, are those who, after Popery was destroyed, got a right to the parsonage teinds, which had fallen to monasteries, because of several parishes that had been mortified to them." Dict. Feud. Law.

The person, invested with this property, was thus designed as having a legal *title* to the tithes.

To TIZZLE, *v. a.* To stir up or turn over; as, "to *tizzle* hay," Fife.

Perhaps q. *Teazle*, from the E. *v. to Teaze*.

TO, *prep.* Used in the sense of down, S. "*Gang-ing to of the sun*," his going down.

"All summondie should be execute in the time of day licht, efter the sone rying, and befor the *gang-ing to of the samin*; for all summondie execute in the time of nicht, efter the setting of the sone, is of nane avail, gif ony alledgis and opponis the samin." Balfour's Pract. p. 308.

Gawin Douglas uses *went to* in the same sense.

Be this the son *went to*, and we forwrocht
Left desolate, the wyndis calmit eik.

Doug. Virg. 87. 31.

TO-AIRN (*o* pron. as Gr. *v.*), *s.* A piece of iron, with a perforation so wide as to admit the pipe of the smith's bellows, built into the wall of his forge, to preserve the pipe from being consumed by the fire, Roxb.

Teut. *toe* signifies clausus. Shall we suppose that it has this designation, because it incloses or shuts in the mouth of the pipe?

TOALIE, TOLIE, *s.* A small round bannock or cake of any kind of bread, Upp. Clydes.; *Todie*, synon. Roxb.

C.B. *tol*, that which is rounded and smooth.

To TOAM, *v. n.* To rope. V. TOMR.

TOCHER, *s.* The dowry which a wife brings to her husband, S.] *Add*;

The term is at times so obscured by the awkwardness of the construction, that it might at first view seem to denote the dowry settled by a husband on his wife.

"Our souerane lord—confirms the twa acquitances—to the toun of Abirdene vpoun the payment of aucht thousand pundis quhilk was deliuerit to tham of the *tocher* of his maiesteis derrest spous the quenis grace, and quhilk thai had for annuell and proffit." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 149.

In an act immediately following, in regard to Perth, it is called "*his maiesteis tocher*;" as if it had been given by him to the queen. In like man-

ner, in p. 87, c. 80. we read of "that part of his hienes *tocher*," amounting to "the soume of tuentie thousand pundis, quhilk wes deponit and put in" the handis of "the provest, &c. of the burgh of Dundie."

There appears, however, to be no good reason to doubt that this refers to the portion which he had received, from the crown of Denmark, with the queen. This he had lent to the boroughs of Aberdeen, Perth, and Dundee, as being places of considerable trade, that he might receive annual interest on the capital.

TOCHERLESS, *adj.* Having no portion, S.] *Add*;

"As Baron of Bradwardine, I might have thought it my duty to insist upon certain compliances respecting name and bearings, quhilk now, as a landless laird, wi' a *tocherless* daughter, no one can blame me for departing from." Waverley, iii. 289.

To **TO-CUM**, *v. n.* 1. To approach.] *Add*;

2. In old writings, it is often used with respect to the receipt of letters, in the same sense with *come to* in modern language.

"To al thaim to quhais knaulage thir present lettres sal to cum, William Chartis Lord of Cangnor Grettyng in God," &c. Regist. Scon. p. 87. Macfarlan's MSS.

TOD, *s.* The fox, S.] *Add*;

This word seems to have been formerly used in the North of E. For Ben Jonson, in his *Sad Shepherd*, which contains many North-Country words, introduces *Tods haire*s.

Or strew *Tods haire*s, or with their tailles doe sweepe
The dewy grasse, to d'off the simpler sheepe.

This refers to some ancient pastoral customs, used for frightening sheep from breaking through inclosures. They either strewed some of the Fox's hair on the place, or brushed it with his tail; believing that the scent of this dreaded animal would act as a safeguard. The term occurs in another place.

—Thou our fields dost still secure,
And keep'st our fountaines sweet and pure,
Driv'st hence the Wolfe, the *Tode*, the Brock,
Or other vermine from the flock.—*Masques*, ii. 124.

But we can scarcely view it as much known; for I have not observed that it is used by any other E. writer. Perhaps Jonson, in hunting for north country words, might, without sufficient proof, adopt this as belonging to the north of E. It does not appear in any provincial Glossary. It must be recollected, however, that he was of Scottish extraction.

As *Tod* in E. signifies a bush, Mr. Chalmers has remarked, that "the fox is so called, probably from his bushy tail;" Gl. Lynda. But before this seem probable, it would be necessary to prove that the meaning of the term, as signifying a bush, was not only known in S., but known previously to its application to the fox. It does not appear, indeed, that it ever bore this sense in S.

TOD-HOLE, *s.* A hole in which the fox hides himself, S.

"Ilka hag, and den, and *todhole* round about, seemed to be fu' o' plovers." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49.

TOD and **LAMBS**, a game, &c.] *Add*;

Some force, t' inclose the *Tod*, the wooden *Lamb* on;
Some shake the pelting dice upon the broad back-gammon.

Anster Fair, C. ii. st. 71.

TOD-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling the fox; as expressing the idea of the use of crafty means for effecting the hurt of others, S.

—"Considering he's a gipsy, I'm far wrang if he isna an honest man, gin we make a proper allowance for his *tod-like* inclination to other folk's cocks and hens; but that's bred in him by nature." Sir A. Wylie, ii. 144.

Wae worth that *tod-like* clan excise,

That jeuk wi' cunnin crafty guise;

The tae wife's pot they mak their prize,

The tither's maut.

Tarras's Poems, p. 134.

TOD-PULTIS.

"Item, ane coit of blak taffiteis, lynit with *tod pultis*, and harit with martrik sabill, with ane vane of blak velvot." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 37.

This is probably an error of the writer for *tod peltis*, i. e. fox-skins. E. *pelt*, Teut. *pels*, Germ. *peltz*, &c. id. **TOD'S-TAILS**, **TOD-TAILS**, *s. pl.* Alpine club-moss, S.] *Add*;

"I ascended an eminence, matted knee deep with brown heather, amongst which that singular and beautiful creeping ornament of the moorlands, called by the peasantry *tod tails*, wound its green branches like plants of vegetable coral." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 278.

TOD'S-TURN, *s.* A base trick, manifesting the low cunning of a fox; a term still used in some parts of the north of S.

"This will be very odd, for a Scots Parliament to do this, or Scotsmen to play their own country sic a *Tod's turn*. Fy, fy! whare's the bauld and bra spirits of our forefathers, wha wad as soon a shoot [shot] their head in the fire, as pit too their hand to onny sic discreditable bargain, by whilk we'll get baith skaith and scorn." Lett. from a Country Farmer to his Laird, a Member of Parliament, p. 2. (A. 1706.)

TOD-TYKE, *s.* A mongrel between a fox and a dog, S.

"*Tod-tykes*, dogs half foxes, half common dogs.—They are said to be excellent hunters;" Gall. Enc.

TOD-TOUZING, *s.* The Scottish method of hunting the fox, by shouting, bustling, guarding, halloaing, &c. Gall. Encycl.

TOD-TRACK, *s.* "The traces of the fox's feet in snow.—By the marks of his feet, he seems to have but two; for—he sets his hind feet exactly in the tracks of the fore ones;" Gall. Enc.

TOD, *s.* Bush. *Ivy tod*, ivy-bush.

"I will carry ye to a mair convenient place, where I hae sat mony a time to hear the howlit crying out of the *ivy tod*." Antiquary, ii. 147.

This is an O.E. word, now obsolete: and I mention it merely to point out what seems to be the root, although overlooked by English lexicographers;—Isl. *tota* ramusculus; Haldorson.

TOD, **TODIE**, **TODDIE**, *s.* A small round cake of any kind of bread, given to children to keep them in good humour, Roxb.

Teut. *tote*, libum cornutum. Isl. *toddí*, integrum frustum, portio, tomus, or rather Isl. *taata*, placenta infantum; Haldorson.

TODDLE, s. A small cake or *skon*, Upp. Clydes.; a dimin. from *Tod*, id.

TODGIE, s. A round flat cake, of a small size, Berwicks.; apparently from *Tod*, id.

C.B. *tais* and *teisen*, however, signify a cake; and *toes* dough, paste of bread.

TODDLE, s. A designation given to a child, or to a neat person of a small size, Ang.

TODDLER, s. One who moves with short steps, S. V. **HODLE, v.**

TODLICH (gutt.), s. A child beginning to walk, Fife.

TO-DRAW, s. A resource, a refuge, something to stand one in stead, to which one can *draw* in danger or straitening circumstances, Teviotd.

Teut. *toe-dragh-en* is adferre; and Dan. *tildraggende* attractive. But I observe no term nearly allied. The same analogy occurs, however, in the formation of Teut. *toe-vlucht*, Germ. *zuflucht*, Su.G. *tilflykt*, refugeum, a person or place to which one may *fly*; Belg. *toe-loop*, Germ. *zulauff*, a resort, that to which one may *run*.

TOFALL, TOO-FALL, s. A building annexed, &c.] *Add*;

"He tired the hail *toofalls* of the office-houses, such as bake-house, brew-house, byres, stables, yea and of some *toofall* chambers also, and carried roof and slates away, wherewith he roofed a song school, and slated the same within Bernard Innes' close, where never song school was before." Spalding, ii. 26, 27. In the second instance here, it is used as an *adj.*

O.E. "*Tofal* shedde. Appendicium. Appendix. Teges." Prompt. Parv. A.Bor. "*Toofal*, *Twofall*, or *Teefall*, a small building adjoining to, and with the roof resting on the wall of a larger one;—often pronounced *Touffa*;" Gl. Brockett. This is apparently the same with the sound given to the term in S. *Tu-fa*. Teut. *toe-vall-en* adjungi, adjungere.

* **TOFT, s.** "A place where a message has stood;" Johns.

This word, being used in the E. law, can scarcely be introduced with propriety here, at least not as a Scottish term. But Reynerius has explained it as "a kind of small grove, or place covered with brushwood." V. *Tofta*, Du Cange.

Phillips gives this as the secondary sense of the same word; "Also, a grove of trees." This is the only sense given of the term in Dict. Rusticum. It may, therefore, be necessary to attend a little to the use of it in former times.

It appears, indeed, that *Toft* and *Tuft* have frequently been confounded. The latter is properly used to denote a cluster of trees; but it is from a different origin. Johnson derives it from Fr. *tuffe*. But its proper root seems to be A.S. *thuf-ian*, "fruticare; to burgeon, spread, or shoot out;" whence *thufe*, "germen, frons; a branch of a tree;" Somner. Lye views this as the origin of E. *Tuft*.

Toft, however, must be traced to the Scandinavian dialects. L.B. *toft-um* has certainly been formed from Su.G. *toft*, also *topt*, area, properly that appropriated to building. Isl. *topt*, also written *tof*, *tompt*, *tometa*, is thus expl. by Verelius; Fundi pars aedi-

ficiis occupati; scala mensoria est, omnis partitionis agri per totum solum pago subjectum. *Hann mar-kathi topter til gartha*; Descripait areas aedibus; Heims Kring. T. I. p. 432. Dan. *toft*, *tomt*, *huus-tomt*, "the premises of a house." *Tomt* is also expl., "the ground or premises of a house, a yard;" Wolff. Norw. *toft*, *tuft*, "the place where houses stand." Ihre derives the word from *taepp-a* claudere, quum aedificiis fere cingi solet.

This term, however, is also used to denote a place of pasture near a village. Notat quoque locum pascuum juxta villam, quam a reliquis possessor divisam habet *Kalfstomt*, locus ubi pascuntur vituli; Ihre. Dan. *tofte*, ager villae subjacens, contiguus; Baden.

Haldorson, I observe, views *tomt* as the most ancient form of the word. For he refers to *tom-r* vacuus, (S. *tume*), as its origin. He indeed defines *toft*, area domus *vacua*.

TOFT, s. A bed for plants, Caithn.; whence, **PLANT-TOFT, s.** A bed for rearing young coleworts or cabbages, *ibid.*

"They make these nurseries or *plant-tofts* of small extent, that the dykes might shelter the young plants from the severity of the winter." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 119.

Isl. *plant-a* plantare, and *toft* area.

TO-GANG, s. "Encounter, meeting, access;" Gl. Sibb., vo. *To-cum*.

TO-GAUN, s. A drubbing; as, "I'll gi'e you a gude *to-gaun*;" Lanarks.

This seems originally the same with *To-gang*. Apparently from *Gae* to go, with the prep. *To* *Gae-to*, synon.

TOGERSUM, adj. Tedious, tiresome; pron. *Tzhogersum*; Mearns.

C.B. *tog-i* signifies to elongate, to extend; *tawg*, that which is lengthened out; Ir. and Gael. *tuiseach*, weary, tired, appears to have had a common origin. Teut. *togher* is everriculum, a drag-net, from *togk-en* trahere, q. what is drawn out, like Isl. *taug*, Su.G. *tog*, funis, from a similar source. The termination seems to indicate that the term is of Goth. origin. If we suppose that *Tzhogersum*, as is most likely, gives the ancient and genuine sound of the word, we can have no doubt in tracing it to Germ. *zoger-n*, *zöger-n*, tardare, moram trahere, from *zug* mora vel tractus. Wachter views the latter as radically the same with Su.G. *tog*; remarking that A.S. *tyge* signifies, productio in longitudinem. Somner expl. it, "a drawing out in length."

TOY, s. A female head-dress.] *Add*;

Dan. *toej* "stuff;" *nattoey*, "a night or white and plain head-dress;" *hoved toej*, "a head-dress," Wolff.

TOIGHAL, (gutt.) s. A parcel, a budget, luggage; any troublesome appendage, Dumbar-ton.; *Tanghal*, id. Perth.

Gael. *tiagh*, *tiach*, *tiachog*, a bag, a wallet, a satchel.

TOKEN, s. A ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Supper.] *Add*;

"The minister of the parish examines the people as to their fitness, and to those of whom he approves gives little pieces of tin, stamped with the name of the parish, as *tokens*, which they must produce before receiving it. This is a species of priestly power,

and sometimes may be abused." Boswell's Journal, p. 108, N., Ed. 1807.

This account is not quite accurate. According to the rules of the church, these tokens are, or at least ought to be, given by the minister in public. In dispensing them, he does not act individually, but as *Moderator of the Session*, the members of which are generally present. It is, indeed, properly a judicial act in which the Session is concerned. Although, as a matter of expediency, those who apply for admission to the Sacrament of the Supper are commonly examined by the Minister in private; if any one should think himself unjustly rejected on the ground of ignorance, he might claim it as his right to be examined in presence of the Session, and to be received or rejected according to the state of the votes. Nor does the receiving of a *token* merely respect religious knowledge. It no less regards the moral character of the candidate, in judging of which all the elders of the church are viewed as on a level; whatever preference be given to the Pastor in the trial as to knowledge.

TOKIE, *s.* An old woman's head-dress, &c.] *Add*;

It most nearly resembles Fr. *toquet*, a little *toque*; a maid-servant's cap. *Tokie* might seem to be of Gothic origin, as Dan. *tokke* is a cap or bonnet. Conarrubias, however, in his *Tesoro Leng. Castell.*, says that Span. *toca*, a *coif*, is by some derived from Arab. *toque* id., as the Moors had this as a piece of dress. We may add C.B. *toc*, a hat, cap, or bonnet.

TOLBUTHE, **TOLLBOOTH**, *s.* A prison or jail, *S.*

This term is mentioned by Johns. on the authority of Ainsworth. But it does not appear to have ever been properly received as an E. word in this signification. Phillips, indeed, views this as a sense peculiar to Scotland.

"*Toll-booth*," he says, "a custom-house, or place where toll is paid: also the name of the chief prison of Edenborough in Scotland."

Skinner expl. it solely in the former sense.

It, therefore, seems most probable, that in *S.* it originally denoted the place of custom; and that it may have been transferred, in its application, to a place of confinement, in consequence of those who refused to pay custom, or who were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling, being confined in the booth, in which those who received toll or custom were stationed, till reparation was made. Hence it might, by a slight transposition, be used to denote a place appropriated for the confinement of transgressors of whatever description.

Whether this conjecture be well-founded or not, we certainly know that the place thus designed was early employed as the seat of the highest courts of the nation. The *tollbooth* was even the place of the meetings of Parliament.

"The Consale Generale haldyn at Strivilyn in the *tolbuthe* of that ilk," &c. Acts Ja. II. vol. II. 32.

The present "*tolbooth*" of Edinburgh "was built by the citizens A. D. 1561, and destined for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of justice, and for the confinement of debtors and malefactors. — Since A. D. 1640, this building has been used solely for a jail." Arnot's Hist. Edin. p. 297.

It might appear that so early as the year 1593, the parliament had a place of meeting distinct from the tollbooth. For in an act passed that year "for punisment of thame that trublis the Parliament, Session, and vther Jugementis," we find that "his hienes parliament hous" is distinguished from "the inferiour *tol-buith*," where "the lordis of Session" are said to "sit for the administratioun of iustice."

In the acts of Parliament which were written in Latin, this is denominated *Pretorium*, the judgment-hall. V. Acts, Ed. 1814, vol. II. p. 79, 87, &c.

Isl. *tollbud*, Dan. *toldbod*, telonium.

TOLDOUR, **TOLDOR**, *s.* A kind of cloth wrought with threads of gold.

"Item, ane pair of hois of blak velvett, cuttit out with *toldour*, with ane small traies of gold." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 43.

"Item, ane pair of hois of crammesey velvett, frenyeit with silvir cuttit out on *toldoir*." Ibid. p. 44.

This is evidently the same with *Tweild doir*. V. **TWEAL** and **TWOLDERE**.

Qu. *toile d'or*, from Fr. *toile* cloth, linen cloth, and *d'or*, of gold. This might seem to be improperly substituted for *drap d'or*. But *toile* is used to denote cloth of various kinds. *Toile d'or*, ou d'argent, est un estouffe dont les fils sont d'or ou d'argent. Dict. Trev. The origin is Lat. *tela*, a web. *Twoldere*, and *Tweild doir*, however much disguised, seem to be merely the same term, vitiated by the ignorance of the writer, who has substituted *we* and *wo* to give the sound of the diphthong *oi*.

TOLIE, *s.* A small round cake of any kind of bread. V. **TOALIE**.

TOLL-BAR, *s.* A turnpike, *S.*, A. Bor.; evidently from the *bar* or *bars* employed for preventing passage without payment of the *toll* imposed.

TOLLIE, *s.* A turd, Fife.

Isl. *tolli*, stipes obtusus; or C.B. *tol*, that which separates, *tolch*, a coagulated mass? Or rather *tail finus*, stercus, *tail-o* stercorare, Davies; Armor. and Corn. *teil*, merda; dung, dirt.

TOLLING, **TOWLING**, *s.* The name given to that sound which is emitted by bees before they swarm, Upp. Clydes.

"Most observers also affirm, that in the evening before swarming an uncommon humming or buzzing is heard in the hive, and a distinct sound from the queen, called *tolling* or *calling*. Mr. Hunter compares it to a note of a piano forte; and other authors to different tones." Edin. Encycl. vo. Bee, p. 414.

"If you listen, especially when they have done working, you will hear one of them making now and then a very distinguishable sound from the rest, which he begins to do about forty-eight hours before swarming, with this difference, that the first twenty-four hours the sound is much weaker, and the intervals betwixt the sounds are greater than in the other day, — when the noise is louder, and much more frequent. — This sound, commonly called *Towling*, proceeds, I suppose, from the young king, giving signal to his company to make ready for a march," &c. Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 46.

Mr. Bonner compares the note to *Peep*, *peep*, sounded rapidly three or four times, and then intermitted for a little.

Either from the E. *v. to Toll*, or from Sw. *tull-a canere*, a word mentioned by Seren. as allied to *Toll*.
TOLLONESELLAR, *s.* A dealer in tallow, anciently written *Tallone*, Aberd. Reg.
TOLL-ROAD, *s.* A turnpike road, S.
TOLMONTH, **TOLMOND**, *s.* A year, *twelve months*; S. *Towmont*.

—"And that thai exerce thair said office frome the day of thair electioun to that day *tolmonth* allanerlie." Acts Ja. VI. 1587, Ed. 1814, p. 451.

"This tyme *tolmond* or thairby." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

TOLOR, *s.* State, condition. V. **TALER**.

TOME, **Tom**, **Toum**, *s.* 1. A line for a fishing-rod.] *Add*;

It is used in the same sense in Shetl.

"That the rancelmen—see—all lines and *toms* made of horse-hair, and keep account thereof." Acts of Shetl. Survey, App. p. 3.

"He attached a cork to each small cord, or *tome*, as it is called, to which the hook is fixed, about six inches from the hook," &c. Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl. i. 362.

"He—cleekit out a hantle o' geds and perches w' his *toum*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 158.

We must undoubtedly view A.Bor. "*Tawm, Tam*, a fishing line," as originally the same. It would seem to be applied to one made of twine: "A lang twine *tam*;" Gl. Brockett. Sibbald has given *Towm* as synon. with *Tow*, a rope; Gl.

2. A long thread of any ropy glutinous substance; as rosin half-melted, sealing-wax, &c. Clydes.

The origin is undoubtedly Isl. For *taum* signifies, 1. Habena; 2. Funis piscatorius. The first sense corresponds with that of Teut. *toom*, habena; the second with that of Norw. *tomme*, a line, a rope.

To **TOME**, **Toum**, *v. a.* To draw out any viscous substance into a line, Roxb.; pron. q. *Toom*.

To **TOME**, or **Toum out**, *v. n.* To be drawn out into a line, to issue in long threads, like any glutinous substance; as, "It cam *towmin' out*," Clydes., Roxb. To *hing towmin' down*, to hang in the manner of saliva from the lips, *ibid.*; q. to hang down as a hair-line.

Su.G. *logn-a* may seem originally the same, signifying to be drawn out; extendi. Usurpatur de funibus aliisve, quae tensa producuntur; Ihre. Hence *gifwa toegn*, to be ductile. He derives it from Isl. *teig-ia*, extendere, protendere; although perhaps it is immediately from Su.G. *tog-a*, to draw.

TOME, *s.* Used, perhaps, for Book; L.B. *tomus*, libellus, codex. Fr. *tome*, part of a book in one volume.

For lyke crymes, the tyran Claudius
 Losit his stait, and gat deid for his deme.
 To speik of Nero now, I have na *tome*.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 274.

TOMERALL, *s.* "A horse two years old; a young *cout* or *staug*;" Gall. Enc.

Twaim is the dative of Moes.G. *twa duo*, as *twam*, the dative and accusative of the same term in A.S.; and Moes.G. *ger*, A.S. *gear*, annus. Thus the first part of the word might seem to be q. *twam geara*, two years. But it may be merely a corr. of *Tomminaul*, q. v.

TOMMACK, *s.* A hillock. V. **TAMMOCK**.

TOMMINAUL, *s.* An animal of the ox kind that is a year old, Ayrs.

Evidently corr. from *Towmont*, a year or *twal months*, and *Auld* old. V. **ETTERLIN**, and **TOMERALL**.

TOMSHEE, *s.* A term introduced from Gael., signifying in that language a fairy-hillock.

"In the course of the morning she—gathered a four-leaved clover from one of those gently swelling and verdant mounds called in the language of the country *Tomshee*, or the 'hillock of fairies.' A four-leaved clover is called in the Highlands 'the sham-rock of powers or virtues.' The finder—is esteemed very *lucky*." Clan-Albin, ii. 240, 241.

***TONGUE**, *s.* 1. *On one's tongue*, by heart, S.B.

2. *To Gie aff the Tongue*, to deliver a message, or render an account, from recollection, or verbally, as contradistinguished from writing; as, "Did you give it in writing?" "Na, I gied it *aff my tongue*," S.

TONG-GRANT, *s.* Acknowledgement, confession. "His awin *tong grant*;" Aberd. Reg.

TONGUEY, *adj.* 1. Applied to one who is qualified to defend his cause with the *tongue*, S.

2. Loquacious, glib-tongued; rather used in a bad sense, S.

Sooner at Yule-day shall the birk be drest,
 Or birds in sapless busses big their nest,
 Before a *tonguey* woman's noisy plea
 Shou'd ever be a cause to danton me.

Fergusson's Poems, P. ii. 3.

This is undoubtedly a very old word. For Teut. *tonghigh* has precisely the same sense; linguax, Kilian.

TONGUE-ROOTS, *s. pl.* *It was juist at my tongue-roots*, a phrase commonly used as intimating either that a person was just about to catch a term that had caused some degree of hesitation, or that he was on the point of uttering an idea in which he has been anticipated by another, S.

To **TONGUE-TACK**, *v. a.* To prevent from freedom of speech.

"It has been the trick of all the enemies to gain their woeful purposes, and very fatal to, and hath *tongue-tacked* many a valiant hero for Christ in our day." Society Contendings, p. 218.

TONGUE-TACKED, *part. pa.* 1. Tongue-tied; applied to those who have an impediment in speech, in consequence of the membrane, which attaches the tongue to the palate, coming too far forward, S.; pron. *tongue-tackit*.

2. Applied to a person that is accustomed to speak a good deal, who becomes suddenly or unusually silent; as, "What ails ye the night, man? Ye look as gif ye were *tongue-tackit*," S.

3. Mealy-mouthed; not speaking the truth with becoming boldness, S.

"Queen Mary—gave him [John Knox] that sharp challenge, which would strike our mean-spirited *tongue-tacked* ministers dumb, for his giving publick faithful warning of the danger of the church and nation, thro' her marrying the Dauphine of France." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 60.

"Mr. Shields much lamented his silence before that assembly, and coming so far short of his former resolutions, that if ever he saw such an occasion he should not be *tongue-tacked*." Ibid. p. 78.

4. Often applied when a person is mumbling, in consequence of being in some degree intoxicated, Roxb.

TONNE, *adj.* Apparently, made of *tin*. "Ane *tonne* flakoun," i. e. flagon; Aberd. Reg. V. 26.

TONNY, *adj.* "Ane *tonny* quot," perhaps a tawney-coloured coat; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

TONNOCHED, *part. pa.* Covered with a plaid, Perth.

The auld mare nichers for her filly,

Wi' a mither's tender care.—

'Ca' them hame, poor *tonnoched* Willy,

'For I see they'll eat nae mair."

Donald and Flora, p. 186.

Properly a Gael. word. *Tonnag*, a wrapper round the shoulders.

TOOBERIN, *s.* A beating, a drubbing; as, "I gae him a gude *tooberin*," S.O. V. TABOUR.

TOOK, *s.* A particular and disagreeable taste or flavour. V. TEUK.

TOOM-SKIND, *adj.* Hungry. V. under TUME.

TOOP, *s.* One orthography of *Tup*, a ram; but pron. like Gr. *v.*, S.

O! may thou ne'er forgather up

Wi' ony blastit, moorland *toop*! Burns, iii. 79.

TOOPIKIN, TOOPICK, *s.* 1. A pinnacle, a summit, Aberd.

—"Being as evidently driven of the devil, upon the highest *Topicks* of the dangerous perishing rocks of atheism, as ever the Gadarene swine were." Walker's Peden, p. 4.

Although this passage has been pointed out to me as a proof of this use of the word, I am doubtful, notwithstanding the apparent allusion to a pointed rock, whether the sense be not the same with that of the E. *s.*

2. A narrow pile raised to such a height as to be in danger of falling, *ibid.*

3. Used also for a dome, cupola, turret, or steeple; perhaps by a loose application of the term as used in sense 1., *ibid.*

C.B. *topiang*, having a top or crest. But perhaps rather a dimin. from Teut. *top*, Isl. *toppe*, cacumen, formed by the addition of *kin*. V. KIN, *s.*

TOOR, *s.* A turf, S.B. V. TURES.

TOORRIN, *part. pr.* "Hay is said to be *toor-rin*, when it rises on the rake in raking;" Gall. Encycl.

Either as E. *towering*; or allied to O. Fr. *turée*, levée, Roquefort; or perhaps rather from Gael. *torram*, C.B. *twr-ian*, to heap, to pile, to raise up.

TOOSH, *s.* A woman's bed-gown; synon. *Shoragown*; an abbreviation of *Curtoush*, q. v.

To TOOT, *v. a.* 1. To blow or sound a horn, S.] *Add*;

2. To sound loudly, to spread as a report. "It was *tootit* throw a' the kintry;"—"The kintra claiks war *tootit* far and wide;" Fife.

To TOOT, TOUT, *v. n.*] *Insert, as sense*

1. To cry as if one were sounding a horn; to cry by prolonging the voice, S.

"How they did carouse it, and pluck (as we say) at the kid's leather: and flagons to trot, and they to *toote*, Draw, give [page] some wine here reach hither." Urquhart's Rabelais, B. ii. p. 143.

The term used in the original is *corner*, to wind a horn.

2. To make a plaintive noise, &c.] *Add*;

Isl. *taut* murmur, susurrus; *taut-a*, murmurare; Halderson.

TOOT, TOUT, *s.* The blast of a horn, &c.] *Add*;

"Mr. Shields sometimes said in publick, that 'the *tout* of a horn over the Cross of Edinburgh blew the greatest part of the Ministers of the Church of Scotland out of their pulpits." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 173.

TOUTING HORN, a horn for blowing, S.] *Add*;

The only E. writer, as far as I know, who seems to use this phrase, is Howell. "That wisecre deserves of all other to wear a *touting horn*." Lett. B. i. 7. In relation to this passage, Dr. Johns. says of the *v.*, "It was used in a contemptuous sense, which I do not fully understand." The truth is, the acute lexicographer did not understand it at all, else he would never have given it as the same *v.* with *Toot*, to pry, to peep. It is pretty evident that Howell himself did not understand it. For he writes *toting*, (although it is changed to *touting* by Mr. Todd), which might seem to be formed from Teut. *tote*, cornu, extremitas instar cornu; and, from the connexion, Howell seems evidently to have understood the phrase as denoting a horn of a very different description. For, in the passage quoted, he not only speaks of *wearing* it, but passes this sentence on "a poor shallow-brained puppy, who upon any cause of disaffection, would have men to have a privilege to change their wives, or to repudiate them;" introducing the passage with this remark, that such an one "deserves to be *hiss'd at* rather than confuted." He afterwards subjoins; "Whereas in other commonwealths men use to *wear invisible horns*, it would be a wholesome constitution, that they who upon too much jealousy and restraint,—impel their wives to change, &c. should wear *plain visible horns*, that passengers may beware of them as they go along, and give warning to others—*Cornu ferit ille, Caveto*. P. 455, 456. He does not seem to have had any idea that this was a horn which the wearer was to *blow*.

To TOOT, *v. a.* To drink copiously; *Toot it up*, Drink it off. V. TOUT, *v.*

TOOT, *interj.* Expressive of contempt, S.; the same with E. *Tut*.

TOOT, TOUT, *v. a.* 1. To toss.] *Add*;

On the margin, opposite to this word, Sir W. S. remarks: "*Tout* is used in slang,—to observe or look out.—'Young Jenny the file-frow I *touted*.'"

He cannot, however, view this as having any connexion with the *v.* signifying to toss; but undoubtedly considers it as quite a distinct word. It is originally the same with *Teet*, to peer; and in fact, though now confined to cant language, is a good old E. word, as appears from the quotations *vo. TETE, v.*

TOOTHFU, *s.* A "*toothfu' o' drink*, a quantity of drink;" Gall. Enc.

TOOTH-RIFE, *adj.* Agreeable to the taste, palatable, that of which one can eat a considerable quantity, Roxb.

A.S. *tooth* dens, and *ryfe*, frequens; q. what one wishes to employ his teeth about frequently.

* **TOOTH-SOME**, *adj.* Not merely pleasing to the taste, as in E., but easily chewed, Fife.

TOOT-MOOT, *s.* A muttering. This is the pron. of *Tut-mute*, Aberd.

To **TOOTTLE**, *v. n.* To mutter, to speak to one's self, Kinross; a dimin. either from *Toot*, *v.*, to express dissatisfaction, or from the Isl. radical term *taut-a* murmurare.

TOP, TAIL, nor MANE. *V.* under **TAP**.

TOP, TAP, *adj.* Very good, capital, excellent; as, "*That's tap yill*," excellent ale, S. q. what is at the *top* of all, S.A. Hence,

TOPPER, *s.* Any thing excellent in its kind; as, "*That's a topper*," *ibid.*

A.Bor. *Top*, good, excellent. "*Topper*, any thing superior,—a clever, or extraordinary person; but generally in an ironical sense." Gl. Brockett.

To **TOP, TOPE**, *v. a.* 1. To tap, to broach.

—"Four pundis—of ilk tune of wyne to be *top-pit*, ventit, and sauld in smallis within the said burgh." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

2. Also used in a laxer sense, as equivalent to *breaking bulk*.

"For the spilling of the merkat in bying of wit-tail in gryt, & *topping* tharof befor none.—Bying & *topping* of wax, hempt & tar in gryt." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

—"Tope nor regrait ony wyttall." *Ibid.*

"And als, to *tope* & retail all commodities whatsoever." Acts Cha. II., vol. VIII. 63.

I have some doubt, however, whether it should not be read *copping*, in the sense of selling.

This is against the analogy of the kindred tongues; Belg. *tapp-en*, Su.G. *tapp-a*, id. *tappe*, stipamen. Hence, **TOPSTER, TOPSTAR** *s.* A tapster.

"Four pundis—of ilk tune of wyne, &c. to be vplifit be thame—fra the ventineris, *topsteris*, and selleris thair of in all tyme cuming." Acts, ubi sup.

"Ordanis the excise—to be collected—from the brewers, *topstars*, and vintners respective." Acts Cha. II., vol. VIII. 63.

To **TOPP, v. a.** To tap, to broach.

"Ordains the excise of the ale, beer, and wines, to be collected—according to the quantity made use of, *topped*, or sold by them." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 163.

To **TOPE, v. a.** To oppose.] *Add*;

We find a similar phrase used by Durham. "*And the nations were angry*: The world was in *tops* with Christ's church, having hatred against his people." Exposition of the Revelation, c. xi. 18.

TOPFAW, *s.* Soil that has *fallen* in, or sunk from the *surface*, Fife.

TOPINELLIS, *s. pl.* "The lines for haling the top-sails;" Gl. Compl.

"Than the master cryit, Top your *topinellis*, hail on your top sail scheitis." Compl. of S. p. 63.

TOPMAN, *s.* A ship or vessel with tops.

"From this letter it also appears that, at this time, the ambassador observed at Leith only nine or ten small *topmen*, (ships with *tops*,) and some *balin-gars* and crayers; and none were rigged for sea, except one small *topman* of about sixty tons." Pink. Hist. Scotl. ii. 84, N.

TO-PUT, *part. pa.* Affixed.

—"The seals of the forsaid lord the Governour, and of the forsaid Earl of Mar hes cusin, to thir indentures interchangable are *toput*." Indent. of Mur-dac D. of Albany, &c. Pink. Hist. Scot. i. 455.

TO-PUT (pron. *Tee-pit*), *s.* 1. Any thing unnecessarily or incongruously superadded, Aberd. 2. Very often used to denote any fictitious addition to a true narrative, *ibid.*

TO-PUTTER, *s.* One that holds another to work, S. It is used in the Proverb; "Ill workers are aye gude *to-putters*."

TOQUE, *s.* Formerly used to denote the cushion worn on the forepart of the head, over which the hair of a female was combed, Perth., Ang.

The term is put in the mouth of a Scotsman, but evidently in a different sense; although, from the manner in which a turban is rolled, not very distant.

"But I think it touches our honour, that Tristan and his people pretend to confound our Scottish bonnets with these pilfering vagabonds' *toques* and turbands, as they call them," said Lindsay." Q. Durward, i. 156. V. TOKIE.

TORE (of a saddle), *s.* The pommel, &c. S.] *Add*;

"I did also use to carry one [a portefeuille] of a 4° form, with good tyers to it in a carpet bag (such as they use in France) tyed to the *tore* of my saddle, so that if it was my fortune to meet with any thing by the way worth the gathering, I could easily take it and preserve it without being in danger to loss my companie." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 33.

TORETT, or TORRETT, CLAITH, a muffler

"Ane *torett clait* of holane clait sewit with gold and blew silk.—Twa *torrett clait*is of hollane clait, &c.—Ane *torett* of Turkie clait wrocht with divers cullouris of silk, and freinyeit with gold and cram-mosie silk." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 235.

Fr. *touret de nez*, a muffler; Cotgr. Phillips expl. muffler as denoting a piece of cloth for tying under the chin. But the *torett* was meant to cover the nose.

It is thus defined in Dict. Trev. *Touret*, vieux mot qui signifioit une espèce de marque [masque?] ou d'ornement que le dames de condition portoient autre-fois, qui ne leur cachoit que le nez. Aussi l'appel-loit-on *touret de nez*. *Buccula muliebris, vel epistomum*. On voit dans le Bibliothèque du Roi plusieurs repré-sentations de fêtes & de carousels, où les dames sont peintes avec des *tourets* de nez. Les mot, aussi bien que la chose sont hors d'usage.

TORFEIR, TORFER, *s.* Hardship, difficulty.] *Add*;

O.Fr. *torfaire* has a resemblance; signifying to err, to wander; *torfait*, violence, outrage.

To **TORFEL**, *v. n.* 1. To pine away, to die.] *Add* ;—Roxb.

"At the same time it was reportit, that there was to be seen every morning at two o'clock, a naked woman *torfelling* on the Alemoor loch, wi' her hands tied behind her back, and a heavy stone at her neck." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 149.

2. It is also expl. to relapse into disease, Roxb.

3. Metaph. to draw back from a design or purpose, *ibid.*

"I fleechyt Eleesabett noore [never] to lat us *torfell* in the waretime of owir raik." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41.

TORFLE, TORFEL, s. The state of being unwell, a declining state of health, Roxb.

Add to etymon;—Isl. *tor-a*, misere vitam trahere; from *tor*, an inseparable particle denoting difficulty, and occurring in a variety of compound words, as *tor-fenginn*, adquisitu difficilis, *tor-faerur*, viarum difficultates, *tor-rek*, damnum, amissio, &c.

* **TORY, s.** A term expressive of the greatest indignation or contempt; often applied to a child; as, "Ye vile little *tory*," Ayrs.

It is used, especially in the higher parts of Kyle, by those who have not the remotest idea of its proper meaning, nor have ever supposed that it must have been transmitted from their ancestors, many of whom suffered most severely from the Tories, during Charles II.'s reign, especially when the western counties were put under the tuition of the Highland Host.

To **TORK, TORQUE, v. a.** To torture, or give pain, by the continued infliction of punctures, pinching, nipping, or scratching, Roxb. Fr. *torqu-er*, Lat. *torqu-ere*, to writhe.

TORNE, s. A tower.

"Their leaders, desirous to gaine further honour and reputation, pursued the enemy so hard, till they had beaten them out of a *torne* they had fled unto." Monro's Exped. P. II. p. 80.

Teut. *turn*, *torne*, the same with *torre*, *turris*; Germ. *thurn*, Mod. Sax. *thorn*, id. Isl. *herturn*, *turres*, *castella*, Verel.; q. "the towers of the army." C.B. *twr* arx.

TORPIT, s. Turpentine, Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps retained from C.B. *turpant*, id.

TORRIE, TORY, s. A beetle that breeds in dung, and consumes grain, Banffs.

"It [ploughing lands when dry which have been tathed] also fosters that destructive animal called the *tory*; for that insect, whether it be generated from the corrupted dung, or be produced by the indisposition of the soil, or whatever be their origin, experience teacheth that drought infallibly preserveth them and nourisheth them." App. Agr. Surv. Banffs. p. 47. Practice of Farmers in Buchan, Edin. 1735, p. 29.

The *Torie-worm* is expl. "the hairy caterpillar," Mearns; the grub-worm, Aberd.

Fris., Belg. *torre*, vermis et scarabeus, scarabaeus pilularius, cantharus.

To **TORRIE-EAT, v. n.** The same with being *Torry-eaten*, q. v.

"If it [the soil] be inclined to *torry-eat*, it should be turned over as soon as the plough can possibly enter the mold after frosty weather." Surv. Banffs. *ibid.*

TORRY-EATEN, adj. *Torry-eaten land*, poor moorish soil.] *Add*;

A literary correspondent, who, I should be in-

clined to think, has a warm heart to the Whigs, contends that this word has had its origin from the collection of the desolating ravages of the *Tories*, who eat up every one's substance, or destroyed what they could not devour. "Hence," he adds, "a place in the utmost extremity of want, or a piece of ground unfit to support animal life, is said to be *torrie-eaten*, as the strongest term by which human misery can be expressed."

TORTOR, s. A tormentor, Lat.

"The Lord keep vs from angering this Spirit; if thou anger him, he will anger thee, and will draw himself aside in such sort that thou wilt not know thou hast him; and in the meantime he will waken the conscience of sin, and make it accuse thee, and as a *tortor* within thee to torment thee, as if thou wert in hell." Rollock on 1 Thes. p. 305.

TOSCH, TOSCHE, adj. Neat, trim, S.] *Add*—applied to trees, &c. as referring to the use of the shears or pruning-knife, S.

An ingenious literary correspondent suggests to me that the word in Doug. Virgil must certainly be read *cosche*, *c* and *t* being written so much alike in ancient MSS. *Cosche*, he says, or *cosh*, is used in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright in the sense of "hollow." Thus, to lay a piece of wood *cosh* on the ground in order to its being broken, is to place it in such a way that there may be a hollow place under that part of it at which it is meant to give the stroke. He traces the term to Ir. Gael. *cuasach*, "hollow, full of holes or pits, *cuas*, a cave," Lhuyd; "hollow of a tree," Shaw.

"The hedges will do—I clipped them wi' my ain hand last back-end;—and, nae doubt, they make the avenue look a hantle *toshier*." M. Lindsay, p. 271. 2. This word is expl. as signifying "happy;" Gall. Enc.

TOSHLY, adv. Neatly, S.

The lines that ye sent owre the lawn,—
Gin gloamin hours reek't Eben's haun,
Row't *toshly* up, and franket.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 176.

TOSHOCH, s. "A comfortable looking young person, from *Tosh* happy;" *ibid.*

Perhaps rather an oblique use of Ir. and Gael. *toiseach*, a chief, a leader.

TOSIE, adj. 1. Tipsy, S.] *Add*;

—She's got her Jimrie cosie,
Of well mull'd sack, till she be *tosie*.

Meston's Poems, p. 35.

"The Magistrates there came into prison, and said, This day you are all to dié, and if any of you will undertake to be executioner to the rest, he shall have his life—Cornelius [Anderson] said, if the rest would forgive him, he would do it. They answered, If he did it, they would wish him repentance and forgiveness. The Magistrates gave him drink, and kept him *tozy* until the murder was over." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 133.

Wha, whan h'as taen his proper tift,
Was ever kent to want the gift
O's gab? What puir man, whan he's *tozy*,
But spends as he ware bein and cozy?

Poems, English, Scotch, and Latin, p. 95.

TOSIE, TOZIE, *adj.* Warm and snug, Clydes.
 TOSILIE, 'TOZILIE, *adv.* Warmly and snugly, ib.
 TOSINESS, TOZINESS, *s.* Warmth and snugness, *ibid.*

I know not if this be allied to Gael. *teoth-am*, *teothaich-am*, to warm; *teothughadh*, exandescence; or if we should trace it to Teut. *doss-en*, munire vestibus suffultis, vestire duplicibus, from *dos*, vestis pellicea, *d* and *t* being frequently interchanged.

TOSOT, *s.* An instrument of torture, antiently used in S.

"Lord Royston observes, 'Anciently I find other torturing instruments are used, as pinniewinks or pilliwinks, and caspitaws or caspicaws, in the Master of Orkney's case, 24th June, 1596; and *tosots* August 1632.' But what these instruments were I know not, unless they are other names for the boots and thummikins." Maclaurin's Crim. Cases, Intr. xxxvii.

As the *Thummikins* were for skrewing the thumbs, I rather think that the *Tosot* had been an instrument of torture for the toes; perhaps from Su.G. *taa*, pron. *to*, Isl. *ta*, the toe, and *sut* dolor; *q*, the pain or anguish of the toe.

TOSS, *s.* 1. A health proposed, a *toast*, S.A.
 2. A celebrated beauty, one often given as a *toast*, *ibid.*

An' a' forbye my bonny sell,

The *toss* o' a' Lochmaben. Old Song.

To TOST, *v. a.* 1. To teaze, to vex, Clydes.
 C.B. *tost-i*, to cause violent pain, to rack, to torture.
 2. Equivalent to the E. *v. to Toss*.

TOSTIT, TOSTED, *part. pa.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. Tossed, used metaph. in regard to difficulties and opposition.

"If thou hast hope of glorie, assure thee, an hundred staves shall be casten in the way, and thou shalt be beaten and *tosted* here and there." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 138.

2. A term vulgarly used, &c.] For *tossed*, *R.* oppressed.

To TOT, *Tot about*, *v. n.* 1. To move with short steps, as a child does, S.

2. To move feebly and in a tottering sort of way, S.; *Toyte* synon. Ayrs. Hence,

To TOTTIE, *v. n.* To move with short steps, Fife; synon. *Todle*, *Toddle*.

The origin seems the same with that of *Todle*.

TOT, *s.* The whole of any number of objects; with *haill* or *whole* prefixed; a redundant phrase, merely signifying the whole without any exception, S.

"Sorrow a gardner in the whole *tot* here ever heard of sick a thing." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 369.

"But will she let me go halffer?" "Ye need na misdoubt that; na, an ye fleech her weel, I would na be surprised if she would gie you the whole *tot*." The Entail, l. 216.

More commonly, the *haill tot*. O.Fr. *tot*, *femin.* *tote*; *Tout*, Lat. *tot-us*; Roquef.

A.Bor. "Tote, the whole. The whole *tote*, a common pleonasm. Lat. *totus*;" Gl. Brockett.

Perhaps we ought to view as a cognate phrase,

"to do work by the *tut*, or *tote*, to undertake it by the great," A.Bor. (Grose); i. e. in wholesale.

To TOTCH, *v. a.* 1. To toss about, Upp. Clydes.
 2. To rock a cradle, Nithsdale.

I creashed weel kimmer's loof wi' howdyding fee,
 Or a cradle had ne'er a been *totched* for me.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 61.

"*Totching* is the act of rocking the cradle gently with the foot," N. *ibid.*

Teut. *toets-en*, tangere, attricare.

To TOTCH, *v. n.* To move with short steps, and somewhat quickly; as, "a *totchin*' poney," Roxb.

This, and *Tot*, *Tottie*, and *Todle*, as they agree in signification, seem all to claim a common root.

TOTCH, *s.* A sudden jerk, Fife, Roxb.

To TOTH, TOATH, *v. a.* To manure land by means of what is called a *toth-fold*, Banffs.

"Every one knows the necessity of surrounding the field with a dyke which he designs to *toth*.—Let the fold be sufficiently *toth'd*, and not allowed to shoot up in long grass." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 44, 45.

TOTH, *s.* The manure made in this way, Banffs.

"The immediate hazard of the *toth* very much depends upon the situation of the field." *Ibid.* p. 48.

This is only provincially different from *Tath*, *q. v.*

Add to etymon;

Isl. *at bera tad á voell*, pratum stercore; *tada*, foenum prati stercoreati; *tadd-r*, stercoreatus; *toedu-fall*, copia graminis culti; Haldorson. *Tad-a*, stercoreare agrum; Verel. Ind. I observe no similar word in any of the cognate languages.

TOTH-FOLD, TOTH-FAULD, *s.* An inclosure for the purpose of manuring land, Banffs., Moray.

"A *toth-fold* is a field inclosed with a dyke, to keep in the cattle in the night-time, and for some hours at mid-day, who, during their confinement, dung the field." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 44.

This is sometimes called *Toathed-fauld*.

TOTTIE, *adj.* Warm, snug, Perth. ; synon. *Cosie*.

Gael. *teoth-am*, *teothaich-am*, to warm.

To TOTTLE, *v. n.* 1. Used, perhaps improperly, as a *v. a.*] *Add*;

Ye's get a cock well *totted* i' the pot,

An ye'll come hame again een, ja.

Herd's Coll. ii. 182.

2. To purl, applied to a stream, Nithsd.

'Side the sang o' the birds whare some burn
tottles owre,

I'll wander awa there an' big a wee bit bower.

Remains Nithsdale Song, p. 136.

V. *TODLE*, which is also used in this sense.

To TOTTLE, *v. n.* To walk with short steps; the same with *Todle*, Ayrs.

—"Their bairns, when they begin to *tottle* about the house, we'll need to tie bells to their backs to hear whar they gang." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 287.

TOTUM, *s.* 1. The game of *Te-totum*, S.

2. A term of endearment for a child, S.

Twa-three todlin weans they hae,

The pride o' a' Stra'bogie;

Whene'er the *totums* cry for meat,
She curses ay his cogie.

Song, Cauld Kail in Aberdeen.

* To TOUCH, *v. a.* 1. Applied to an act of Parliament, when it received the royal assent.

"This act was not *touched*; and so the Lords thought they could not supply the royal assent, nor make it an act." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 179.

2. To hurt, to injure, S.

To TOUCH up, *v. a.* To animadvert upon, S.
TOUCHBELL, *s.* An earwig, S.A.; evidently the same with A.Bor. *Twitche-bell*, id.

It is also pron. *Coch-bell*, *q. v.*, which, I suspect, is a corruption. It might seem, in the form of *Touch-bell*, to be compounded of Teut. *toets-en* tangere, and *bal* malum, A.S. *bael* miseria; *q.* the animal whose touch is baleful. This is very uncertain, however, as it is also pron. *Touch-spale*. If we might view this as the genuine form, it might be traced to Teut. *toets-en* and *spelle*, *acacula*, *spina*, a thorn, a prickle, a sting; *q.* what *stings* by its *touch*.

TOUCHET (*gutt.*), *s.* A lapwing, S.

"Upupa, a *touchet*." Wedderburn's Vocab. V. TZUCHIT and TUQUHEIT.

TOUCH-SPALE, *s.* The earwig, Roxb., Loth.
V. TOUCHBELL.

To TOVE, *v. n.* To talk familiarly and prolixly.] *Add*;

This has every appearance of being the same with the old Norw. *v. toev-e*, expl. by Dan. *vaas*, *sludder*, which both signify to prattle, to chatter, to be talkative; *toev*, incoherent talk. To tarry, to delay, is given as the secondary sense of *toev-e*; Hallager. This corresponds with Su.G. *toefw-a* morare.

TOVIE, *adj.* Tipsy.] *Add*;

"*Tovie*,—blowzie-looking, with drinking warm drink;" Gall. Enc.

2. Babbling, talking in a silly and incoherent manner, Clydes.

3. Comfortable, warm; as, "a *tovie* fire," Ettr. For., Fife, Loth.

"*Tovie*, the same with *Tovie*, warm and comfortable;" Gall. Enc.

The term, as thus used, may be allied to Teut. *toev-en*, excipere blandè, commodè curare hospitem.

To TOVE, *v. n.* To give forth a strong smoke, when burning. Thus a thing is said to "*tove* and reek," Roxb.

"The reek gangs *tovin* up the lum," i. e. it ascends in a close compact body, Ettr. For.

—The luntain cutty *loving* prime,

And snishin-box,

O how they heave the saul sublime,

In mirth and jokes!

A. Scott's Poems, p. 85.

To TOVIZE, *v. a.* To flatter, to use cajoling language, Ayra.

"I am doons sweir to let my pen fa' without *to-vizing* you a wee for the auld farrant letter whilk ye sent me." Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 352; corrected from the MS. letter.

TOUK. 2. *Touk of drum.*] *Add*;

"The first *touk* of the drum." Aberd. Reg.

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TOUK, *s.* An embankment to hinder the water from washing away the soil, Roxb.; synon. *Hutch*. Formed perhaps from the E. *v. to Tuck*, "to gather into a narrow compass."

TOUM, *s.* A fishing-line. V. TOME.

TOUM, *s.* The gossamer, Roxb.

Most probably a secondary sense of *Tome*, *Toum*, as denoting a fishing-line; as in Fr. the gossamer is called *filandres*, *q.* small or thin threads.

TOUMS, *adj.* Ropy, glutinous, Roxb. V. TOME, *v.*

TOUN, TOWN, *s.* 1. This term is used in S. not merely as signifying a city or large assemblage of houses, but also as denoting a farmer's steading, or a collection of dwelling-houses, however small.

"I've look'd every where; he's no about the town;" i. e. He's not about the place, or premises, S.

"Inprimis, Taken out of Auchingool (quhair of the said Duncan Smith was tacksman) be Lochaber men, ten cows valued to 133 lb. 6s. 8d.

"Item be them out of that town 30 sheep and goats estimate to 40 lb." Depred. Argyll, p. 42.

A.S. *tun* properly denotes a fence or inclosure. Hence it is transferred to a field or farm; praedium, fundus, ager, possessio. *Neah tham tune the Jacob sealde Josepe*; "Near to the parcel of ground that Jacob gave to Joseph;" Joh. 4. 5. Hence used to signify a village. The root seems to be *tyu-an* claudere. Su.G. *tuna*, both by itself, and in composition, denotes an inclosed place. The term *Civitas*, as applied by Tacitus to the first British cities, does not seem to have conveyed a much higher idea than our S. *Toun*.

2. Often applied to a single dwelling-house, S.

—"Waverley learned from this colloquy, that in Scotland a single house was called a *town*." Waverley, i. 124.

This closely corresponds with what is given by Somner as the secondary sense of A.S. *tun*, Teut. *tyu*; Domus, habitaculum; a house, a dwelling-place.

TOUN-GATE, *s.* A street, South of S.

—"Beyond which appear the straggled houses of the village, built in the old Scottish style, many of them with their gable-ends, backs, or corners, turned to the street or *toun-gate*." Edin. Month. Mag. May 1817, p. 155.

TOUN-RAW, *s.* Used to denote the privileges of a *Town-ship*. *To Thraw* one's self out o' a *toun-raw*, to forfeit the privileges enjoyed in a small community, Roxb.; *q.* a *row* of houses.

TOUN'S-BAIRN, *s.* A native of the same *town*, city or village, S.

See, too, enarm'd wi' sword and spear,

M'Ghee, our ain *toun's bairn*, draws near.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 82.

TOWNSHIP, *s.*

"A *township* is a farm occupied by two or more farmers, in common, or in separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet, or village." Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 561.

TOUP, *s.* A foolish fellow, Mearns.

Dan. *taabe* a fool, a simpleton. V. TAUPIE, which must have had a common origin.

To TOUR, *v. n.*

—Come back when'er ye please;
Afore you aye your welcome ye sall find,
And blame yoursell, in case ye come behind.
Ise see to that, I says, and aff I scour,es,
Blessing my lucky stars, and hame I *tours*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 39.

I am at a loss whether to view this as signifying to "go quickly," like *Stour*, *v*.

By *TOUR*, *adv*. Alternately, by turns.

"Ye have heard before how the earl of Antrim was treacherously taken by Monro in Ireland. He was straitly warded, or kept *by tour*, or night and day by his captains." Spalding, ii. 119.

TOUR, *TOOR*, *s*. A turf, S.B.

O! is my corn a' shorn, he said,

Or is my *toors* a' won;

Or my lady lichter'd, sin the streen,

O' a dochter or a son? *Old Song*.

TOURBILLON, *s*. A whirlwind, a tornado, Ayr. Fr. id.

TOURE, *s*. Turn, course, in regular succession, S. Fr. *tour*, id.

"If any of these whose *toure* fallis to be present shalbe absent—the saidis quorums—shall enjoyne suche paynis—as they shall find the saidis persones—to demerite." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 311.

TOURKIN-CALF, *TOURKIN-LAMB*, *s*. A calf or lamb that wears a skin which is not its own.

A *tourkin-lamb* is one taken from its dam, and given to another ewe that has lost her own by death. In this case the shepherd takes the skin of the dead lamb, and puts it on the back of the one that is to suck the ewe which has lost her lamb; and thus deceives her so that she allows the stranger to suck. This is communicated to me as from the North of S.

Hence it is said the name of *Tourkin Bishops*. The word in this form might plausibly be traced to Isl. *torkend-r*, notu difficilis, item deformatus, (Haldorson); as applied to an animal "so disguised as not to be easily known;" from *tor*, an inseparable particle denoting difficulty, and *kend-r*, known. *Torkennast*, difficulter agnoscere. The Icelanders use it in a sense nearly allied. *Han hafde torkent sik i kladabunade*; Vestem mutaverat, ne cognosceretur; Verel. Ind. This evidently regards the same persons denominated *Tulchane Bishops*. But which of these is the ancient and proper pronunciation, I cannot pretend to determine.

As the A.Bor. *v*. *Toorcan* signifies "to wonder, or muse on what one means to do," (Ray, Grose), there can be no doubt that this is traduced from the Isl. *v*.

To *TOUSE*, *v. a*. To disorder, to dishevel; particularly used in relation to the hair, S. This sense occurs in O.E.

TOUSIE, *adj*. 1. Disordered, dishevelled.] *Add*; "A fine fleece and a full? It's as coarse as the heather cove, ye gouk—e'en like yere ain *townie* hassock o'hair, that has nae been kamed since Kate Kimmer kamed it with the three-footed stool, and the muckle pot clips." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 159.

To *TOUSLE out*, *v. a*. 1. To turn out in a confused way, S.A.

"They—*tousled out* mony a leather poke-full o' papers," &c. Antiquary, i. 201.

"*Tousled-out*, ransacked;" Gl. Antiq.

To *TOUSS*, *v. a*. 1. To confuse, to put in disorder, to rumple, Roxb.; synon. *Tousle*.

2. To handle roughly, Tweedd.

This seems merely a variety of *Touse*; or the same with the E. *v*. to *Touse*.

TOUST, *s*.

"My said lord archiebischof of Sanctandros salbe bundin and obleist, to grant, pas and expaid, to the prouest, baillies, counsals, and communite of the said cietie of Sanctandros ane confirmatioun of the haill infestmentis, richtis, euidentis, writtis, and securities maid be his lordschip [or his] predicesouris, bischoppis or archiebischoppis of Sanctandros, to thame and their predicesouris inhabitantis of the said cietie;—with the priuilege of the schoir, port and heavin of the said cietie [Sanctandros], ancorrage, small *toust*, quhairin thay and thair predicesouris is and hes bene in vse or possessioun.—And siklyke the saidis prouest &c. salbe obleist to pay to the said archiebischof and his successouris,—for the priuilege of the schore, ancoragis and [*toustis*] twentye schillingis money." Acts Ja. VI. 1612, vol. IV. 516, 517.

Una cum parvis et minutis customis, ankeragiis, et *lie Toust* additum portum, lie heavin et herberie pertinen. Cart. Ja. VI. to St. Andrews, 1620.

The only conjecture I can form as to the meaning of this word, is that it denoted a small tax levied by the city on every vessel that changed its position, or that in doing so was *towed* by boats belonging to the harbour. I do not view it as having any connexion with Teut. *tuysh-en*, Dan. *tusk-er*, to change; but as most probably corrupted from *Towage*, a term of the E. law; signifying, "the rowing or drawing of a ship or barge along the water by another ship or boat fastened to her;" Jacob. Fr. *toiwaige*, id. L.B. *towag-ium*, a term that appears in the laws of E. as early as the year 1286.

Roquefort gives O.Fr. *touage*, as denoting the charge made in the position of a vessel at sea, or lying in a road. Changement de place d'un navire qui, étant dans un mauvais endroit de pelage ou de rade, va dans un meilleur, c'est-à-dire, que lorsqu'un vaisseau est sur un bord on rivage incommode, il va dans un autre endroit.

Somner deduces L.B. *towag-ium*, &c. from A.S. *te-on* ducere, trahere, "to tow, to tugge;" vo. *Teon*. *TOUSTIE*, *adj*. Irascible, testy, Loth.

Teut. *twistigh*, contentiosus, litigious; Su.G. *tuss-a* incitare; Isl. *thiostug-r*, austerus, trux; *thiost-r* austeritas.

To *TOUT*, *v. a*. To drink copiously, &c.] *Add*;

An' mourn wi' me, ye tipplin louns,

That *tout* the cap wi' cantie roun's, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 143.

Lang winter nights we than coud *tout*

It swack an' sicker. *Ibid*. p. 133.

To *TOUT aff*, *v. a*. To empty the vessel from which one drinks, to drink its whole contents, S. V. Dict.

To *Tout at*, *v. a*. To continue to drink copiously, S. V. Dict.

To **TOUT** out, *v. a.* The same with *to Tout* off, S.; also to *Tout* up out.

—To mak him play the quicker,
They fill'd his cap;
He leugh and *toutit* up the liquor
Out ilka drap.

G. Turnbull's Poet. Essays, p. 199.

I find that Teut. *tuyle* is rendered by Kilian, obba, amphora, cyrnea, as denoting a drinking vessel. Hence perhaps the transition, according to the sense of the S. terms bearing this form, to the act of using it liberally. It may be added, that Haldorson gives Isl. *tott-a* as signifying sugere, vel evacuaire, and as synon. with Dan. *udtomme*, *udrugge*; q. to empty or toom out, to suck out.

To **TOUTLE**, **TOOTLE**, *v. n.* To tittle; as, a *tootlin* body, one who is addicted to tippling, Loth.

TOOTTIE, *s.* A drunkard; often pleonastically, "a drucken *tootie*," S.

TOUT, *s.* 1. A fit of illness, &c.] *Add*;

"I hope it's no the gout or the rheumatism."—
'It's neither the tane nor the tither, but just—a bit *tout* that's no worth the talkin o'." *Entail*, ii. 11, 12.

2. A transient displeasure, &c.] *Add*;—Loth.

"I aye telled the gudeman ye meant weel to him; but he takes the *tout* at every bit lippening word." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 312.

To **TOUT**, **TOWT**, *v. n.* 1. To be seized with a sudden fit of sickness, Clydes.

2. To be seized with a fit of ill humour, *ibid*.

TOUTTIE, *adj.* 2. Irritable, easily put in disorder, S.] *Add*;—Perhaps A. Bor. *Totey*, bad-tempered, (a *totey* body, Gl. Brockett) is originally the same.

3. Subject to frequent ailments, S.

To **TOUTHER**, *v. a.* To put into disorder, Ettr. For., Tweedd.; synon. *Tousle*.

TOUTHERIE, *adj.* Disordered, confused; slovenly, *ibid*.

Teut. *touter-en* motitare, jactare, pultare; Su.G. *tudd-a* convolvere, intricare, Mod.Sax. *tüder-n* id.

To **TOUTLE**, *v. a.* To put clothes in disorder, especially applied to woollen clothes, Berwicks.

This may be a diminutive from the *v. Tout*. It has, however, considerable appearance of affinity to Isl. *tull-a*, rostro quaterre vel avellere.

TOW, *s.* 2. A halter, S.] *Add*;

"Some of us would have rejoiced more than in great sums, to have seen these Bishops sent legally down the Bow, that they might have found the weight of their tails in a *tow*, to dry their hose-soles, that they might know what hanging was; they having been the—main instigators to all the mischiefs, cruelties, and bloodshed of that time," &c. *Walker's Remark. Passages*, p. 73.

Down the Bow, refers to the steep winding street through which those, who were going to execution, had to pass, on their way from the Tolbooth to the Grassmarket of Edinburgh.

TOWAB, *s.* A rope-maker, *Aberd. Reg. V.* 28.

* **TOW**, *s.* 1. Hemp in a prepared state, S.

2. That which especially occupies one's attention, S. *To Hae other Tow* on one's *Rock*, to have business quite of another kind, S.

"I have other *tow* on my roke [rock];" S. *Prov. Kelly*, p. 182. He gives it as equivalent to the E. *Prov.* "I have other fish to fry." It properly denotes some business of far greater importance to the individual than that which is mentioned, as giving occasion for the reply.

"I saw sune they were ower mony men for the drove; and from the questions they put to me, I judged they *had other tow* on their rock." *Rob Roy*, iii. 335.

TOWALL ROSS.

"Ane *towall ross* of aik worcht vss." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541, V. 17.

Something made of oak is evidently meant. Had we any proof that Su.G. and Germ. *ros*, Isl. *kros*, equus, had ever found its way into our country, we might view this as meant for a sort of screen for drying linens, q. a *towel-horse*; although the term is now confined to an implement for brushing clothes.

TOWDY, *s.* The breech or buttocks, Upp. Clydes., Perth. Gl. Evergr.

This, it would seem, is radically the same with O.E. *toute*, used by Chaucer.

And he was redy with his yren hote,
And Nicholas amid the ers he smote—
The hote culter brenned so his *toute*,
That for the smerte he wened for to die.

Miller's Tale, v. 3810.

—And Nicholas is scalded in the *toute*.

Ibid. v. 3851.

This term occurs in the *Evergr.* in what I suspect is rather an indelicate sense; and may perhaps be allied to Gael. Ir. *toth*, feminine, female.

To **TOWEN**, **TOWIN**, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to maul, to subdue by severe means, Loth.

Here insert the quotation from Ramsay, and *Dele Town*, v.

2. To tame, especially by beating, sometimes pron. q. *Town*; as, to *towin*, or *towin*, an unruly horse, Loth., Berwicks.

3. To tire, to weary out, Fife.] *Add* to etymon of *Town*, *v.*, to be transferred hither;

It may, however, be formed from Teut. *touso-en* premere, pressare, agitare, subigere; Kilian. Or from the same verb, as primarily signifying to *taw* leather. The *v.* in Belg. is also rendered "to bang, to *taw* one's hide, to belabour one's bones;" Sewel. This seems most nearly to express the sense of the phrase quoted from the Gentle Shepherd.

TOWNIN', *s.* A drubbing, Ayr. ; generally used in relation to an animal that is restive or refractory.

TOWERICK, **TOWRICKIE**, *s.* A summit, or any thing elevated, especially if on an eminence, Roxb.; a diminutive from E. *Tower*.

TOWK, *s.* 1. Expl. "a bustle, a set-to. I had an unco *Towk* wi' a deil's bairn;" *Gall. Enc.*

2. "A take up in ladies clothing;" *ibid.* i. e. a *tuck*, a sort of fold.

In the first sense, perhaps the same with E. *Tug*,

Su.G. *lock-a, tog-a*, A.S. *teog-an*, trahere; q. a severe pull. V. *Touk*, Dict.

TOWLIE, *s.* "A toll-keeper," Gall. Enc.; a cant term formed from E. *Toll*, Su.G. *tull*, id.

TOWLING, *s.* The term used to express the signal given, in a hive, for some time before the bees swarm. V. *TOLLING*.

TOWMONDALL, *s.* A yearling, Ayrs.; the same with *Towmontell*, q. v.; from *Towmond*, twelve months, and *auld*, old, pron. *aul*, S.O.

TOWMONTELL, *s.* A cow of a year old.] *Add*; This term is also applied to colts, Lanarks.

"The colts, when a year old, are called *Tomontals*, a provincial contraction for *twelve-month-old*." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 51.

TOWNIT, *s.* The manufacturing of wool, Shetl. Isl. *toa*, lanificium exercere, or to lana, and *knyt-a* nectere; q. "to knit wool."

TOWT, *s.* A fit of illness, &c. V. *TOUT*.

TOWTHER, *s.* A tussling, Perth.

—Mind this,

Whether you want a *towther*, or a kiss,
You'll tak the nest I offer—

Donald and Flora, p. 49. V. *TOUTHER*, v.

TOXIE, *Toxy*, *adj.* Tipsy, Ayrs., Perth.

"I remember—decent ladies coming home with red faces, *toxy* and cosh from a posset masking." Annals of the Parish, p. 41.

TOXIFIED, *part. pa.* Rendered tipsy, intoxicated, S.

These terms are both low; from L.B. *toxic-um* venenum, *toxic-are* veneno inficere.

TOZEE, *Tos-IE*, *s.* A designation given to the mark at which the stones are aimed in the amusement of *Curling*, Loth. It is also called *the Cock*, and *the Tee*.

This term has been most probably imported from the Low Countries. Teut. *toezi-en*, Belg. *toezi-en*, to look to, to regard; q. something to fix the eye on, as an aim or mark.

TOZIE, *adj.* Tipsy. V. *TOSIE*.

TOZIE, *adj.* Warm and snug. V. *TOSIE*.

TO TRACHLE, *TRAUCHLE*, *v. a.* 3. To drudge, to over-toil.] *Add*;

Quo' they, we're *trachled* unco sair,
We've gane twall mile o' yerd and mair,
The gait was ill, our feet war bare.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 36.

Add, as sense

4. A person is said to *trachle* corn or grass, when he injures it by treading on it, S.

TO TRACHLE, *v. n.* To drag one's self onwards, when fatigued, or through a long road, S.

"Aweel, we've haen a fine straik;—I'm a wee forjeskit though, wi' *trachlin'* sae lang." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 171.

TRACHLE, *s.* A fatiguing exertion, especially in the way of walking, S.

"Weel I wat an' I'm gay yap after my walk; its e'en a lang *trachle* frae the Kirk Wynd in Anster, to the Castle Wynd in St. Andrews." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 174.

TRACK, *s.* Course of time, S. *Tract*, E.

"Lord, thou hast been good and kind to old Sandy thorow a long *track* of time." Walker's Peden, p. 48.

TRACK-BOAT, *s.* 1. A boat used on a canal.] *Add*;

"I sailed on the canal in the *trackboat* to Falkirk." The Steam-Boat, p. 38.

2. A boat employed in fishing, for dragging another.

"Also thair *trakboats*, boats, crears, shippes more or lesse—sall not be arrested," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 243.

TRACK-POT, *s.* A tea-pot.] *Add*;

In some parts of the west of S., it seems to be called *truck-pot*.

"I heard them, like guilty creatures, whispering and gathering up their *truck-pots* and trenchers, and cowering away home." Annals of the Parish, p. 27.

TRADES, *s. pl.* The designation given to the different bodies of craftsmen belonging to a borough, S.

Ae simmer's morning, wi' the sun
The Sev'n Trades

Forgathered—

Forth came our Trades, some ora saving

To wait that day.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 9, 14.

"The craftsmen are here, as in other Scotch boroughs called Trades." Ibid. Notes, p. 106.

TRADESMAN, *s.* A designation restricted to a handicraftsman; all who keep shops being, according to the constitution of boroughs, called Merchants, S. In E. a tradesman is defined "a shopkeeper," Johns.

TRAE, *adj.* "Stubborn; a boy who is *trae* to learn, is stiff to learn," &c. Gall. Enc.

This odd explanation rather diffuses obscurity on the term. It seems, however, to be the same with our old *Thra*, obstinate, pertinacious. V. the etymon, Dict.

TRAFEQUE, *TRAFFE'CK*, *s.* Intercourse, familiarity, S.; a limited sense, borrowed from the more general use of Fr. *trafique*, as denoting mercantile intercourse.

TRAG, *s.* Trash, any thing useless or worthless, Buchan, Shetl.

Geneva *trag*, an' burnin' brannie,
Gang slowly owre wi' Lawlan' Sannie.

Tarra's Poems, p. 134.

Compared to you, what's peevish *trag*,
Or beaus wi' cleadfu' triggins?

Ibid. p. 48.

Su.G. *traeck*, sordes, stercus.

TRAGET, *TRIGGET*, *s.* A trick, a deceit, S.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Tregetlynge*. Jocolatus. Paneracium. *Tre-*

getoure. Jocolator. Mimus." Prompt. Parv.

One might almost view, as a kindred term to *Traget*, O.E. "*Trebget* or sly instrument to take bees and fowlys. *Tendula*." Ibid. Fr. *trebuchet*. id.

TO TRAIK, *v. n.* 1. To go idly from place to place, S.] *Add*;

2. To wander so as to lose one's self; chiefly applied to the young of poultry, Dumfr. Hence the proverbial phrase, "He's nane o' the birds that *traik*," he can take good care of himself.

To **TRAIK** *after*, *v. a.* To follow in a lounging or dangling way, *S.*

"There isna a huzzynow on this side of thirty that ye can bring within your doors, but there will be childs—writer-lads, prentice-lads, and what not—coming *traiking after* them for their destruction, and discrediting ane's honest house into the bargain." *Heart M. Loth. ii. 294.*

"*Traiking*, lounging, dangling;" *Gl. Antiq.*

TRAIK, *s.* 1. A plague.] *Insert*, as sense

2. The loss of sheep, &c. by death from whatever cause; as, "He that has nae gear will hae nae *traik*," *Teviotd.*

3. The flesh of sheep that have died of disease.] *Add*;

"The poor, sullen, sulky, sluggish Tweeddale shepherd, fed with his dog upon *traik* (sheep that have died of some disease), constantly in view of the same dreary inanimate objects, debarred from the pleasures of sight, and destitute of those from sound, owing to the want of sufficient exercise, is deprived even of the full enjoyment of sleep itself." *Notes to Pennecuik's Tweedd. p. 95.*

4. The worst part of a flock of sheep, *Loth.*

TRAIK, *adj.* Weak, in a declining state; as, "He's very *traik*," *Roxb. V. TRAIK, v., 2.*

Perhaps we may view *Isl. threk*, gravis labor, as a cognate term; *threkad-r*, exhaustus labore.

TRAIL, *s.* A term of reproach for a dirty woman; as, "Ye wile *trail*," you nasty hussy, *Aberd.*; from the *E.* word, or *Teut. treylen* trahere.

TRAILIE, **TRAILOCH**, *s.* "One who *trails* about in shabby clothes;" *Gall. Enc.*

TRAILER, *s.* In fly-fishing, the hook at the end of the line, *S.* That above it is called the *Bobber*, *Dumfr. babber*, because it ought to *bob* on the surface of the water.

TRAILYE, **TRELYE**, *s.* A name apparently given to cloth woven in some checkered form resembling lattices or cross-bars.

"Item, ane doublet of blak sating *trailye* geitit and buttonit with the self." *Inventories, A. 1542, p. 92.*

The article immediately following regards "blak *chakerrit* silk." *Teut. traelie* clathrus, a lattice, *traelienwijs* cancellatim; *Kilian.*

TRAILYEIT, *adj.* Latticed.

"Item, ane gown of cramasay velvott, upoun velvott droppit with gold, and lynit with *trailyeit* twel-dore, furnist with hornis of gold." *Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 79. V. TREILE.*

TRAI **OF GOLD**, gold lace.

"Item, ane nycht gowne of gray dammes, with ane waltng *trais* of gold, lynit with martrikis sabill, furnist with buttonis of gold." *Inventories, A. 1539, p. 32.*

"Item, ane coit [coat] of quhite satyne, cuttit out on claith of gold, with ane small waltng *trais* of gold, lynit with quhite taffiteis." *Ibid. p. 35. V. TRACED, and TRESS.*

To **TRAISSLE**, *v. a.* To tread down, *To Traissle Corn*, to make small roads through growing corn, to trample it down; *to Traissle Gerse*, &c. *Ettr. For., Roxb.*

—"Aye sin' syne the hogg-fence o' the Quave Brae has been harried an' *traisselled* till its little better nor a drift road." *Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 141.*

Fr. tressaill-ir, to leap over; or *trass-er*, to make traces.

TRAITIS, *s. pl.*

"Item, ane claith of estate of fresit claith of gold, and *traitis* of violet silk, partit equalie with violet velvot, furnisit with thre pandis, and the taill the nukis only freinyeit." *Inventories, A. 1561, p. 133.*

This seems to signify streaks or lines, from *Fr. traict, trail*, a draught, line, or streak. For in the next article the term *drauchtis* is used as synon.—"*Drauchtis* of violett silk partit equalie with violett velvot."

TRAKIT, *part. pa.* 1. Sore fatigued. *V.*

TRAIK.] *Add*;

2. Wasted; brought into a declining state by being overdriven, starved, or exposed to the inclemency of the weather, *S.*

—"Be the tempestuous stormis of the winteris past, the hail gudis wer sa *trakit*, smorit and deid, that the prices of the flesche ar risin to sic extreme derth, that the like hes not bene sene within this realme." *Sed' Conc. A. 1562, Keith's Hist. App. p. 96.*

To **TRAMP**, *v. n.* 1. To tread, &c.] *Add*;

3. To cleanse clothes by treading on them in water, *S. V. To TRAMP CLAISE.*

TRAMP, *s.* 1. The act of striking the foot, &c.]

Insert, as sense

2. The tread, properly including the idea of weight, as the trampling of horses, *S.*

"Then came the *tramp* of horse, and you cried 'Rin, rin,' and I had nae mair thought o' the book." *Antiquary, ii. 294. Insert*, as sense

3. The act of walking, a pedestrian expedition, *S.* "An' whan does this burnin'-match begin?—We've haen a lang *tramp* frae Dunfarmlin, for the very purpose." *Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 120.*

TRAMP, *s.* A plate of iron worn by ditchers below the centre of the foot, for working on their spades; *q.* for receiving the force of the *tramp* in digging, *Roxb., Aberd.*

Isl. tramp conculcatio.

To **TRAMP CLAISE**, to wash clothes by treading them in a tub, *S.*

"And that great glowrin new toun there,—whar I used to sit an' luck at bonny green parks, and see the coos milket, and the bits o' bairnys rowin an' tumlin, an' the lasses *trampin* i' their tubs." *Marriage, ii. 125.*

The operation is thus described by an English writer, although he substitutes another term for that generally used.

"I shall take notice of one thing more, which is commonly to be seen by the sides of the river, (and not only here, but in all the parts of Scotland where I have been) that is, women with their coats tucked up, *stamping*, in tubs, upon linen by way of washing; and this not only in summer, but in the hardest frosty weather, when their legs and feet are almost literally as red as blood with the cold; and often two of these wenchies *stamp* in one tub, supporting themselves by their arms thrown over each others shoulders." *Burt's Letters, i. 52.*

An earlier E. writer gives an account of the same indelicate custom in still stronger language.

"Here also you may observe a large and spacious bridge, that directly leads into the country of Galloway, where thrice in a week you shall rarely fail to see their maid-maukins dance coranto's in tubs. So on every Sunday some as seldom miss to make their appearance on the stool of repentance."

From the reply in this dialogue, it appears that the writer viewed this practice as having a natural connexion with the Stool of Repentance.

"*Th.* Then it seems by your relation they keep time with their Comers[Cummers], that hazard their reputation for a country custom."—Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 76.

Sir John Carr uses the proper term.

"In my way from Hopetoun-house to Linlithgow I saw the process of *tramping*, that is, of washing. The washerwoman first soaps the linen, and next puts it in a tub of cold water; she then *kiltz her coats*, that is, raises her petticoats above her knees, and dances round the tub with her face outwards, until she presses out the dirt with her feet; she then rinses the linen in the river or stream, and dries it on the grass. If the tub is large, and the work much, two women will dance round, hand in hand, laughing and singing all the time." Caledonian Sketches, p. 226. 227.

To TRAMP on one's TARS, metaph., to take undue advantage of one, Aberd.

TRAMP-COLL, *s.* A number of *colls* or cocks of hay put into one, and *tramped* hard, in order to their being farther dried previously to their being *sowed* or stacked, Aberd.

As some ricks are made in a more compact form by *tramping*, S.A., it is common to say, in forming the ricks, "*Tramp the coil weel.*"

TRAMPER, *s.* A foot-traveller; used in a contemptuous way, *q.* a vagrant, S.

"D'ye think his honour has naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *tramper* that comes about the town, and him in his bed yet, honest man?" Heart M. Loth. iii. 13.

A.Bor. "*Trampers*, strollers, whether beggars or pedlars;" Grose.

TRAMP-PICK, *s.* An iron instrument similar to a very narrow spade, used for turning up very hard soils, Mearns.

"Among the lesser implements may be mentioned the *tramp-pick*.—This is a kind of lever, of iron, about four feet long, and an inch square in thickness, tapering away at the lower end, and having a small degree of curvature there, similar to the prong of a dung fork. It is fitted with a footstep, about eighteen inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot, when he is pushing it into the ground, or into the hard gravel." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 238.

TRAMPILFEYST, *adj.* Untoward, unmanageable, Roxb.

The same word, it would seem, assumes so many forms, that there can be nothing like certainty as to its component principles. For it appears as *Amplefeyst* and *Wimplefeyst*; and the *adj.* *Gumple-foisted* is expl. as exactly synon. with *Trampilfeyst*.

TRANCE, *TRANSE*, *s.* 1. A passage within a house, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A close, or passage without a house.

"Now at the taking of our town's men, the lord Gordon [who] was in the Old-toun, caused draw out his horse out of the stables into the *transe*, and beheld all." Spalding, ii. 156.

"Of old all the classes had one common entrie to their private schools, first ascending from the *transe* of the old gate by a strait scale of stone to the lower gallery, and from thence to the higher by an timber scale," &c. Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin. p. 151.

3. A close or passage from one alley to another.

"All and hail the lands—lyand in the burgh of Edinburgh, upon the south-side of the high street thereof, betwixt the *Trans* of the Vennel called Hair's Closs, and the *Trans* of the Vennel called Borthwick's Closs. A. 1545, Blue Blanket, p. 36.

TRANSE-DOOR, *s.* The door between the outer door and the kitchen, S.O.

"The other part of the building was occupied by the cattle, which generally entered by the same door with the family; the one turning to the one hand, by the *trans-door* to the kitchen, and through it to the spense, and the other turning the contrary way by the *heck-door* to the byre or stable." Agr. Surv. Ayra. p. 114, 115.

TRANSE, *s.* A passage. V. TRANCE.

TRANSING, *adj.* Passing across a house, from wall to wall.

"That all middle or *transing* walls, wherein there are no chimneys, shall be at least ten inches thick." Spottiswood's MS. Dict.

Lat. *trans-ire* to pass through.

TRANGAM, *s.* A trinket, a toy.

"Hey-day, what, have you taken the chain and medal off from my bonnet?" "And meet time it was, when yon usher, vinegar-faced rogue that he is, began to enquire what popish *trangam* you were wearing?" The Abbot, ii. 101.

TRANKLE, *s.* A small rick of hay, Annandale; perhaps a corr. of *Tramp-coll*, *q.* v.

To TRANONT, TRAWYNT, &c. *v. n.* To march suddenly in a clandestine manner.] *Add*;

It seems most probable that *Travant* or *Trawynt* is the original term, as it corresponds with O.E. "*Tromant-yn*. Trutannizo;" also with "*Trowande*. Trutannus. Discolus;" and "*Trowandrye*. Trutannia. Trutannizatio." Prompt. Parv. This barbarous verb *Trutannizo* is in Ort. Vocab. expl., *Vicia vel mores trutannorum ducere*; *Trutannus*, "quasi trudens annos. Anglice a *trowande*;" i. e. a truant. Thus it had conveyed the idea of a loitering course.

Bp. Hall uses the *v.* to *Traunt* or *Trant*, "to traffic in an itinerary manner, like a pedlar." Gl. Nares. I think there can scarcely be a doubt that this, at least, is the same with O.E. *Tromant*.

To TRANSMEW, *v. a.* "To transmute or change. Fr. *transmu-er*;" Gl. Sibb.

TRANSMOGRIFICATION, *s.* Transmutation, S.

"To be sure,—since my time and your worthy father's time, it has undergone a great *transmogrification*." The Entail, ii. 233.

A.Bor. "*Transmogrified*, transformed, metamorphosed;" Gl. Brockett.

TRANSMUMPT, *s.* A copy, a transcript; an old forensic term.

—"That the said Andro sall broik & joise the said tak of the saidis landis for all the dais of his life, efter the forme of a *transumpt* be ane actentik instrument," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1480, p. 52.

L.B. *transsumt-um*, copie, Du Cange. Exhibuerint *transsumptum* revocationis impetrationis praedictae. Chart. A. 1399. *Transsumere*, *transsumplare*, transcribere. Fr. *transumpt*, "the copie of a record;" Cotgr. **TRANTLE-HOLE**, *s.* A place into which odd or broken things are thrown, Gall.

"About a farm-house—there are generally *boles* or *holes*,—where broken *horse shoon*, &c. are thrown; these are termed *trantle-holes*." Gall. Encyc. V. **TRANTLES**.

To TRAP, *v. a.* 1. To correct in saying a lesson at school, so as to have a right to take the place of him who is thus corrected; a school-boy's term, S.

"*Trapp*, to trip, to catch another reading wrong;" Gall. Enc.

2. In play, to catch, to lay hold of: as, *I trap you*, S.

3. When one finds any thing, if there be others present, he cries out, *I trap*, or *I trapse this*, by which he means to exclude the rest from any share of what is found, Loth.; synon. *Chap*, *Chapse*.

Fr. *attrap-er*, to catch, to apprehend.

TRAP-CREEL, *s.* A basket used for catching lobsters, &c., Fife.

"A considerable quantity of lobsters and crabs, or partons, (and sometimes a few cray or craw fish) are taken with *trap-creels* let down into the sea upon the rocks near the shore." Stat. Acc. P. Wemyss, xvi. 516.

O.Teut. *trappe*, muscipula, decipula.

To TRASH, *v. a.* To maltreat, to dash, to jade, to abuse; as, "He *trash'd* that horse terribly," by over-heating or over-riding him, Ettr. For., Roxb.; synon. *Dash*.

This may be merely, to treat as *trash*, in the sense of the E. word; which has been traced to Isl. *tris*, *trois*, *quisquillae*, of which Haldorson gives as a secondary sense, *merces adulterinae*. To this we may view Su.G. *trasa*, a rag, a tatter, as allied; whence *trasig*, ragged. But the S. *v.* may have some affinity to Dan. *trask-er*, to puddle; Isl. *trass-az*, proterve negligere, Haldorson, incompositè vivere, G. Andr.; whence *trassi*, vir negligens.

TRASH *o' weat*, a heavy fall of rain, Selkirks.; synon. *Blash*. Hence,

TRASHIE, *adj.* Abounding with rain; as, *trashie weather*, *ibid.*; synon. *blashie weather*.

Isl. *trasse* signifies homo sordidus. But although we call this *foul weather*, there seems to be no affinity.

TRASHTRIE, *s.* Trash, Ayrs.

An' tho' the gentry first are stechin,

Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan

Wi' sauce, ragouts, and siklike *trashtrie*, &c.

Burns, iii. 4.

TRATLAR, *s.* A prattler, a tattler.

—A *trallar*, a tinklar.—

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 68. V. **TRATTIL**, *v.*

To TRATTIL, *v. n.* To prattle.] *Add*;

"A tume purse maks a *trattling* merchant," S. Prov. retained in Loth.

Of the same meaning with that, "A toom purse makes a *bleat* merchant," i. e. bashful. "A man will have little confidence to buy, when he wants money to pay for it," Kelly, p. 21. Therefore he *trattils* or talks much in making a bargain, or in cheapening commodities.

To TRAUCHLE, *v. a.* V. **TRACHLE**.

To TRAUCHLE, *v. n.* To walk as if trailing one's feet after one, Lanarks.

Isl. *tregleg-r tardus*, *treglega tarde*, *treggialldi* obstaculum, from *treg-az* tardare, segnescere.

* **TRAVELLER**, *s.* A beggar, Ettr. For.

TRAVERSE, *s.* A retired seat in a chapel, having a kind of screen.

"James regularly attended his chapel every forenoon in his *traverse*, (retired seat with lattice,) and Margaret was as formal." Pink. Hist. Scot. ii. 83, N.

Traverse, however, does not signify a lattice. V. **TREVISS**, sense 2.

To TRAVISCH, **TRAVISH**, *v. n.* To sail backwards and forwards; corr. from Fr. *travers-er*.

"The French schip—pulled vp hir saillia, and *travisched* vp and down the Firth." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 208. *Travished*, Ed. 1728.

To TRAVISH, *v. a.* "To carry after a trailing manner," Gall. Enc.; from Fr. *travers-er*, to thwart, or *Treviss*, *s.*, q. v.

TRE, *s.* Wood, timber, Aberd. Reg. This is the old orthography.

The tothir end he ordand for to be,

How it suld stand on thre rowaris off *tre*.

Wallace, vii. 1156, Ed. 1820.

TREAD-WIDDIE, *s.* A short iron chain, terminating at each end like the letter S, connecting the *swingle-tree* to a harrow, Moray; the same with *Trod-widdie*.

TREB, *s.* A sort of rampart, Orkn.

"*Gorback*—a longitudinal heap of earth, thrown up,—suggesting the idea of its being originally meant as a line of division between the lands of different proprietors. It is also called *Treb*." V. **GORBACK**.

Su.G. *trafve*, a heap of any kind, as of wood, &c. and *trafv-a*, to heap up, are the only terms that seem to have any affinity.

TREBUSCHET, *s.* A balance.

"It is a hard thing to fall into the hands of the Lord; before whom all nations are but as the drop of a bucket, or as the dust of a *trebuschet*." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 183.

Fr. *trebuchet*, "a pit-fall for birds; also, a paire of gold weights;" Cotgr. *Trebuchet*, *trutina* momentana; Kilian, App. Peregrin. Dict. Fraunces defines O.E. "*Trebget*, sly instrument to take beestys and fowlys. *Tendula*." Prompt, Parv.

TRECK, *interj.* Considered as an expletive equivalent to *Troth*, Lanarks.

It seems, however, to be merely the abbreviation

of *Quhat Rak*, q. v., which assumes a variety of forms in different parts of the country. V. *RAIK*, *RAK*, s.

TRECK-POT, s. A tea-pot, S.O.; elsewhere *Track-pot*, q. v.

"Tell the lass to bring ben the *treck-pot*—which he accordingly did; and as soon as the *treck-pot*, alias tea-pot was on the board, she opened her trenches." *The Entail*, ii. 271.

To **TRED**, v. a. To track, to follow the footsteps of an animal.

"That the auld actis maid tueching mureburne be ratifit, and ordanis—the panis contentit thairin tobe execute aganis thame that *treddis* hairis in the snaw," i. e. "tracks hares in snow." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 41.

Su.G. *traed-a i ens folspor*, vestigiis alicujus insisteret.

TRED, s. The act of tracking.

"The said Schir Walter [Scott of Braxholme] resauit ane oppin and manifest iniurie, to the dishonour of his maiestie his souerane;—quhilk dishonour and wrang can not iustlie be excuseit be pretens of the said Williames stopping of the following of ane lauchfull *tred*, seing the said forme of following wes nawayes lauchfull." *Acts Ja. VI.* 1596, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

A.S. *tredd*, passus, gressus; Teut. *trede*, gressus, vestigium.

TREDWALLE, s. A christian name formerly in use, S.; *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16, p. 654.

This has much the appearance of a Scandinavian name, though I have not observed one exactly like it.

TREDWIDDIE, s. The same with *Trodwiddie*, q. v., *Aberd.*

TREE-CLOUT, s. A piece of wood formerly used instead of leather for the heels of shoes, *Teviotdale*.

Teut. *tree* arbor, and *kloot*, *klotte*, massa.

TREECLOUT, adj. Having wooden heels, *Roxb.*

A pair o' hose an' *treeclout* shoon
Was a' my kirk an' market dress;
An' I was thought a gay trig lass.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 102.

An intelligent correspondent has favoured me with the following explanation. Till about sixty years ago the heels of shoes were, in the South of S., made of birch-wood. The heel thus put upon them was called the *clout*, and required to be frequently replaced; and this operation the wearers themselves performed. For this purpose, a supply of birch was always kept in their houses. These were denominated *tree-clout shoon*.

To **TREESH** with one, to entreat one in a kind and flattering way, *Buchan.*

The origin is quite uncertain. C.B. *truth* signifies flattery, and *truth-iam* to fawn, to wheedle. The only Goth. word that seems to have any affinity is *Isl. thrist-a*, cogere, urgere.

TREESHIN, s. Courting, *Buchan.*

My pipe bein' in elegiac tift,
It needs nae *treeshin*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 9.

TREEVOLIE, s. A scolding, *Ayrs.*

O.Fr. *tribol-er*, *tribaul-er*, troubler, vexer; *triboulé*, maltraité; *Roquefort*.

TREGALLION, s. Collection, assortment.] *Add*: *Tragullion* is used in the same sense, *Ayrs.*

2. A company, used in contempt of such as are not accounted respectable, *Renfr.*; also pron. *Tregullion*.

Dele the etymon, and substitute;

The second sense of this word clearly shews that it has belonged to the old Strathclyde kingdom. For, to this day, C.B. *trigolion* signifies inhabitants, *trig-awl* tarrying, *trigle* a dwelling-place, *trigva* and *trigvan*, id., whence *trigvanawl*, belonging to a dwelling-place. Owen refers to *trig*, a stay, a fixed state, as the origin. He expl. *trig-aw*, to stay, to tarry: *trig-o*, manere, morari, habitare, *Boxhorn*. Corn. *tre-gilion* is expl., "the dwelling in the groves;" *Pryce*. In the same language *treg-o* is to dwell; *Lhuyd*. He also gives Ir. *aitrigh-im* as used in the same sense. Oreilly writes it *aitreabh-aim*; *Gael*. id.

TREILIE, adj. Cross-barred, latticed, chequered, applied to cloth; *Fr. treillé*, id.

"Of *tralie* buccharems v elle." *Chalm. Mary*, i. 207.

TRELYE, s. Latticed cloth.

"That James Du sall—pay to David Quithed—five stikkis of *trelye* of sindry hewis." *Act. Dom. Conc. A.* 1490, p. 158. V. *TRAILYET*.

TREIN, **TRENE**, adj. Wooden, *Trein*, S.] *Add*:

"To this euill, Constantine his preposterous zeale to indew the church with riches and pompe much helped. As the voice (then vttered, if their stories say true) did verifie. *Hodie seminatum est virus in ecclesia*. The common saying is well known: *Ecclesia peperit diuitias, & filia devorauit matrem*. And that of "Golden Bishops and *treen* Chalice, and Golden Chalices and *treen* Bishops," *Bp. Forbes* on the Revelation, p. 61.

TREINPHISS, s. pl.

"In the gunhous—Item, ane pair of *treinphiss*." *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 168.

From the connexion, this must have been something used in the management of artillery. The first syllable seems to be merely S. *Trein*, of wood, joined with *Pheses*, q. v. "wooden traces."

TREK, adj. Diseased, dying, lingering, South and West of S. V. *TRAIK*, v. and s.

TRELYE, s. A species of cloth. V. *TRAILYE*.

TREMBLES, s. pl. The palsy in sheep, S.

"Ovis in pascuis montosis morbo obnoxia est, hactenus insanabili, colonis admodum damnosa, the *Trembles*, dicto. Paralysis faciem gerit." *Dr. Walker's Essays* on Nat. Hist. p. 525.

TREMBLING EXIES, the ague, *Loth*. The word is more properly *Aiues*.

"Ye may gang down yoursell, and look into our kitchen—the cookmaid in the *trembling exies*—the good vivers lying a' about," &c. *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 282.

TREMBLING FEVERS, the ague, *Ang.*; *Trembling Aiues*, *Loth*.

It is suggested by a friend, with great plausibility, that the ague may have received this name from *Fr. acces*. Cotgr. indeed expl. *Acces de fièvre*, as signifying, "a fit of an ague."

TREMBLING ILL, a disease of sheep, Selkirks.

"*Trembling*, Thwarter, or Leaping *Ill*. These three appellations, of which the last is most common in Annandale, and the first in Selkirkshire and to the eastward, are now used as synonymous." Esays Highl. Soc. iii. 385.

TRENCHMAN, *s.* 1. "Expl. train-bearer; rather perhaps carver, from Fr. *trench-er* scindere; or interpreter, Fr. *trucheman*;" Gl. Sibb. That this word was understood in the latter sense, appears to be probable from what follows.

2. An interpreter.

"Interpres, an interpreter or *Trenchman*." Desaut. Gram. B. 10, b.

Shall we view this as an *erratum* for *Trucheman*, used by O.E. writers in the same sense; or as corr. from the Fr. word which has the same form with the E. one?

TRENKETS, *s. pl.* Iron heels put on shoes, Stirlings.

Can this have any connexion with Gael. *triochan*, a shoe? Or, as wooden heels were formerly in use, shall we view it as originally used in this sense, and as having the same signification with *Tree-clout*, *q. Trein-clout*, from *Treine*, *Trene*, wooden?

TRES-ACE, *s.* A game in which generally six are engaged; one taking a station before, two about twelve yards behind him, three twelve yards behind these two. One is the catchpole. Never more can remain at any post than three; the supernumerary one must always shift and seek a new station. If the catchpole can get in before the person who changes his station, he has the right to take his place, and the other becomes pursuer. The design of the game, which is played in the fields, and often by those on the harvest-field, is for putting them in heat when the weather is cold, Fife.

TRESS, **TRES**, *s.* A walt or binding.

"Item, ane cott of variand taffatie, with ane small waltung *tres* of gold, lynit with reid bukrem." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 82.

"Item, ane doublett of quhite velvett, with ane small *tress* of silvir." Ibid. A. 1539, p. 42.

The same with *Trais*, *q. v.*, whence our vulgar phrase, *gold-traced*. Fr. *trésse*, cordon plat, fait de plusieurs brins de fil, de soie, ou d'autres filets entrelacés en forme de natte; Dict. Trev.

TRESS, *s.* A frame of wood, S. V. **TREST**.

TREST, *adj.* Trusty, faithful.

"We having *trew* and perfite knowlege of the guid and thankfull service done to our derrest moder of most noble memore, and to us, be our umquhile cousing Johnne lord Erskin, and now sen his deceis be our *trest* cousing Johnne now erle of Mar," &c. Inventories, A. 1566, p. 177. V. **TRAIST**.

TRESTARIG, *s.* The name given, in the isle of Lewis, to a kind of ardent spirits distilled from grain.

"Their plenty of corn was such, as disposed the natives to brew several sorts of liquors, as common *Usquebaugh*, another called *Trestarig*, i. e. *Aqua-vitæ* three times distill'd, which is strong and hot; a third

kind is four times distill'd, and this by the natives is called *Usquebaugh-baul*, i. e. *Usquebaugh*, which at first affects all the members of the body. Two spoonfuls of this last liquor is a sufficient dose; and if any man exceed this, it would presently stop his breath, and endanger his life. The *Trestarig* and *Usquebaugh-baul* are both made of oats." Martin's Western Islands of S. p. 3.

From Ir. Gael. *treise* force, strength, and *teora* three, thrice; or the last part of the word may be from Gael. *tarruing* distillation, from *tarruing-am* to draw, to distil, *q.* the strong distillation. Ir. *tarrudh* also signifies drawing; Obrien.

TREBALLIE, *s.* Perhaps of the same meaning with *Treevolie*, *q. v.*

"Ye'll maybe no ken, fren, whar ony o' thae runnigates has dern'd upo' the hill here? gin ye could airt me tae ane o' them, we wad let you see a fine *treballie*." Saint Patrick, i. 162.

TREVISS, **TREVESS**, **TRAVESSE**, *s.* 1. Any thing laid across, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. A horse's stall, Ettr. For.

Perhaps immediately from Fr. *travers*, cross, what is laid across. In this sense *travers* is used in O.E.

"To make valences to the *travers* in the Q. chambre, which was made of some of thother peece of lxiii yards, and to enlarge it.—For a *traverse* in the Q. chambre... about xii or xiii yards." Sadler's Papers, ii. 511, 512.

TREUYTHT, *s.* Truth; Brechine Reg. Fol. 92.

TREULES, **TROWLESS**, *adj.* Faithless, truthless, false; Gl. Sibb.

TREUX, *s.* Truce.

"Anent the pece & *treux* that is now takin betuix our souueran lord—and Richardé king of Ingland," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 170.

This resembles the plural of the Fr. noun. V. **TREW**. **TREWANE**, *adj.* *Trewane vers*; Knox.] *Add*;

Dan. *troende* not only signifies believing, as being the part. pr. of the v. *Tro-er* to trust, but is also rendered faithful. Thus the adage referred to might be called *trewane* in regard to the credit generally given to it; Sw. *tragen*, id.

TREWS, *s. pl.* Trousers, S.] *Add*;

O to see his tartan *trews*,

Bonnet blue and high-heeled shoes,

Philabeg aboon his knee!

That's the lad that I'll gang wi'.

Lewie Gordon, *Jacobite Relics*, ii. 81.

"And I cannot tell you how they sorted; but they agreed so well that Donald was invited to dance at the wedding in his Highland *trews*, and they said there never was sae meikle silver clinked in his purse either before or since." Waverley, i. 280.

"He wore the *trews*, or close trowsers, made of tartan, checked scarlet and white." Ibid. p. 283.

TREWSMAN, *s.* A denomination for a Highlandman, or perhaps for an *Islesman*, from the fashion of his dress, S.

"We have a wheen canny *trewsmen* here that wadna let us want if there was a horned beast atween this and Perth." Leg. Montrose, p. 217.

TREWTHELIE, *adv.* Truly.

"And for the mare sickernes aithir of the sadis

partis has subscriuit this write with thare avne handis, yere, day, & place aboune writtin, leilie or *tremthelie*, but fraud or gile." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1498, p. 313.
TRY, *adj.* "Bad, cross;" given as synon. with *Thrawart*, Gl. Ross. Apparently an errat. for *Thry*, q. v.

- * To TRY, *v. a.* 1. To vex, to grieve, to trouble, S.
- 2. To afflict, to harass, S.

The *v.* is thus used in a sort of oblique way, in consequence of its primarily signifying, "to put to the test." Thus men are said to be *tried* with affliction, because God proves them by means of it.

TRIAL, *s.* Trouble, affliction, S.

- 3. To prove legally; to convict.

"Quhasoeuir salbe *tryit* to haue contravenit the same for the first fault salbe adiungeit in the sowme of ten pundis monie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 70.

This peculiar signification approaches more nearly, than any of the senses of the *E. v.*, to *Fr. tri-er*, to select, to cull out from among others: for selection denotes the result of experiment or trial. It would appear, indeed, that in O.Fr. it had been used as in S. For Roquefort renders *Trié*, attesté, certifié; Gloss. Langue Romane.

TRIAL, **TRYELL**, *s.* Proof, S.] *Add*;

"Schortlie, or evir James Stewart had *tryell* that onie man vnbesett his gaitt, ane companie of armed men rasched round about him, and slew him cruellie a little from Kirkpatrick." Pitcottie's Chron. p. 56.

"They were all suddenly blown up with the roof in the air,—and never bone nor lyre seen of them again, nor ever *trial* got how this stately house was so blown up." Spalding, i. 258.

TRYING, *part. adj.* 1. Distressful, S.

- 2. Hard, severe; as, "These are *trying* times," S.

TRIARIS, *s. pl.* Soldiers, in the Roman army, who were always placed in the rear.

"Seand the inemyis sett ernstlie to win the tentis, he ischit on thare richt hand with ane feirs company of *triaris*." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 338. *Triariis*, Lat.

TRIBLE, *s.* Trouble.

"Sa I hoip—nocht to be sa feble, and fleit, for na *trible* of tyme, nor tyrannie of man, that I be a temperizar in Godis cause contrar my conscience." N. Winyet's Questionis, Keith's Hist. App. p. 224; i. e. trouble during life.

Fr. tribouil, "trouble, vexation, molestation (an old word);" Cotgr. Lat. *tribul-are* to afflict.

TRIBULIT, *part. pa.* Troubled.

"Thair is bot ane fayth of Christis deirbelovit spous his haly kirk,—the quhillk suppose be *tribulit*, sall nocht decay aluterlie, conforme to our Salviouris promitt, all the dayis of this warlde." N. Winyet, ubi sup.

TRICKY, *adj.* 1. Knavishly artful, addicted to mean *tricks*, S. *Trickish*, E.

"How troublesome must it be to a minister to be obliged to write out receipts for four pennies, and with a lippie measure in his hand,—paid in kind from the small *tricky* heritors, who are imposing upon him grain of the worst quality." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 401.

A.Bor. "Tricky; artful, cunning; full of tricks;" Gl. Brockett.

- 2. It is often used in a more favourable sense, as denoting one that is somewhat mischievously playful or waggish, without including any idea of dishonesty; as, "O! he's a *trickly* laddie, that;" S.

TRICKILIE, *adv.* Knavishly, S.

TRICKINESS, *s.* Knavery, S.

TRIE, *s.* A stick. "To hawe strickin him with ane *trie*;" Aberd. Reg.

TRYFFIS, *s. p. s. v. n.* Prospers, *thrives*.

—Thair be mony wyffis,

Throw haboundance of spech that nevir *tryffis*.

Colkelbie Son, v. 643.

Su.G. *triffo-as* valere, bene esse; Dan. *triv-er*, id.

TRIG, *adj.* Neat, trim, S.] *Add*;

Can this be the Su.G. *adj. trygg*, Isl. *traeggia*, safe, used in an oblique sense? It is applied to a house or habitation, as conveying the idea of the preparation necessary to give security. *Et trygt stalle*, a safe place. Or shall we view it as allied to Su.G. *draegt*, dress, trim?

TRIGGIN, *s.* Apparently, decking out, Buchan.

Compar'd wi' you, what's peevish *trag*,

Or beaus wi' cleadfu' *triggin*?

Tarras's Poems, p. 48.

TRIGLY, *adv.* Neatly, trimly, S.

O busk yir locks *trigly*, an' kilt up yir coaties,
 An' dry up that tearie, and synd yir face clean.

Ibid. p. 124.

TRIGNESS, *s.* Neatness, the state of being trim, S.

—"The lassies, who had been at Nanse Banks's school, were always well spoken of—for the *trigness* of their houses, when they were afterwards married." Annals of the Parish, p. 29.

* To TRIM, *v. a.* To drub, &c.] *Add*—This is also used A.Bor. "Trim, to chastise, to beat soundly; *I'll trim your jacket*;" Gl. Brockett.

TRYME, *adj.* Given as not understood.

Then gif ye knew his duble tackis

Amonges the countrie men he mackis,

With feinyeit seillis and antideatis,

And twentie yther *tryme* conceatis, &c.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 324.

This is merely *E. trim*, disguised by the orthography; i. e. nice conceits.

TRIMMER, *s.* A disrespectful designation for a woman, nearly synon. with *E. Vixen*, S.

"Eh! man, Edie, but she was a *trimmer*,—it wad hae ta'en a skeely man to hae squared wi' her.—But she's in her grave, and we may loose our tongues a bit fan we meet a friend." Antiquary, iii. 337.

TRIMMIE, *s.* 1. A disrespectful term applied to a female.] *Add*;

- 2. A name for the Devil, Strathmore.

This term has been deduced from Belg. *drommel*, devil, fiend. Isl. *tramen*, larva vel cacodaemon, (G. Andr. p. 241) has more resemblance. But they are perhaps from the same root. V. Ihre, vo. *Tro*, p. 950, 951.

TRIM-TRAM, a reduplicative term, apparently expressive of ridicule bordering on contempt.

"Trim-tram, like master like man," S. Prov. Kelly, p. 836. He illustrates it by "Eng. Hackney mistres, hackney maid."

It may have been originally meant as a play on the E. word *Trim*, sprucely dressed.

To TRINDLE, *v. a.* To trundle, S.; a variety of *Trindle*.

TRYNE, *s.* Act, stratagem.] *Add*;

"The *tryne* of merchandis;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

TRYNE, *s.* Train, retinue.] *Add*;

"That hir hienes derrest bruther Robert commendatere of the abbay of Halyrudehouss hes sustenit sic sumptuous charges and expenssis, besyd his labouris, panis & travell, in awaiting vponn hir hienes seruice in tymes bypast, that he is nocht abill to continew langar in his former *tryne* & honorabill conuoye." *Acts Mary* 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 552.

Teut. *treyn* comitatus.

TRING, *s.* A series, things in succession; as, "a *tring* of wild geese," "a *tring* of stories," &c., *Berwick*.

Probably corr. from *Tryne*, a train, *q. v.*; if not allied to A.S. *tring-an*, tangere.

TRINK, TRENK, *s.* 1. Apparently synon. with E. *Trench*, *Caithn.* Ital. *trincea*, id.

—"The upper end fixed by a wooden pin to the top of the couple, and the lower end in an oblong *trink* in the earth or floor," &c. *Agr. Surv. Caithn.* p. 200. V. NEID-FYRE.

2. A small course or passage for water, a drain, *Aberd.*

3. The water running in such a drain, *ibid.*

*To TRINKET, *v. n.* To lie in an indirect way.

"I have heard some hudibrass—the examining of witnesses upon their age, their being married or not, &c.—notwithstanding that the same is necessary to be inserted; for—if the witness be found lying and *trinketing* in thir, it vilefies and derogates much from the weight and faith of his testimony." *Fountainh. Dec. Suppl.* iii. 67.

The *v* in E. is expl. as signifying "to give *trinkets*," although this does not even express the sense in which it is used in that language; as it evidently suggests the idea of such an intercourse between persons of opposite parties or interests, as gives reason to suspect that there is juggling or collusion between them.

TRINNEL, *s.* Calf's guts, *Upp. Clydes.*

TRINSCHELL, *s.* "Tua pund *trinschell*, price of the wnce vi sh." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

Unless this be some modification of the name of *Treacle*, I know not what to make of it.

To TRINTLE, TRINLE, *v. a.* To trundle or roll, S.] *Add*;

"The river was low and fordable, and *trintled* his waters with a silvery sheen in the stillness of the beautiful night." *R. Gilhaize*, i. 129.

The O.E. *v.* is "*Trendl-yn*. Trocleo. Volvo." *Prompt. Parv.*

TRYPAL, TRYFALL, *s.* Expl. "ill-made fellow," *Gl. Skinn.*, *Aberd.*

But a lang *trypall* there was snap,

Cam' on him wi' a bend,

Gart him, ere ever he wist, cry clap

Upon his nether end.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

Fr. *tripaille*, "a quantity of tripes, or guts;" *Cotgr.* from *tripe*, the paunch. Some might prefer *trepein*, "a poor tattered, a base, bare, and beggarly wretch;" *ibid.* But the conjoined epithet shews that disproportionate length is especially included in that awkwardness of form here expressed. Besides, a tall meagre person is denominated "a lang *tripe* o' a fallow," S. The term seems exactly to correspond with Lat. *longurio*.

TRIP-TROUT, *s.* A game in which a common ball is used instead of the cork and feathers in shuttle-cock, *Kinross*, *Perths*.

Apparently a cant term, from the idea of stopping a trout in its run.

TRYP VELVOT, an inferior kind of velvet.

"Item twa burdelaithis of blak *tryp velvot* figurit, with twa cusscheonis of the same." *Inventories*, A. 1561, p. 155.

Fr. *tripe*, or *tripe de velours*, etoffe de laine qu'on manufacture, et qu'on coupe comme le velours. *Textum villosum*. *Dict. Trev.* "Valure, Irish tuftstafata, fustian an apes," according to *Cotgr.*

TRYSING, *s.*

"For it is the custome of Scotland, that if the meanest gentleman, that has his kynsman or neir freind murdered, enter in *trysing* with the committeris friendis, the offeris ar maid be the committeris of the deed. Quhilkis ar deliberatlie resolut vpone be him, his kyn and freindis." *Belh. MS. Mem. Ja. VI. Fo.* 84.

This word, which obviously suggests the idea of entering into terms for accommodation, is most probably a relique of A.S. *tryms-ian*, fidem dare, foedus inire; from *trion*, *treowe*, fides, fides data, or *trion* fidus, fidelis; whence *trym-ian* justificare, purgare; and, although perhaps through the medium of the Fr. language, E. *truce*, in S. *trenis*, the pl. of *Trew*, *q. v.* I need scarcely mention our *Tryst* as clearly belonging to the same stock.

TRYSS, *adv.* Thrice, *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16.

TRYST, &c. *s.* 2. An appointed meeting, S.] *Add*;

In Nithsdale and Galloway, the word denotes a merry meeting among the peasantry.

The Lord's Marie has kep'd her locks

Up wi' a gowden kame,

An' she has put on her net-silk hose,

An' awa to the *tryste* has gane.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 6.

"This old song is founded on a traditional story of a daughter of the Lord Maxwell, of Nithsdale, accompanying, in disguise, a peasant to a rustic dancing *tryste*." *Ibid.* p. 3.

Those who attended these meetings were called the *trysters*. *Ibid.* *Introd.* xxi.

The word *Trist*, *Tryst*, is also used for a market. A.Bor. "A fair for black cattle, horses, sheep, &c. Long Framlington *trist*, Felton *tryst*," *Gl. Brockett*. The word has most probably been either borrowed from S., in consequence of frequent intercourse between those who lived near the Border; or left by the Scots, while Cumberland constituted an appendage of the crown.

To BIDE TRYSTE, to keep an engagement to meet with another; including the idea that one waits the fulfilment of it at the time fixed, S.

"You walk late, sir," said I.—"I bide *tryste*," was the reply, "and so I think do you, Mr. Osbaldistone." Rob Roy, ii. 165.

4. The place appointed.] *Insert*, as sense

5. A journey undertaken by more persons than one, who are to travel in company. The termination of such a journey is called the *Tryst's end*, S.B.

And gin we reach na our *tryst's end* ere night;
—Gin ye gae farrer, I sall gee to you
This brand-new pouch of sattin double blue.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 71.

—I think we'll gang and speir

Says Bydby, gin we our *tryst's end* be near.

Ibid. p. 76.

Denominated most probably from the engagement to travel to a certain place in company.

Give sense 5 in Dict. as 6.

To *TRYST*, *v. a.* 1. To engage a person, &c.] *Add*;

The *v. to Tryst* is evidently from the same fountain with *E. Trust*, as implying the idea of mutual confidence. Isl. *tryst-a* confidere.

3. To bespeak; as, "I *trystit* my furniture to be hame" on such a day, S.

4. It occurs in a singular sense, as denoting such accuracy in motion as to make every step, in a difficult road, correspond with the one that has preceded it.

Sir A. Balfour applies it to the well regulated motion of those who bear travellers down the Alpine declivities.

"They go at the rate of an ordinary horse trot, as they go will *trist* the stones to step upon, which lye confusedly here and there, as exactly as if they were a paire of stairs, and yet they will not fall once in 500 times, and if they should it would be a fall without any great perill." Letters, p. 254.

To *TRYST*, *v. n.* 1. To agree to meet, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. To enter into mutual engagements.

"There followed great outcry against him; friends met and *trysted*; at last it resolved in this, the creditors compelled the cautioners to pay them completely to the hazard of the sum of their estates," &c. Spalding, i. 37.

This suggests quite a different idea from "*trysting* to meet;" and marks engagements entered into after they had met.

"They raised an army and came to Inverury, whilk he could not resist,—and was forced to *tryst* and give his band, no doubt to their contentment." *Ibid.* p. 143.

"Argyle accepted the gentlemen, and without Athole's knowledge sent them to the Tables, syne *trysts* and causes Athole swear and subscribe as he pleased. This was not fair play." Spalding, i. 220.

TRYSTING, *s.* An engagement to meet, as implying a mutual pledge of safety.

"The maister of Forbes, in the north, slew the laird of Meldrum, vnder *trysting*." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 311. Under *tryst*, Edit. 1728, p. 131.

"The earl Marischal did nothing but by advice of the committee of estates, who directed him and the

committees both of Angus and Mearns, to hold the marquis under *trysting*, while they should raise up forces to go upon him." Spalding, ii. 167.

TRYSTING-PLACE, *s.* The place of meeting previously appointed.] *Add*;

2. Used metaph. to denote a centre of union, or medium of fellowship.

"Consider, that Christ Jesus, Godman, is not only a fit *trysting-place* for God and men to meet into [in], and a fit spokesman to treat between the parties now at variance;—but we may say also, he is immediate bridegroom." Guthrie's Trial, p. 221.

TRYST-STANE, *s.* A stone anciently erected for marking out a rendezvous, S.

"The *tryst-stanes* are commonly on high ground. They are placed perpendicularly in rows, not unfrequently in a circular direction. It is said, as also the name imports, that, in times of hostilities, they marked the places of resort for the borderers, when they were assembling for any expedition of importance." P. Morbatt, Stat. Acc. xvi. 512.

To *TRIST*, *v. a.* To squeeze, Shetl.

It seems the same with *Thrist*, to thrust, &c. q. v. from Isl. *thrist-a* premere.

TRISTENE, *s.* The act of giving on credit or *trust*.

—To my returning bak,

Ye wald doe weill gif ye wald *thrist* me.

—Ye salbe payit; tak ye no thought;

Your *tristene* sall not be for nought

At our nixt meiting.—

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 342.

TRISTSUM, *adj.* Sad, melancholy.

I wat it wald mak ony hail hairt sair,

For to reuolue my *tristsum* tragidie.

Testament K. Henry, Poems 16th Cent. p. 259.

To *TRIVLE*, *TRIVIL*, *v. n.* To grope, to feel one's way in darkness, Shetl.

A diminutive from Su.G. *trifw-a*, Isl. *thrieff-a*, also *trif-a*, manibus tentare.

TROAP, *s.* (pron. as *E. loan*.) A game played by two persons, with handies, or sticks hooked at the end, and a bit of wood called a *nacket*. At each end of the ground occupied, a line is drawn. He who strikes off the *nacket* from the one line, tries to drive it as near the other as possible. The object of his antagonist, who stands between him and the goal, is to throw back with his hand the *nacket* to the line from which the other has struck it. If he does this, he takes the place of the other. If not, the distance is measured between the striking point and the *nacket* with one of the sticks used in striking; and for every length of the stick one is counted against the caster. It is indeed a trial of strength between the one who strikes and the other who throws, to see whether the latter can throw, as far as the other can strike, the *nacket*. This game is still played by boys in Angus.

The name must have been originally the same with *E. Trap*, although in this game a ball is used instead of a *nacket*, and it is struck off as in cricket. Skin-

ner derives *trap* from Teut. *treff-en* to strike; Casaubon from Gr. *τροπα*; referring perhaps to *τροπα* vorto, because the ball is *turned* back. In E. it is also called *Cat and Trap*; Fr. *martinet*; Sw. *triss-lek*. V. Seren. vo. *Trap*.

TROCKER, *s.* One who exchanges goods, a low trader, Ettr. For. V. **TROGGERS**.

TROD, *s.* Tread, footstep, S.B.

This is the worst o' a' mishaps,
'Tis war than death's fell trod.

Tarras's Poems, p. 59.

A.S. *trod*, vestigium, gradus, passus, "a path, a step, a footstep." Somner.

To **TROD**, *v. a.* To trace, to follow by the footstep or track. Thus one is said to "*trod* a thief;" S.B.

To **TRODDLE**, **TRODLE**, *v. n.* To walk with short steps, &c.] *Add*;

2. To purl, to glide gently, S.B.

Aince by a *trodlin* burnie's side,
Where chrystal waters smoothly glide,

I musing sat a while.—
The *trodlin* burnie i' the glen
Glides cannie o'er its peebles sma'.

Tarras's Poems, p. 32, 82.

To **TRODGE**, *v. n.* To trudge, S.

TRODWIDDIE, **TRODWODDIE**, *s.* The chain that fastens the harrow to what are called the *Swingletrees*.] *Add*;

"Item, 2 pots, 1 spade, 1 grape, one iron *trodwoddie*, 1 round heckle, ane smoothing iron, and 3 shearing hooks." Depred. on the Clan Campbell, p. 96.

To **TROG**, *v. a.* To truck, Dumfr.

TROG, *s.* "Old clothes;" Gall. Enc. Fr. *troquer* to truck, to barter. V. **TROKE**, *v.* and *s.*

TROGGER, *s.* One who trucks, Dumfr.

TROGGERS, *s. pl.* Irish vagrants.] *Add*;

"*Troggers*, persons who gather old clothes;" *ibid*.

TROGS, *adv.* A vulgar oath, Lanarks., Dumfr.; the same with **TRUGGS**, *q. v.* **TRUGS**.

TROGUE, *s.* A young horse, Upp. Clydes.

Isl. *droeg*, equa vilissima effaeta, Haldorson.

TROILYA, *s.* A fairy, Shetl.; a dimin. from **TROLL**, *q. v.*

To **TROYTTLE**, *v. n.* To tattle, to gossip, Shetl.; merely a variety of **TRATTIL**, *q. v.*

* **TROY WEIGHT**, **TROYS WEICHT**, a certain kind of weight, used both in S. and in E.

"That there shall be onely one just weight through all the parts of this kingdome, which shall universallie serve all his Majesties lieges, by the which (and no other) they shall buy and sell—in all tyme hereafter: to wit, The French *Troys* Stone weight, containing sexteine *Troys* Pounds in the Stone, and sexteine *Troys* Unces in the Pound, and the lesser weights and measures to be made in proportion conforme thereto." Act. Ja. VI. 19 Feb. 1618, Murray, p. 441.

This is ordered to be used instead of "that weight called of old the *Trone Weight*."

The phrase, according to Keith, is written in an act of the Privy Council A. 1565, *Troce Weicht*. V. **REMER**.

Somner, and Du Cange, both suppose that *Troy* is a corr. of *Trone*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Trona*. Cowel asserts that "*Trone weight* plainly appears to be the same with what we now call *Troy weight*," vo. *Weights*. Yet, under *Pondus Regis*, he says that "it seems easy to infer that what we call *Troy Weight* was this *Pondus Regis*, or *le Roy Weight*."

It is evident, however, that they were quite different. For by the Act of James, quoted above, it is ordered that the one be used, and the other is discharged.

Troy Weight in E., according to Spelman, consisted of twelve ounces in the pound. This is the standard still used in S. for weighing gold, silver, jewels, corn, bread, and liquors. V. Hutton's Arithm. p. 15. It is simply denominated *Troy Weight*. What is called *Scots Troy*, in our times, is the same with *Dutch weight*; and said also to correspond to *Trone weight*, only the pound varying in different places, and for different purposes, from 20 to 28 ounces.

In the reign of James VI. *Troy* differed from *Trone weight*, the latter exceeding the former three pounds and a half in the stone. For Skene says:

"Ilk *Trois* stane containis sexteine pound *Trois*. And ilk pound weicht theirot, containis sexteine ounce *Trois*.—The wool, quhen it is bocht be merchands, is bocht be the *Trone* stane, quhilk containis commonly xix. pound and ane halfe *Trois*." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Serplait*.

As this weight is called, in the Act, *French Troys*, it shows that our rulers in that age viewed it as originally borrowed from the French, and that it had received its name from its being used in *Troies*, the capital city of Champagne. For we learn from Dict. Trev., that almost every city had its own peculiar weights.

TROYT, **TROYCHT**, *s.*

"Ane *troyt*, ane baik breid, iiij reid truncheris." Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18. "Ane *troycht* & tua aiking buyrdia." *Ibid*. A. 1535, V. 15.

The only idea I can form of this word, is that it is meant for *trocht*, perhaps a trough.

To **TROKE**, *v. n.* To transact business in a mean way, S.

"She'll not loose the letters that come to her by the King's post, and she must go on *troking* wi' the old carrier, as if there was no post-house in the neighbourhood." St. Ronan, iii. 119. V. **TROG**, *v.*

TROKE, **TROQUE**, *s.* 1. Familiar intercourse.] *Add*;

Ye ken or e'er ye got a frock,
I took you in to my sma' flock,
An' ye and I have had a *trock*

This forty year.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 176.

TROLIE, **TROLL**, *s.* 1. Any long unshapely thing that trails on the ground, Roxb.

2. *Troll* denotes any object that has length disproportionate to its breadth, Perth.

Apparently from a common source with E. *Trawl*, *Troll*.

TROLL, *s.* A goblin. V. **TROW**.

TROLL, *s.* The dung of horses, cows, &c. also of man, Dumfr.

TROLLIBAGS, **TROLLIEBAGS**, *s. pl.* A low

or ludicrous term for the paunch or tripe of a slaughtered animal, S.

"*Trolliebags*, the inwards of animals;" Gall. Enc.

And when he fin's a sheep fa'en avel,

Her *trolly-bags* he can unravel. *Ibid.* p. 400.

In Ettr. For. it denotes the small guts of a sheep; synon. *Sma' Fairns*. A.Bor. "*Trolly-bags*, tripe; Cumb.;" Grose. V. TROLIE.

TRONE, *s.* Synon. with E. *Truant*, Dumfr.

To *Play the Trone*, to play the truant, *ibid.*

TRONIE, *s.* A truant, *ibid.* V. TRONNIE.

TRONE, *s.* A trowel, used by masons, Gall.; Dumfr. *Trowen*; pron. *trooen*, Lanarks., and some other counties.

"*Trone*, a trowle [*r. trowel*], a masonic instrument;" Gall. Enc. The adj. *masonic* is here used in a sense totally new.

This seems evidently a corr. of the E. word, as it is not supported by analogy.

TRONE, *s.* An instrument used for weighing.] *Add*;

Trones had been used in England so early as the reign of Edw. I. For we find this ordinance in *Fleta*. Item *ulnas, tronas, stateras, & pondera censualibet generis, tam pro pane quam pro aliis rebus venalibus provisa & habita*. Lib. II. c. 12. § 15.

A.Bor. "*Trones*, a steelyard;" Gl. Brockett.

Add, as sense

3. A market, Ayrs.

"I—looked towards Irville which is an abundant *trone* for widows and other single women; and I fixed my purpose on Mrs. Nugent." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 300.

Apparently from sense 1., the *trone* being the place where marketable goods are weighed.

TRONE-WEIGHT, the standard weight used at the *Trone*.] *Add*;

"That weight called of old the *Trone* weight to be allutterlie abolished and discharged, and never hereafter to be received nor used." Act 19th Feb. 1618, Murray, p. 441.

TRONYE, *s.* 1. Any metrical saw, &c.] *Add*;

2. A long story, Strathmore.

3. Trifling conversation; evidently an oblique sense of the term as signifying a tedious story, *ibid.*

4. A darling, *ibid.* *Add* to etymon;

In the latter sense, it seems to have considerable affinity to the ancient Su.G. term already mentioned, as it occurs in the following adage; *Troen waen aer gulle baettre*; A trusty friend is better than gold; Ihre, vo. *Tro*, to trust. For it needs scarcely be observed, that the character of a confident, or bosom-friend, is nearly allied to that of a darling. Teut. *trouwant* has a similar sense; *satelles, lateranus*; a retainer, a dependant. It can scarcely be supposed, that as used in the first and second senses, it is a corr. of Ir. *dranog*, rhyme, metre.

TRONNIE, *s.* "A boy who plays the truant;" Gall. Enc.

Fr. *truandean*, "a young rascal;" Cotgr. *Truan*, (as well as *truand*.) was formerly used as the *s.* in Fr.; *truand-er*, to play the rogue, also to beg about the country; Teut. *trouwant-en*, otiosè vagari; from

trouwant *satelles*, metaph. *vagabundus et parasitus*. Kilian, or Becanus, referred to by him, views this q. *trouw-hand*, i. e. *fida manus*. But Serenius refers to Sw. *drunt* as synon. with *Truant*, and expl. *drunt-a* otiosi, otiosus vagari. It is not improbable that the origin is to be sought in Germ. *trug*, Franc. *drug*, and *trugehen*, dolus; Germ. *trug* artifex fraudum, a verbal noun from *trieg-en* decipere. C.B. *drwg* nequam, improbus, also malum; Gl. Boxhorn.

To TROO the School, to play the truant, Aberd. TROOIE, *s.* A truant, *ibid.*

Serenius traces E. *Truant* to Su G. *troeg* reses, remissus, expl. by Ihre, tardus; Isl. *treg-r*, *thraug*, id. Neither *v. nor s.* is far removed from the sense of *Trow*, pron. *troo*, to make believe.

TROOKER, *s.* An appellation of contempt and reproach for a woman, Shetl.; obviously the same with S. *Truckier*, *Trucker*.

To TROOTLE, *v. n.* To walk with short steps at a quick pace, Ayrs. V. TRUTLE.

To TROT, *v. a.* To draw a man out in conversation, especially by the appearance of being entertained or of admiration, so as to make him expose himself to ridicule. Both the term and practice are well known in Glasgow.

"I have already met with many well-bred gentlemen in Glasgow, who neither *trot* nor are *trotted*." Peter's Letters, iii. 247.

TROTTEE, *s.* One who is shown off, like a horse in a market, so as to be held up to ridicule, *ib.*

"I had the good sense to perceive the danger of the practice,—and hope never to fill the roll either of *Trotter* or *Trottee*." *Ibid.* p. 246.

TROTTER, *s.* One who shews off another in this manner, *ibid.* V. preceding word.

TROT-COSIE, *s.* 1. A piece of woollen cloth, &c.] *Add*;

"The upper part of his form—was shrouded in a large great-coat, belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuff, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and being buttoned beneath the chin, was called a *trot-cosy*." *Waverley*, ii. 112.

"To see how a *trot-cosey* and a joseph can disguise a man—that I suldna ken my auld feal friend the deacon." *Rob Roy*, iii. 31.

TROT-PLIGHT, *s.* The act of pledging faith between lovers, by means of a symbol.

"The dispute—ended by the lovers going through an emblematic ceremony of their *trot-plight*, of which the vulgar still preserve some traces. They broke betwixt them the thin broad piece of gold which Alice had refused to receive from Ravenswood." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 130.

Trotplight is used by Shakspeare as an adj. in the sense of betrothed, affianced. It occurs also as a *s.* "*Trowthplit-yn*. Affidò." *Prompt. Parv.*

TROUBLE, *s.* A name given by miners to a sudden break in the stratum of coal, S.; called also *Dyke* and *Gae*.

"That alteration of course was not caused by any *gae*, or *trouble*, which sometimes have their effect." "*Gaes*, and *Dykes*,—being the occasion of so much

trouble, in the working of coal,—the coal-hewers call them ordinarily by that name *trouble*." Sinclair's Misc. Obs. Hydrost. p. 267, 276.

"The strata are frequently deranged by *troubles* or dykes." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 287.

* **TROUGH**, *s.* The same with *Trow*, *q. v.*

"The view we had from these heights, of the whole valley, or *strath*, or *trough* of the Clyde upwards, is by far the richest thing I have yet seen north of the Tweed." Peter's Letters, iii. 299.

TROUK, *s.* A slight but teasing complaint; as, "a *trouk* o' the cauld," Mearns; synonym. *Brash*, *Tout*.

Fr. *truc* is a blow or thwack. But it may be rather from A.S. *truc-ian*, deficere, languere. *Cneoma truciath*, Genua deficient. Gael. *truaghe* is rendered, "misery, woe;" Shaw. Ir. *truagh* "lean, poor, meagre, dismal," O'Reilly; C.B. *truch*, "broken, maimed," Owen.

TROUSH, *interj.* A call or cry directed to cattle; as, "*Troush*, hawkie," Mearns.

It is singular, that, in the terms expressing a call to cattle, there should be so great a resemblance, where the people using them were so remote from each other. V. *PTRU*, and *PRUTCHIE*.

TO TROUSS, *v. a.* To tuck up, to shorten; as, "to *trouss* a petticoat," to turn up a fold of the cloth of which a petticoat is made, and fasten it by sewing or pinning it on that part of the garment which is immediately above, *S.*; pron. *trooss*.

This must be viewed as originally the same with the *E. v.* to *Truss*, from Fr. *trouss-er*, "to tucke, bind or girt in;" Cotgr. Perhaps we may add Teut. *tross-en* succingere, colligere.

TO TROW, *TRUE*, *v. n.* 1. To believe.] *Add*;
I'll kiss your bonny mou',
I'll gar your mither *true*
That I'll marry thee.

Hey Tutie Tatie; Old Song.

TROWABIL, *adj.* Credible.

"It is als nocht *trowabil*, that sic exempil suld be introducit be ane patriciane." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 334.

TROW, *s.* The *Trow* of the Water, the lower ground through which a river runs; as, the *trow* of Clyde, Upp. Lanarks. Also the *trough* of Clyde, Middle Ward.

This appears to be radically the same with *Trow*, a wooden spout. Haldorson renders Isl. *trog* alveus, which denotes both the bed of a river, and a conduit pipe. The *trom* of a river thus seems to be merely the *trough* by means of which the water is conveyed. C.B. *truch*, a cut into, an incision; *trach*, cut, broken.

TO TROW, *v. n.* To roll over; as, to *trow down* a hill, to descend a hill, as children often do, by rolling or whirling, Upp. Lanarks., Berwicks.

TO TROW, *v. a.* To put any thing into a rotatory motion, to cause to roll; as, "to *trow* a halfpenny," to make it spin round on the table, Lanarks., Ettr. For.

This may be the same with *E. Trowl*, *Troll*. It may, however, be traced directly to C.B. *tro* circumvelation, *troel* a cylinder, *troellog* round, *troi* to

turn, (Lat. *tru-are* volvere, *gyrare*), *troelli* to put in a whirling motion; Su.G. *trill-a*, *rotari*, ut solet globus per loca declivia; Ihre.

TROW, **TROWE**, **TROLL**, **DROW**, *s.* 1. A name given to the devil, Orkn., Shetl. Hence this imprecation is used, *Trow tak you!*

2. In pl. it denotes an inferior order of daemons.

The daemonology of these islands, according to its more modern form, is said to include three orders of spirits; the *Fairies*, the *Trom*, and the *Troms*. While the *Fairies* are uniformly represented as social, cheerful, and benevolent beings; the *Troms* are described as gloomy and malignant, ever prone to injure men. Of these there are two classes, which receive their distinguishing denominations from the places of their residence.

HILL-TROWS, *s. pl.* Spirits supposed to inhabit the hills or the mountainous parts of the Orkney Islands.

The superstitious, in some places, endeavour to bribe them by leaving an offering of food for them every night; being persuaded, that otherwise they would destroy the family before morning. It is believed, that they still frequently appear in wild and sequestered scenes; having a haggard and malignant aspect. One of the attributes of the *Fairies*, in Scotland, is in Orkney appropriated to the *Troms*: it being an article of the vulgar creed, that they often carry off children.

The *Brownies*, although, as appears from Brand, formerly well known in Orkney, seem to be now almost entirely forgotten. I strongly suspect, however, from what has been mentioned above, that they are now confounded with the *Hill-Troms*; especially from the description given of their appearance, and from the offerings made to them. V. the extract from Brand, vo. *BROWNIE*.

SEA-TROWES, *s. pl.* The name given in Orkney and Shetland, to certain inhabitants of the sea, viewed by the vulgar as malignant spirits.

It is believed in Orkney, by those living on the coast, that the *Troms* do much injury to fishermen; and particularly, that they destroy the fishing-grounds.

Brand, speaking of "those sea-monsters, the *Meer-men* and *Meermaids*, which have not only been seen, but apprehended and kept for sometime," adds;

"They tell us that several such creatures do appear to fishers at sea, particularly such as they call *Sea-Trowes*, great rolling creatures, tumbling in the waters, which, if they come among their nets, they break them, and sometimes takes them away with them; if the fishers see them before they come near, they endeavour to keep them off with their oars or long staves; and if they can beat them therewith, they will endeavour to do it: The fishers both in Orkney and Zetland are afraid when they see them, which panick fear of their's makes them think and sometimes say, that it is the Devil in the shape of such creatures, whether it be so or not as they apprehend, I cannot determine." Descr. of Zetland, p. 115.

The good man had no occasion for so much modesty. They were a very odd sort of evil spirits,

that could be beat off by poles. He had often himself seen such *tumbling* about in the Firth of Forth.

I have formerly given such conjectures as occurred with respect to the origin of this name. All that deserves to be retained is the account given in Orkney, that in Norse *trou* signifies *Devil*. I am now fully convinced, that this is merely the corrupt pronunciation of the old word *Troll*. This term was used by the ancient Scandinavians to denote a spectre, and particularly applied to a sort of incarnate goblins, of monstrous size, and correspondent strength, who were very destructive to mankind. They lived in solitudes, and clefts of the rocks; and were believed to feed on human flesh. They were also denominated *Bergrisar*, i. e. giants of the mountains. Hence the fables of the Orkneys concerning the *Hill-Trows*.

From their superior skill in magical arts, in Su.G. magic in general came to be denominated *troll*. For such was the power of incantation ascribed to them, that they could make men assume the likeness of satyrs, wild beasts, &c. *Troll-a*, and Isl. *tryll-a*, signify incantare, magicis artibus uti; Su.G. *trolldom* veneficium, and *troll-kona*, venefica. E. *trull*, a prostitute, is by Ihre traced to Su.G. *troll*; and with pretty good reason, as it is her business to entice men by her fascinations.

That *Trom*, as still used in Orkney, is the same with *Troll*, is unquestionable from the account given by Cunrad, commonly called the Celt, in his *Hodeporici*, as quoted by Arngrim Jonas, *Specimen Islandiae*, p. 118. Speaking of the Orkney Islands, he says;

Orcadas has memorant, factas e nomine Graeco,
Atque has perjuri, exilium esse, Diis.

Accola mutato, quos dicit nomine *Drollos*.

Some have supposed that this is an error for *Trollos*. The word, however, is originally the same. For Dan. *drol* signifies a demon, and Teut. *drol* is expl. trullus, *drollus*: Vulgo dicitur daemonum genus quod in omni laborem genere se videtur exercere, cum tamen nihil agat: alio nomine *kabouter manneken*. *Trol-les*, Cimbrica lingua Gothicae affinis, cacodaemon ruber dicitur. Adr Jun. This designation assimilates him to the *Brownie* of our own country. This seems originally the same with Isl. *draug* lemur (G. Andr. and Verel.) Hence Odin was denominated *Drouga Drotlin*, lemurum sive tumulorum dominus, as presiding over the departed; Keyser. Antiq. Septentr. p. 136.

I had written the whole of the preceding article many years before the publication of that very interesting work, *The Pirate*; and have given in it the substance of the accounts transmitted to me from Orkney, by some friends who had long resided there, and paid considerable attention to the superstitions of these islands. As these, however, vary in different provinces of the same country, it is possible that this may be the case in regard to Orkney and Shetland.

I immediately refer to the following passage.

—“Swertha, in despair, had recourse to the good offices of Mordaunt Mertoun, with whom she had acquired some favour by her knowledge in old Norwegian ballads, and dismal tales concerning the *Trows* or *Drows*, (the dwarfs of the Scalds), with whom superstitious eld had peopled many a lonely cavern

and brown dale in Dunrossness, as in every other district of Zetland.” The *Pirate*, i. 28.

The learned author has no doubt that the *Trows* or *Drows* are originally the same with the *Duergar* of the northern nations. V. vo. *DROWS*. The one name, however, is evidently not borrowed from the other; and as the *Duergar* or *Dwarfs* were confined to the earth, whereas one species of the *Trows* belonged to the sea, it is not improbable that *Trow* was a more generic name, and that it might include the *Duergar* under it.

I find that, in the Isl. version of the Bible, the word used in both places where the term *satyr* occurs in ours, is *Draugar*, Isa. 13. 21; 34. 14; with this difference, that in the latter passage *Troll* also occurs. *And thar munu til samans hlaupa Draugar og skrymsl, og eitt Troll mun thar odru moeta*; literally, “And there shall the Dwarf and the Spectre run together, and one *Troll* shall meet another.” This proves that the terms *Draug-ur* and *Trol*, however loosely they might at times be used, are radically different, and have been thus viewed by that people who still retain the purest specimen of the ancient language of Scandinavia.

Dr. Edmonstone, I observe, views *Trows* as synon. with *Fairies*.

“The fairies or *trows* have still a ‘local habitation and a name.’ They occupy small stony hillocks or *knows*, and whenever they make an excursion abroad, are seen, mounted on bulrushes, riding in the air.—They are said to be very mischievous, not only shooting cattle with their arrows, but even carrying human beings with them to the hills. Child-bed women are sometimes taken to nurse a prince; and although the appearance of the body remain at home, yet the immaterial part is removed,” &c. Zetl. ii. 75, 76.

Dr. Hibbert justly views the designation of *Fairies* as a misnomer, when given to the *Trows*.

“The subterraneous *Trows* of Shetland,” he says, “have, in more recent times, had the improper name given them of *Fairies*, which is of comparatively modern introduction into Europe.” Shetl. Isl. p. 446.

“The *Trows* of Shetland, who inhabit the interior of rocks, are the same race of beings whom the natives of Feroe describe as *Foddenskemand*, or underground men; in the Islandic Edda, they appear under the name of *Duergar*, or dwarfs.” Ibid. p. 445.

Two centuries ago, the word continued to be written, and perhaps spoken in Shetland, after the Norwegian mode. In a dittay against Catherine Jonesdochter and others for witchcraft, &c. tried in the Sheriff Court of Shetland, Oct 2, 1616, one of the points is thus set forth:—“Item mair, the said Catherine for airt & pairt of witchcraft and sorcerie, in hanting and seeing the *Trollis* ryse out of the kyrk yeard of Hildiswick & Holy cross kirk of Eshenes; and that she saw thame on the hill callit Greinfall, at mony sindrie tymes; and that they come to ony hous quhair thair wes feasting or great mirrines, and specialle at Yule.”—Found guilty, on her own confession, and sentenced to be “taken by the lockman to the place of execution, abone Birrie, used & wont, wirryet at an stake while she be dead, & thaireftir to be burnt in ashes.” Sheriff-Court Book of Shetland.

Catharine was accused, and also confest that “she

conversed, lay, and kept company and society with the Devil, whom she called the Bowman of Hildiswick, and Eshenes, for more than 40 years, and every year sennyne, and specially at Halloweven and holy cross day; and that the last time he lay with her, he gave her an merk on the privie members, and left with her ane sey nwtte and ane cleik, whairby she could be hable to do any thing she desyrit," &c.

TROWAN, TROWEN, s. A mason's trowel, S.; apparently corr. from the E. word. V. **TRONE**. **TROWIE, adj.** Sickly, Orkney.

Su.G. *traege dolor?* Or, as in our own country, unknown diseases were often in former ages ascribed to the influence of witchcraft, shall we view this as signifying, "under the malign influence of the *Trow*, or daemon?" V. **TROW, TROWE, s.**

To TROWL, v. n. Used in a different sense from E. *troll*; as in *trowling*, a line, with a number of hooks on it, extending from one side of a stream to the other, and fixed to a rod on each side, is drawn gently upwards, S.

TROWNSOWR, s. A trencher. "A dowsone [dozen] of *trownsowris*;" Aberd. Reg. V. **TRUNSCHEOUR.**

TROWS, s. pl. The term used in Roxb. and other southern shires, to denote two pieces of wood, each formed like the half or section of an ellipsis, fenced with upright boards, so as to prevent the entrance of water. These two are conjoined by means of iron hooks, or a cross-board; the broad part of the one being placed towards that of the other. An interstice is left between the two sections, so that the water is seen distinctly through it. This sort of vessel, resembling two short flat-bottomed yawls placed stern to stern, is used in what is called *burning the water*, or night-fishing on rivers for salmon. Through the interstice, by means of the lights, the fishers can see, and more certainly strike their prey.

In Isl. *trog* signifies linter, a small boat, from its resemblance to a trough. A.S. *trog, troge* alveus, a trough; also, "linter, a cock-boat, a wherry or sculler; Kiliano, *troch*;" Somner.

TROWS, s. pl. A sluice. V. **MILL-TROWSE.**

This does not properly denote the *cloose* or sluice itself, but the *troughs* which conduct the water to the mill-wheel.

TRUBLANCE, s. Disturbance.

"Conwickit for the *trubulance* of him in wordis, calland him koff-caryll one the oppin gait." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

TRUCKER, TRUCKAE, s. V. **TRUKIER.**

TRUCK-POT, s. A tea-pot. V. **TRACK-POT.**

TRVCOUR, s. A deceiver.

—A dowble toungit counsallour,

A trimpour [trumpour?] a *trvcour*. —

Colkelbie Son, F. i. v. 75. V. **TRUKIER.**

TRUDDER, s. Lumber, trumpery, Aberd.

Isl. *truts* is expl. fasciculus; Isl. *trod-r*, and Su.G. *trod*, the stakes or wood with which hedges are constructed. Or, it may be allied to Su.G. *trœtt-a*, to

tire, to make weary, q. what oppresses one in carrying it. This seems radically the same with Moes.G. *trudjans* weary, in *Us-trudjans*. Ir. and Gael. *treud*, a flock, a herd; but the first syllable of *treathlaigh* corresponds most closely in sense; for it denotes lumber, luggage.

TRUDGET, s. A sort of paste used by tinkers, for preventing a newly-soldered vessel from leaking. It is made of barley-meal and water, Roxb.

TRUE-BLUE, adj. An epithet given to rigid Presbyterians.] *Add*;

—"The haill house dogs, messens, and whelps within Aberdeen killed upon the streets, so that neither hound, messen or other dog was left alive that they could see; the reason was this, when the first army came here, ilk captain and soldier had a *blue ribband* about his craig, in despite and derision whereof, when they removed from Aberdeen, some women of Aberdeen (as was alleged) knit *blue ribbands* about their messens craigs, whereat thir soldiers took offence, and killed all their dogs for this very cause." Spalding, i. 160.

"Blue was the favourite colour of the covenanters; hence, the vulgar phrase of a *true blue whig*." Minstrely Border, iii. 224.

2. Metaph. used in S. to denote a person of integrity and steadiness.

"*True blue* will never stain," S. Prov. "A man of fixed principles, and firm resolutions, will not be easily induced to do an ill, or mean thing." Kelly, p. 303.

TRULY, s. anomalously used as a *s.* in a common exclamation expressive of surprise, or a kind of oath; *My truly*, or *By my truly*, S.

"*By my truly*, I have a mind to settle some good revenue or pension upon her out of the readiest increase of the lands of my *Salmigondinois*." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. iii. c. 18.

TRUELINS, TRULINS, adv. Truly, Loth., Dumfr., Ang. Though properly an adv., it is used as if it were a *s.* Thus, to one who doubts of what is asserted, it is often said, *It's just truelins*.

"*My trulines*, gin they had to hurkle down on a heap o' haver straw,—gin they wad gang to bed wi' sic a wauf wamefou," &c. Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 154. V. the termination **LINGS**.

TRUE-LOVE, s. One whose love is pledged to another, S.

I leant my back unto an aik,

I thought it was a trusty tree;

But first it bow'd, and syne it brak,

And sae did my *true-love* to me.

Song; Wala, wala, up the bank.

It has been ingeniously supposed that the origin of this term is Dan. *trolovat*, from *tro* troth or faith, and *lov-e*, to promise, to engage. "This seems," it has been said, "the origin of the term, *true-love*, in many of our old ditties." This idea is supported by the remark that "the lady's *true-love* is really her *false-love*;" whence some editors have taken the liberty of altering it accordingly. V. Northern Antiq. p. 385:

TRUFF, *v. a.* To steal.] *Add*;

Cleek a' ye can by hook or crook,
Ryp ilka pouch frae nouk to nook;
Be sure to *truff* his pocket-book, &c.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 299.

Allied perhaps to Flandr. *truff-en* decipere, fallere, imponere, L.B. *truff-are*, *truf-are*, id. O.Fr. *truff-er*, to mock, is most probably from the same fountain. The original idea may have been that conveyed by Alem. *treff-en*, Su.G. *treff-a*, Isl. *treff-a*, apprehendere, manibus tentare.

TRUFF, *s.* A turf.] *Add*;

The frost may bite, the hail may nip
The rain may steep us to the skin;
But thae aneath the auld green *truffs*
The waes o' weather never fin'.

Gall. Eneyck p. 405.

TRUKIER, TRUCKER, *s.* 1. A contemptuous designation, &c.] *Add*, after extract from Polwart;

2. This designation is often given to a female in contempt, as equivalent to "worthless hussy," S.

3. A waggish or tricky person, Roxb.

TRULLION, *s.* A foolish person, a silly creature, Ayrs.

TRUM, *s.* Apparently, drum. "To play vpon the *trum* nychtly, to convene the waih at ewin," &c. Aberd Reg. Cent. 16.

Germ. Dan. *tromme*, Su.G. *trumma*, Isl. *trumba*, tympanum.

TRUM, *s.*

There will I wear out life's frail *trum*,
Just clotching canny on my bum.

Gall. Enc. p. 258.

Qu. if the same with E. *Thrum*, *q.* thread?

To TRUMP, *v. n.* To fling as a horse, to kick, Shetl.

Isl. *tramp-a* conculcare, *tramp-r* equus succusator.

TRUMP (*Tongue of the*), the principal person, or that object on which there is most dependence, S.

—"Though he be termed my lord, and so forth, all the world knows that you are the *tongue of the trump*," *Monastery*, iii. 145, 146.

"He is the *tongue of the trump* to the whole squad of them," *Redgauntlet*, ii. 225.

This undoubtedly refers to the elastic part of the instrument which causes the sound. In the same sense Dan. *tunge* signifies the reed of a hautboy.

TRUMPLEFEYST, *s.* A qualm, or fit of sickness, Upp. Lanarks., Ayrs.

TRUMPOSIE, *adj.* 1. Guileful, Ayrs.

2. Cross-tempered, of a perverse spirit, Renfr.

Fr. *tromp-er* to deceive. The adv. *trampeusement*, deceitfully, affords a presumption that there had once been an *adj.* of the form of *trompeux*, *trompeuse*.

To TRUNTLE, *v. a.* To trundle, S.

To TRUNTLE, *v. n.* To roll along, S.

Whan ye fell in the snawy flood,

I *truntl'* frae aboon you.

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 61.

TRUPHANE, *s.*

A tyrant, a tormentour,
A *truphane*, and a tratlour.—

Colkelbie Sow, F. 1. v. 78.

TRUSTRE, *s.* Butter, S.B.; as, in Ross-shire.

I see no term that has any similarity.

TRUTHFU', *adj.* Honest, sincere, possessing integrity, South of S.

"I'm a puir man—but I'm an auld man too, and what my poverty takes awa' frae the weight o' my counsel, grey hairs and a *truthfu'* heart should add to it twenty times." *Antiquary*, ii. 132.

To TRUTLE, *v. n.* To be slow in motion; a term often applied by nurses to children, as expressive of their mode of walking, Dumfr. *Trootle*, Ayrs.

This is viewed as synon. with *Drutle*. It seems, indeed, to be also merely a variety of *Trodde*.

TUACK, *s.* A small hillock, Orkn.

Apparently from the same origin with *Tuva* in *Tuva-Keuthie*; a diminutive from Su.G. *tufwa* tuber, or Dan. *tue*, "a little hill or mole-hill."

TUCHT, TUGHT (*gutt.*), *s.* Vigour, Ettr. For.

TUCHTLESS, *adj.* Pithless, wanting strength, nerveless, inactive, *ibid.*, Upp. Clydes.

This word may have been formed by the change of a letter of the same organ, from Teut. *deughd*, A.S. *duguth*, *virtus*, *valor*, *potentia*.

TUCK, *s.* A jettie on the side of a river, S.O. pron. *took*.

"That while he possessed the farm, he erected about ten *tucks* upon the Snodgrass side of the water of Garnock, in order to prevent the water from encroaching on the holms; which *tucks* were made by driving stobs from the edge of the bank into the river, and filling the same up betwixt the stobs with brushwood and stones; that the stobs were generally drove seven or eight feet into the ground and channel of the river." *Proof*, E. of Eglinton against Taylor, 1807, p. 3.

May this be viewed as allied to Teut. *tuck-en*, to butt like a ram, from its jutting out, or presenting its front, to the stream? Perhaps rather from E. *Tuck*, "to gather into a narrower compass."

TUE, TUED, *part. adj.* Fatigued. V. TEW, *v.*

TUECHING, *prep.* Concerning, touching.

"In Parlamento apud Edinburgh. xxxi Jan. M.D.LXXX. *Tueching* the recovering and collecting of the Kingis Majesties jowellis and movables." *Inventories*, p. 181. V. TWICHE, *v.*

TUED, TEW'D, *part. adj.* Killed, destroyed, Berwicks. V. TEW, *v.* and *s.*

To TUEG, *v. a.* To tug; *Gall. Enc.* A.S. *teagan*, Moes.G. *tiuh-an*, trahere.

TUFF, *s.* A tuft, &c.] *Add*;

The term seems properly to denote something that is involved or plaited.

—"But above all she [the mare] had a horrible tail; for it was little more or less, then every whit as great as the steeple-pillar of St. Mark beside Langes; and squared as that is, with *tuffs* and *enni-croches*, or haire-plaits wrought within one another, no otherwise then as the beards are upon the carcs of corne." *Urquhart's Rabelais*, p. 74.

As here used, it seems most nearly allied to Fr. *touffe* de cheveux, a tuft, or lock of curled hair; Cotgr.

To TUFFLE, *v. a.* To ruffle, to put in disorder by handling, S.] *Add*;

O what has keepit ye, Peggy lass,

At sifting o' the meller?

An' what has tuffed yere gowden locks,

Kepped up wi' kame o' siller?

Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 67.

As A.Bor. *tife* is expl. "to turn, to stirr;—to disorder any-thing by tumbling it;" (Grose, Prov. Gl.) there can be no doubt that this is the same with the O.E. word given by Palgrave. "I *tyfell* with my fyngers or busye my selfe longe aboute a thyng to make it well to the countentyng of my mynde: Je tife. You haue spent two howres to *tyffell* about this thyng." B. iii. F. 391, a. This, then, must be viewed as originally the same with our *Tuffle*.

The author of *The Plowman's Tale*, printed with Chaucer's works, speaks of

Tiffelers attired in trecherie.

Vrry's Edit. p. 180, v. 2135.

This is rendered in Gl. *triflers*. Skinner seems to view the term, although without reason, as a corruption.

Cotgr. expl. the Fr. *v. tiff-er* in the same manner as Palgr. expl. the O.E. one. I hesitate, however, whether it should be viewed as the radical word. This perhaps remains in Isl. *tif-a*, manus celeriter movere; the Fr. word being most probably traduced from the Franks, who were a Gothic nation.

To TUGGILL, *v. n.* To strive, to struggle.

Thair is mony toun man to *tuggill* is full teuch, Thocht their brandis be blak and vnburly.

Rauf Coilyear, C. 1, b. V. TUGGLE, v. a.

TUGHT, *s.* Vigour, Ettr. For. V. TUCHT.

TUG-WHITING, *s.* Spalding, i. 39.] *Add*;

This has been expl. to me as denoting a *whiting* caught by a hand-line, drawn up out of the water when the fish *tugs*, Aberd.

TUHU, *s.* A very spiritless person; one destitute of energy and incapable of exertion, Fife.

TUIK, *s.* "He's had a gude *tuik* at that," expl. "a good spell at it," Teviotd.; evidently the same with *Touk* and *Towk*.

TUIK, *s.* A bye-taste. V. TUK.

TUIK, *s.* A cook; as the word is corruptly pronounced in some parts of Angus.

TUILYIE, &c., *s.* 1. A quarrel, a broil.] *Add*;

2. *Tuilyie* is used, rather ludicrously, for a battle, or skirmish.

"He said that Callum Beg, (he was a bauld mischievous callant that,) and your honour, were killed that same night in the *tuilyie*, and mony mae bra'men." Waverley, iii. 218.

TULYEOUR, *s.* One addicted to fighting.] *Add*;

"Na man may be a procurator, quha is excommunicat, or a common *tulyeour* or fechter, ane notarpublish, nor any that cannot write or reid." Balfour's Pract. p. 298.

TUILYIE-WAP, *s.* A childish amusement, in Teviotdale, in which a number of boys take hold of each other's hands, and wrap themselves round the one who is at the head; clasp-

themselves as firmly together as possible, and every one pushing till the mass fall over.

From *Tuilyie*, and *Wap* to throw.

TUILYIE. YOKIT-TUILYIE, a winter amusement, in which a number of boys or lads take hold of each other's clothes, and sit down in a line on their *hunkers*, while two or three lay hold of the foremost and pull them along ice, Roxb.

Perhaps the term *Tuilyie* may be here used, as that sport may have been carried on between two parties. *Yokit* seems to refer to the sliders being connected with each other.

To TUIVE, *TUIVE up, v. n.* 1. To swell, to rise as dough from the effect of leaven, Roxb.

2. In a sense nearly allied, it is used to denote the operation of yeast, or the working of ale in a vat; "It's *tuivin up*," *ibid*.

Isl. *thufa*, and Dan. *tue*, signify tuber terrae. C.B. *twf* a rise, a lift; *toef-i* to make dough. Perhaps the *v. to Tove*, as applied to smoke ascending, is originally the same.

TUKE, *s.* A hasty and rough pull, a tug, S.A.

Whan thou had fairly pass'd the clips,

An' a' the taylor's *tukes* an' nips,

That day I gat thee in my grips

An' try't thee on,

At Boswell's fair to grace my hips,

Fu' sprush and fon'.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 105.

TULIPASE, *s.* A tulip.

"*Tulipa*, a *tulipase*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 18.

TULLYAT, *s.* A bundle; used contemptuously;

Banyel, *synon.*, Lanarks.

C.B. *taelliad*, forming a covert, *tuliad* an enveloping.

TULLIE, *s.* A knife fixed in the haft, Shetl.

I hesitate whether we ought to view this as the sense of the term as it occurs in *the Country Wedding*.

—A trough, a trencher, and a tap,

A taings, a *tullie*, and a tub.—

Herd's Coll. ii. 89.

I apprehend that it rather signifies a churn-staff; Norw. *tull*, *tyl*, *id.*, expl. in Dan. *den stav, hvormed man kierner smor*; "the staff," or "stick wherewith butter is *kirned*;" Hallager.

Evidently corrupted from Isl. *taelguknifr*, Su.G. *taelgknif*, Dan. *taelgeknif*, culter sectorius, from the *v. telg-a*, *tael-ja*, *taelg-er*, cultro secare. Literally it signifies "a carving knife." Wolff gives the Dan. word in a more modern form, explaining *taellekniv* "a pocket or carving knife, a sort of dagger." Isl. *taelgu-knifr*, culter fabrilis, [Dan.] *tollekniv*; Haldorson. Hence Fr. *taill-er* to cut, from which perhaps E. *tally*, as applied to a stick containing notches, has been immediately formed. It may, however, have been transmitted from the Belgae, as Belg. *talie* signifies incisura.

TULLISAUL, *s.* V. TILLISOU.

TULSHIE, *s.* A sour-looking person, Ayrs.

O.Fr. *tule*, etourdi, lunatique, Roquef. Gael. *tuil-chuiseach*, confident, bold, may have been the original word, notwithstanding the change in signification.

TUMBLER, s. A small cart, lightly formed, used in the South-west of S.

"Behind them followed the train of laden asses, and small carts, or *tumblers*, as they were called in that country, on which were laid the decrepid and the helpless, the aged and infant part of the exiled community." Guy Mannering, i. 119.

TUMBLER, s. One of the names given in S. to the Porpoise.

"Delphinus Phocaena.—Linn.—Brit. Porpesse.—Scot. Pellock. *Tumbler*. Mereswine." Dr. Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 532.

TUMBUS, s. 1. Any thing large, Fife; synon. *Dolver*.

2. Applied to a big inactive person, *ibid*.

C.B. *tum*, a round heap; *tump*, a round mass; *tumpan*, an epithet for a fat female; Owen.

TUMBOUS, adj. Large and slovenly; conveying an idea the very reverse of *Snod*, Fife.

TUMDEIF, s. Some kind of disease.] *Add*;

Isl. *tumb-a*, cadere praeceps, *deyfa* hebetudo; perhaps q, falling down in a state of insensibility.

To **TUME, v. a.** To empty, to evacuate, S.] *Add*;

It has been remarked to me, I think justly, that the v. properly signifies to pour out as from a bucket, or other vessel. As an adj., it is opposed to the term *For* or *Full*; and thus evidently refers to the implement which contained what has been poured out.

It seems to have been originally the same word that occurs in Prompt. Parv., as signifying to pierce a vessel in order to extract the liquid, to tap. "*Tam-yn* or *attam-yn* vessell with drinke. Attamino.—*Temynge* or a brookinge of a vessell. Attaminacio. Deplecio." From the orthography of the v., and from the alphabetical arrangement, it would appear that the latter had been *Tamyng* in the MS. Lat. *attamino* seems to have here a sense given to it from the E. word; for it invariably respects defilement. Elsewhere Fraunces gives "*Tem-yn* or maken empty. Euacuo."

TUME, Toom, adj. 1. Empty.] *Add*;

"Monro himself came over to the old-town, took the haill horses there, and other horses going back from the town with their *toom* criels from carrying of peats." Spalding, i. 259.

3. In a state of inanition as to food.] *Add*;

— On her they fuish on a change,

That gut and ga' she keest with braking strange.—

Gin she was *toom* afore, she's *toomer* now,

Her heart was like to loup out at her mou'.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 56.

5. Shadowy, unsubstantial.

In this sense, the phrase, *a toom spoon*, is applied to loose unsubstantial doctrine, under the name of gospel.

"He rumbled the whole day, touched many things, but I could gather nothing; he put *a toom spoon* in the people's mouth that could not feed nor nourish them." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 64.

Insert, as sense

8. Ineffectual, inefficient.

— I got a beguile:

Naething I got, seek for them what I list,

But *a toom* hale, an' sae my mark I mist.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 64.

This apparently means an unproductive haul, in reference to the drawing of an empty net.

TUME-HANDIT, adj. Empty-handed.] *Add*;

Isl. *tomhendi-r*, vacuus, qui nihil adfert; Dan. *tom-haendet*, id.

TUME-HEADIT, TOOM-HEADED, adj. Destitute of understanding, S.

"*Racha* is a word of iniurie, which signifieth *vacuus*, a man as we say that hath not harness, or brain, a *toome headed* man." Z. Boyd's Balme of Gilead, p. 21.

TUME-SKIN'D, TOOM-SKIN'D, adj. Hungry, Gall. Enc.

TUME-TAIL, adj. 1. To *Cum back Tume-tail*, to go away with a load, and return empty, Roxb.

The allusion seems to be properly to a cart or wain, the hinder part of which is called the *tail*. This, indeed, is confirmed by the S. Prov.; "The cart disna lose its errand, when it cums na hame *tume-tail*."

2. A plough is said to gang *tume-tail*, when it is drawn along without making a furrow, or without entering into the ground, Loth.

The idea seems to be, that it takes up no earth.

3. If I mistake not, the term is sometimes used metaph. of one who returns without gaining the object he had in view on leaving home, *ibid*.

TUMFIE, s.] Read;—A stupid person, male or female, S.O.

"Surely neither you nor that unreverent and mis-learn't *tumfie* your wife—would refuse to be present at the occasion." The Entail, iii. 41.

Add to etymon;—Dan. *tomped*, doting, foolish.

To **TUMMLE, v. a.** To tumble, S. Hence,

To **TUMMLE THE WULCAT**, "to tumble heels over head," S. Gl. Picken; apparently from the agility of a wild cat.

TUMMOCK, s. A tuft, or small spot of elevated ground, Ayrs.

Gael. *tomag* signifies a small bush or tuft, *tomack*, full of bushes; from *tom* a bush, a thicket. C.B. *tom*, a mound; *tum*, a round heap.

To **TUMPLE, v. n.** "To roll over, to tumble," Gl. Picken.

TUMULT, s. The portion of land connected with a *cottar-house*, Orkn.

This term seems allied to Su.G. *tomt*, area. Notat quoque, says Ihre, locum pascuum juxta villam, quam a reliquis possessor divisam habet. L.B. *tumba*, area. Curiae sive *Tumbae*, faciendae in rure occasione habitationis domini et rusticorum. The last syllable may be from Isl. *holt*, terra aspera et sterilis; or *hald-a* to possess, whence *hoelld-ar* rustici.

TUNAG, s. "A short mantle, still worn by old women in some parts of the Highlands" of S.

"She was dressed in green, a white *tunag* flowed from her shoulders, which was fastened by a gold brooch.—The *plaid* is only worn in full dress, but the *tunag* by way of shawl. In the distant isles this piece of dress is called *Guileihan*." Clan-Albin; i. 57.

Gael. *tonnag*, "a wrapper round the shoulders of women in the Highlands like a shawl; a shawl, veil;" Shaw. If not derived from Lat. *tunic-a*, a waist-coat, a wrapper, &c. it may be from the same root.

To **TUNCH**, *v. a.* To push or jog with the elbow. Fife; radically the same with *Dunch*.

TUNCH, *s.* A jog of this description, *ibid*.

TUNDLE-BOX, *s.* A tinder-box, Lanarks., Roxb.; by the gypsies commonly called "an auld wife's necessary."

In the first syllable it resembles *Su.G. tunder*, *Isl. tundur*, fomes, tinder. The last approaches more to *C.B. taniadawl*, tending to fire, igniferous; *tanlli* a fire glow; Owen.

TUNIE, *adj.* Changeable in humour or temper. Ettr. For.; evidently from *E. Tune*.

TUNNAKIL, *s.*

"Tua haill standis of claith of gold, that is to say, twa chesops, four *tunnakillis*," &c. *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

TUP, *s.* 1. The common term for a ram, *S.*] *Add*;

3. It is sometimes contemptuously applied to an unpolished store-farmer who is supposed to resemble his property.

"He'll be a Teviotdale *tup* tat ane," said the chairman, 'tat's for keeping ta crown o' ta causeway tat gate—he'll no gang far or he'll get somebody to bell ta cat wi' him." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 261.

To *Rin like a Blind Tup-i-The-Wind*, a phrase applied to a young woman who runs into the company of men indiscreetly, especially as manifesting great eagerness to be married, *S.A.* and *O.*

TUPPENS, TIPPENCE, *s.* Twopence, *S.*

—"They might sell at *tuppens*, a groat, & sex-pens, &c.—They might sell—the deirest for a *tippens*." *Acts Cha. I. Ed.* 1814, V. 410.

TUP-YIELD, TUP-EILD, *adj.* A term applied to a ewe, that proves barren, or not with lamb according to expectation, *Roxb.*

That is, she is *barren*, notwithstanding the approximation of the *ram*. *V. YELD, YEALD, &c.*

TUQUHEIT, TEUCHIT, *s.* The Lapwing, *S.*] *Add*;

TUQUHEIT STORM, the designation given to some days of severe weather, which almost invariably occur in the month of March; and which are conjoined, in the traditional observations of the peasantry, with the re-appearance of the lapwing from its retreat during winter, *S.*

"The green plover, or peas-weep, arrives here so very correctly about Candlemas term, that the storm which generally happens at that season of the year, goes by its name, (the *Tchuchet-Storm*)." *Agr. Surv. Kincard.* p. 396.

This orthography expresses the sound given to the word in that county.

This is by the peasantry viewed as the last storm of the winter-season.

This term is understood, *Aberd.*, as equivalent to "the equinoctial storm," as the *tuquheits* make their appearance about the time of the vernal equinox.

It would appear that, in the neighbouring county of Mearns, an earlier date is assigned to this storm.

This is called the *Peasweep-storm*, *South of S.* A proverbial saying is connected with the phrase, "A

peasweep-storm makes a fat," or a "red, kirkyard;" as often proving fatal to old or to delicate people. The *Gouk-storm* is not the same with this; as the designation is never applied without the concomitant circumstance of the appearance of the *cuckoo*, which is generally about a month later than the *Tuquheit-storm*. Both these are viewed as different from the *Borrowing Days*.

In Denmark this bird has a name which, like those already mentioned, seems meant to express the noise emitted by it. This is *kimit*. *V. TEUCHIT*.

TURBOT, *s.* The name given to halibut.] *Add*;

This misnomer is pretty general. It prevails on the Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes Hippoglossus*. Holibut; *Turbot*. In our [Edinburgh] market this is generally, though very preposterously, named the *turbot*; the proper turbot, at the same time, getting another name, that of *rawn-fleuk*." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 11.

TURCAS, *s.* The stone called a turkois, *Fr. turquise*.

"Item, a flour the lys of gold. Item a ryng with a *turcas*." *Inventories*, p. 6.

TURES, *s. pl.* Turfs, *S.O.*, *Gl. Picken*; *Toore S.B.*

TURIT, TURET, *s.*

"Ane hude and ane *turit* of quheit velvot.—Ane hude and tua *turetis* of purpor velvot." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 231.

This might denote some elevated ornament on a woman's hood, *q. a turret*. But it seems rather to signify a muffler, or mask; *Fr. touret de nez*, a muffler, *Cotgr.* This, as we learn from Roquefort, concealed nothing but the nose. It was worn by ladies of rank, especially at feasts and carousals. *V. Dict. Trev.* The fashion had been most probably introduced from the court of France by *Q. Mary*.

O.E. Toret is expl. *Turricula*; *Prompt. Parv.*

TURKAS, ТУРКЪС, *s.* Pincers, &c.] *Add*;

"His nailes upon all his fingers were riven and pulled off with an instrument called in Scottish a *Turkas*, which in England we call a pair of pincers." *Newes from Scotland*, declaring the damnable life of Doctor Fian, a notable sorcerer, who was burned at Edenbrough in Januarie last 1591. Reprinted by the Roxburghe Club, 1816.

2. *Metaph.* transferred to a gripping oppressive man, *Aberd.* Roquefort gives *O. Fr. turquois* and *truquaise* as used in sense first; *Tenaille a l'usage des maréchaux*, i. e. smith's pincers.

TO TURKEN, *v. n.* To harden, to wax stout; a term applied to a young foal, *Clydes*,

Su.G. tork-a, *Germ. torck-en*, *Isl. thurk-a* exsiccare, arescere, *Alem. gi-truchinit*, exsiccatum. The term conveys the idea of hardening by drying.

***TURN**, *s.* A piece of work, of whatever kind; often, a *hand's turn*, as, "She's a lazy queyn, she's no worth her meat, I canna get her to do a *hand's turn*," *S.*

"Thir *turns* settled, the marquis gives up his house in the Canongate, discharges his servants, and—to the king goes he." *Spalding*, i. 199.

TURN, *s.* On the turn, 1. Applied to milk, beer, &c. intimating that it is turning to a state of acidity, &c., *S.*

2. *The day's on the turn*, the days are beginning to lengthen, S.B.

TURNER, s. A copper coin, formerly current in S.] *Add*;

It may be observed in addition, that so early as the reign of Edw. III. of England, black money was designated by a similar name. Edwardus III. avum imitatus leges contra falsarios & peregrinam moneta tulit, quibus speciatim prohibita est *Nigra moneta*, dicta *Turneys*, in Hibernia percussa. Vid. Rymer. Tom. V. p. 113. Wise, Numm. Antiq. Catal. p. 238.

By the *kaird Turners* mentioned in the extract from Spalding, we are to understand the counterfeit money of this description that was made by *tinkers*.

TURNER-ASIDE, s. One who deviates from a particular course.

—"His soul hath no pleasure in them that draw back, but shall lead forth such back-drawers, and *turners-aside* with the workers of iniquity." Mac-Ward's Contendings, p. 89.

TURN-SCREW, s. A screw-driver, S.

TURRA, s. *To Ride to Turra*, to be in great glee, S.B.

How soon sud Buchan hear the fact,

An' cease her sorrow;

An' aince again renew the knack,

To ride to Turra. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 13.

"Turreff, a village in Banffshire, famous for merriment; hence he is said to be *riding to Turra*, who is merry." N. Ibid.

TURRIS, pl. Turfs, a species of earthen fuel, S.

"With power—to cast and wind peitis, *turris*, fewall," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 591. V. TURVES.

TURS, TURZE, s. *A turs of heather*, as much heath as a horse can carry on his back, S.A.

"*Turze*, a truss;" Gall. Enc.

This seems merely a provinciality for E. *Truss*, from Fr. *trousse*.

To TURSE, v. n. "To walk;" Gl. Tarr. Buchan.

TURSKIL, s. An instrument used for cutting peats, Caithn.

"When the peat-moss is not more than from one to two feet deep, the peat is cut perpendicularly by a spade called a *turskill*. This instrument is about nine inches long, with a heel at right angles to the right side, two inches and a half broad, with a perpendicular socket, (being the continuance of the heel), to embrace the wooden handle, about four feet and a half long, and in it is fixed a foot-step of wood, a few inches above the termination of the socket of the spade. The peat-cutter, holding the handle with both hands, with one push of the right foot drives the spade into the moss, so as to cut out a peat, or turf, 12 inches long, and two inches thick." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 234.

Apparently from Isl. and Su.G. *torf*, Dan. *toerv*, turf, and *skil-ia* to divide. It is synon. with *Tuskar* Orkn. id., in the composition of which a verb of the same signification, *sker-a*, to cut, to shear, to divide, is used instead of *skil-ia*.

TURVES, pl. of E. *Turf*; often pron. q. *toors*.

—"To pull hedder; and to cast, win, and away leid peittis, *turves*, and fewall thairvpoun." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 155.

TURVVEN, s. pl. Peats, Shetl. This is merely the Scandinavian pl. retained. Sw. *torfven*, id. **TUSCHA, s.**

"The lordis assignis to Margret Levenax—to pref the avale of a silken dune *tuscha* of siluer grantit be Johne Wilsoune—laid in wed be the said Margret to the said Jonet." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 98.

In the same page mention is made of "a *tuscha* of silk siluerit, price v merkis."

This seems to be the same with *Tusche*, a girdle. V. *TISCHE*.

To TUSH, v. n. To express dissatisfaction.

"It hath to me some speciality of ungodliness, of a desperateness in defection like that, Jer. ii. 25.—to decline so clear a duty, or to *tush* at it, with a *Divisive*, *divisive*, in so clamant a case." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 21.

Dr. Johns. defines the adv. "an expression of contempt." It seems to be properly a call to silence; more forcible than *Hush* or *Whist*. Serenius refers to Sw. *tyst*, tace, interjectio corripientis, a *Tyst*, silena. The Isl. form of the adj. is *thut*; Dan. *taus*, also, *taugs*, Su.G. *tyst-a*, silentium imponere.

TUSHLACH, Cow-TUSHLACH, s. A cake of cow-dung, when so dry that it may be burned, Dumfr.

Allied perhaps to Gael. *taos* dough, *taoisn-am* to knead; as cakes of cow-dung are often kneaded for being used by the poor, instead of fuel.

TUSK, s. The *Torsk* of Pennant, &c.] *Add*;

"The torsk, often called the *tusk* and brismac, is the most valued of all the cod kind, and, when dried, forms a considerable article of commerce; it is only to be found in the north of Scotland." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 15.

To TUSK at, v. a. To pluck or pull roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, Fife; *to Rusk at*, synon.

Allied perhaps to E. *tusks*, O.Fris. *tusken*, id: which is traced by Seren. to Su.G. *tugg-a*, *tygg-a*, masticare.

TUSKAR, s. An instrument made of iron, with a wooden handle, used in Orkney and Shetland for cutting peats.

"When the moor is thus flayed, an ancient Scandinavian implement of husbandry is used for casting the peats, named a *tuskar*; its shaft is rather longer than that of a common spade, whilst to the bottom of it is affixed a sharp iron plate, styled a *feather*, which projects from one place seven inches, and from another a little more than an inch." Hibbert's Shetl. p. 430.

I at first viewed this as q. *twæskaer*, from Sw. *twæ* two, and *skaer-a*, to cut; that which divides or cuts in two. But I am now satisfied that it is a corr. of Isl. *torfskéri*, pala cespititia, secula; expl. by Hal-dorson in Dan. "a spade, wherewith turf is cut up for fuel." This is compounded of *torf* turf, and *sker-a* to cut. In Sw. *skær-a torf* signifies "to cut turf," Widegr.; and in Dan. *toervskiaerstikker* is a turf-cutter. Sw. *torflia* denotes a turfing-spade, the same with Isl. *torfliar*, falx cespitia, *lia* signifying a hook.

TUTCH, s. A small boat or packet.

"You shall lykewayse desyre that the parliament wald appoynt tuo pinnaces or *tutches* for conveyeing

diligence betuixt them & this kingdome." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 16.

TUTELE, TUTILL, s. Guardianship, tutelage.

"At the quhilk tyme we our self—wer committit—to the last vmquhile erle off Mar, vpoun speciall trust reposit in his persone, to be nourist and brocht vp within our said Castell of Striueling vndir his *tutele* and gouernance." Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 158.

—"They may heirefter get promoted sic as mis-teris rather a *tutill* of vtheris, than to have charge above vtheris whome of they may have the govern-ment, and consequentlie of this miserable and unfor-tunat cuntrie." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 447.

Fr. *tutele*, Lat. *tutel-a*.

TUTIE. *Drunken Tutie*, a designation given to a female who is addicted to drinking. This phrase is still common in Angus, especially as applied to children who drink a great deal.

Now all ye men, baith far and near,

That have a *drunken tutie*—O,

Duck you your wives in time of year,

And I'll lend you the pockie—O.

Drap of Capie, O, Herd's Coll. ii. 142.

V. **TOOT, TOOT**, to drink copiously.

TUTIE TATIE, interj.] 1. *Insert, Hey tutti taiti*, the name of one of our oldest Scottish tunes.

This, according to tradition, was Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn, A. 1314. The words *tutti taiti*, may have been meant as imitative of the sound of the trumpet in giving the charge, or what Barbour calls the *tutilling of a horne*. This might appear at least to be the sense in which it was understood a century ago, when the following words were written:

When you hear the trumpets sound

Tutti taiti to the drum,

Up your swords, and down your gun,

And to the loons again.

Jacobite Relics, i. 110.

In Mr. Thomson's copy it is—

When the pipes begin to play,

Teut. *tuyt-en*, canere cornu, buccinare, gives us the origin of the phrase. V. **TOOT, &c.**

My late worthy friend, the reverend Dr. Douglas of Galashiels, communicated to me a different view of the origin.

"There were old words," he says, "to this tune, among which I recollect the following:

"Hei toutes tetes,

Ho toutes tetes;

I will drink your barrels dry,

Out upon you, fie, fie!

The grounds of the barrels

Are no for me."

"From these words," he subjoins, "I have always considered the phrase to be of French origin, *tout à tete*, or *toutes à tete*, "all is taken to the head," synon. with, "He hauds weel to his head;" or imperatively, as a toast, "Lift all your glasses" or "hands to your heads;" which sense is confirmed by the old Jacobite words given in Thomson's Scottish Airs, vol. iii. p. 33.

Fill, fill your bumpers high,

Drain, drain your glasses dry:

Out upon him, fie, fie,
That winna do't again.

TUTIVILLUS, s.

—A *tutivillus*, a tutlar,

And a fanyeit flatterar.

Colkelbie Sow, F. I. v. 62. V. **TUTIVILLARIS.**

TUTLAR, s. Perhaps, one who barterers. V.

TUTIVILLUS.

Teut. *tuyteler* permutator; *tuytel-en*, commutare.

Su.G. *twetel-an* signifies to shift in language, to change in judgment.

TUT-MUTE, s. A muttering or grumbling, &c.] *Add;*

I have been accused of an excess of fastidiousness, in not fairly giving the unpolished story which I had in my eye in illustrating this word.

A pretty serious broil having occurred in a fishing town in the county of Mearns in the north of S., among other witnesses, a good plain woman, who resided in the village, was called to give evidence; and her testimony happens to be the only one that tradition has recorded. Being interrogated by her landlord, who was *ex officio* a judge, as to the origin of the fray, she replied; "It began, my lord, wi' a laigh *tut-mute*, and it raise to a heich *tuiyiemulie*; and or ever your lordship wad hae kissed your ain a—e, they were a' i' the mussel-middin abone ither."

* **TUTOR, s.** A guardian appointed for a minor, whether by a testament, or by a disposition of law, S.

"The earl of Sutherland—with his *tutor* of Duffus followed, who came to the Bog, but the marquis made him cold welcome for his good-brother the laird of Frendraught's cause." Spalding, i. 17.

—"The lord Yester, and laird of Auldbar, as *tutors* to the earl of Errol, with many others convened at Turiff for choosing their commisioners," &c. Ibid. i. 104.

Such a guardian was invariably designed from the name of the estate put under his charge.

"The guardians who are entrusted with the care of minors, get the name either of *tutors* or *curators*.—In the doctrine of *tutors*, the law of Scotland nearly resembles the Roman." Ersk. Inst. B. i. Tit. 6. § 1, 2.

TUTOR, s. 1. Tutorage, that stage of life in which one is under tutors, S., Fr. *tuterie*.

"Out of *tutory*, being passit xiiij yeris of age." Aberd. Reg.

2. Tutelage, tender care exercised about an infant, S.

Gryte was the care and *tut'ry* that was ha'en
Baith night and day about the bony weeane.

Ross's Helenore, p. 12.

TUVA-KEUTHIE. A word which I find, without interpretation, in an ancient MS. Ex-plic. of Norish words used in Orkn. and Shetl.

Might we view it as signifying "a hut on a ris-ing ground," it might with propriety be deduced from Su.G. *tufwa*, Isl. *thufa*, terrae tuber, and *koiute* triclinium navium, or rather Norw. *kocite*, a little hut for kindling a fire in; Hallager.

TWA, TUAY, TWAY, adj. Two, S.

It is still used Yorks. Ben Jonson makes one of

his vulgar characters in the *Sad Shepherd*, speak entirely after the S. pronunciation.

—So like, Douce,

As had shee seen me her sel', her sel' had doubted
Whether had been the liker of the *twā*!

TWA-BEAST-TREE, *s.* The *swingle-tree* in the Orcadian plough, which is attached to the right end of the *master-tree*, and by which two horses draw, each having its own peculiar *swingle-tree* attached to one of the ends of the *twā-beast-tree*.

TWA-FACED, *adj.* Double, deceitful, *S.*] *Add*;
"What had I to do to tell the rascal?—or what had he thought o' him playing us sic a trick? *Twa-faced* dog that he is!" *Perils of Man*, i. 263.

Fowks—ca' you but a *twa-fac'd* nitty,

Wi' a' your wit.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 187. V. WAFFNESS.

TWAFALD, *adj.* 2. Bent down with age or infirmity.] *Add*;

"Tam—canna keep up his rigg against my auld auntie, wha's *trafauld* with the rheumatics." *Me twa-fauld* wi' the rheumatics!—My certie, ye slip-tongued cuttie, ye rheumatic weel.—I can walk as straight in my black leather shoon as ye can do in yere pink slippers, ye cresting kimmer." *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 1821, p. 402.

TWA-HANDED CRACK, a familiar conversation, &c.] *Add*;

"They found Mrs. Comyns and her guest enjoying a *tele-a-tele*, or, as I prefer a Scotch term to a French at any time when I can get it, 'a gude *twa-handit crack*,' after supper." *The Smugglers*, i. 113.

TWA-HANDIT-SWORD, a two-handed sword, *S.*
"*Tohande swerde. Spata. Cluniculum.*" *Pr. Parv.*

TWA-HANDIT WARK, a phrase applied to work of any kind, which is so imperfectly done at first, that the operator finds it necessary to return to it, and commence his labour a second time, *S.*

TWA-HORSE-TREE, *s.* A *swingle-tree* stretcher of a plough, at which two horses draw, *S.*

"The plough is drawn by a strong stretcher commonly called a *two-horse-tree*." *Agr. Surv. Rox.* p. 50.

TWA-LOFTED, *adj.* Having two stories, *Loth.*

"Folk are far frae respecting me as they wad do if I lived in a *twa-lofted* slated house." *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 244.

TWA MEN, the *Duumviri* of Rome.

"For fere of thir prodigeis, the solemne priestis, namit the *Twa Men*, war commandit to serche the workis of Sibil." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 221.

TWA PART, two thirds.] *Add*;

"The Schiref of the schire—aucht and sould divide equallie the tierce of the saidis landis fra the *twa part* thair of." *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 108.

It is sometimes written as one word. "The saidis personis sall content & pay to the said David Lawder the soume of thre li yerely of ix yeris bipast for the malen & proffitis of the *twaparte* of the said mylne." *Act. Audit. A.* 1493, p. 171.

TWA-PART AND THRID, "the two thirds of any thing;" *Gall. Enc.* p. 446.

TWA-PENNIES, *s. pl.* The designation formerly given to a copper coin, in value the third of an E. halfpenny; *synon. Bodle.*

"Bodel, a small copper coin of the sixth part of a penny Sterling. They are called in Scotland *two* [*r. twa*] pennies; and seem to have been first struck in Queen Mary's reign, and were continued by her successors till the union A. 1707. They have the King's name with the crown, and the sceptre with sword saltire ways on one side, and on the reverse the thistle, with this motto, *Nemo me impune lacesset*." *Spottiswoode's MS. Law. Dict. vo. Bodel.*

TWASUM, *adj.* Two in company, *S.*] *Add*;
This, although properly an *adj.*, is used as a *s.*, denoting a pair, a couple. It is *pron. twaesum*, *Ettr. For.*

"I think," said I, "that if ae kail-wife pou'd aff her neighbour's mutch, they wad hae the *twasome* o' them into the Parliament-House o' Lunnun." *Rob Roy*, ii. 13.

Lang, poor things, the *twasome* dander'd,
Dout an' douie oure the sade.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 172.

Twasum is still used to denote a dance, in which two persons are engaged; a *twasome* dance, i. e. a strathspey, Perth., Fife.

TWA-THREE, *adj.* A few, *S.*] *Add*;

Boutgates I hate, quo' girning Maggy Pringle,
Syne harl'd Watty, greeting, thro' the ingle.
Since this fell question seems sae lang to hing on,
In *twa-three* words I'll gie you my opinion.

The Loss of the Pack, a Tale.

Ane may wi' *twa-three* social frien's convene,
To crack a while, an' spen' a sunless een.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 21.

It is also pronounced *twarrie*, and *twae'ree*.

"They could do nae great ill tae speak o', haud aff the burning o' the *twae'ree* brow tents." *Saint Patrick*, i. 169.

TWA-YEAR-AULD, **TWA-YEAR-ALL**, *s.* A heifer that is *two years old*, *S.*

The unco brute much dunching dried
Frae *twa-year-alls* and stirks.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 49.

TWAL-HOURS, *s.* 1. Twelve o'clock, *S.*

2. A luncheon or nuncheon, *S.* Sometimes called *eleven-hours*, when taken before noon.

TWALPENNIES, *s. pl.* A penny sterling; which, according to our ancient reckoning, included twelve pence Scottish currency, *S.*

"Here is *twal pennies*, my man." *Bride of Lammermoor*, i. 814.

"Lend us *twal pennies* to buy sneeshing." *Redgauntlet*, i. 317.

It is sometimes written as one word, at other times as two.

"Saunders, in addition to the customary *twal pennies* on the postage, had a dram for his pains." *Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 33.

"*Twalpennies*, one penny sterling;" *Gl. Antiq.*

TWAL-PENNYWORTH, *s.* What is given as the value of a penny sterling, *S.*

An' whyles *twal pennie worth* o' nappy
Can make the bodies unco happy.

The Twa Dogs, Burns, iii. 6.

To TWASPUR, *v. a.* To gallop, *Shetl.*
I can form no idea of the origin, unless we sup-

pose that this word is compounded of Isl. Su.G. *twa* or *two* duo, and *sporre* calcar; as signifying the application of both *spurs* to the sides of a horse to put him to his full speed.

TWEDDLIN, *s.* Cloth that is *tweeled*.] *Add*;
"Ane sark of small *tweedlyne*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1541, V. 17.

TWEEL, *adv.* Truly. *Tweel* no, no indeed,
S. V. ATWEEL.

To TWEEL, TWEAL, TWEIL, *v. a.* To weave cloth diagonally, *S.*

Teut. *tweeling*, geminus, seems allied.

TWEEL, *s.* 1. The manufacture of cloth that is *tweeled*, *S.*

Ye sall hae *twa* good pocks
That ance were o' the *tweel*,
The tane to ha'd the grots,
The ither to ha'd the meal.

Maggie's Tocher, Herd's Coll. ii. 78.

"A tait o' woo' would be scarce among us," said the goodwife brightening, "if you should nae hae that, and as good a *tweel* as ever came aff a pirn." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 74, 75.

2. *Tweel* is sometimes used metaphorically, in regard to literary composition.

I guess you be some pawky chiel,
That's maybe been at Allan's skuil
Some orra time,
And seems to understand the *tweel*
O' rustic rhyme.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 181.

TWEELIN, *adj.* Belonging to cloth that is *tweeled*, *S.*

TWEELIE, *s.* A quarrel, a broil, *Dumf., Gall.*
But some wi' mair than powder smell'd
Forfain by the *tweelie*.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 21.

Merely a provincialism for *Tulyie*. V. TULYIE.

To TWEELIE, *v. n.* To contend, *Galloway*.—

— For sovereignty,

Or pow'r among the herd, he ne'er contends,
Nor *tweelies* for the kingdom of the loan.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 46.

TWEESH, *prep.* Betwixt, *S.*; the abbreviation of *atweesh* or *betweesh*.

For *tweesh* *twa* hillocks, the poor lambie lies,
And aye fell forrest as it stoop't to rise.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14. V. ATWEESH.

TWEILD DOIR. V. TOLDOUR.

"Item ane doublett of *tweild doir* champit." *Inventories*, A. 1539, p. 42.

TWELLIE, *s.* "A dispute," given as the same with *Tulyie*; *Gall. Enc.*

TWELT, TWAŁT, *adj.* The twelfth, *S.*

I hint ane scripture, and my pen furth tuke,
Syne thus began of Virgil the *twełt* buke.

Doug. Virg. p. 404.

To TWIDDLE one out of a thing, to circumvent, to obtain by cozening means; "He tried to *twiddle* me out of my money;" *Loth.*, also *S.B.* It is synon. with *E. Diddle*, a word, which although much used, does not seem to have found its way into any dictionary.

A.S. twaeddung, adulatio, is evidently allied, from

twa duo; q. acting a double part. *Twi-dael-an* dividere, is not used in this sense; but *Twiddle* has undoubtedly been formed in the same manner from *twa* two, and *dael* part. *Isl. tuetalan* is compounded in a similar manner, from *tue* duo, and *tala* loqui, signifying prevarication; *Accusationis vel defensionis variatio in judicio*; *Verel. Ind. q. S. tua tales*.

To TWIG, *v. a.* To pull hastily, *S.B.*] *Add*;
The form of the O.E. *v.* did not differ from that of the *A.S.* "*Twykk-yn* or *drawen*. *Tractulo*." *Prompt. Parv.*

To TWIG, *v. a.* To put cross ropes on the thatch of a house, *Ettr. For.*

TWIG-RAPE, *s.* A rope used for this purpose, *ibid.*
Perhaps from *A.S. twig*, ramus; as withes might be at first employed in this way.

To TWIG, *v. a.* To wound the skin of a sheep in shearing, *Ettr. For.*; perhaps from *A.S. twicc-ian*, vellere, to twitch, *E.*

TWYIS, *adv.* Twice, *Aberd. Reg.*

To TWILT, *v. a.* To quilt, *S., Westmorel.*

Seren. derives the *E.* word from the very ancient *Isl. s. kulta*, aulaeum, culcitra; tapestry,—a mattress, which, as *Dr. Johns.* defines it, is "a kind of quilt made to lie upon." Teut. *kulckt* is used in the latter sense. Hence,

TWILT, *s.* A quilted bed-cover, *S.*

"Where's the wardrobe and the linens?—where's the tapestries and the corements?—beds of state, *twilts*, pands and testors, napery and broidered work?" *Bride of Lammermoor*, ii. 296.

Blankets, sheets, and strypit tykin;

Twilts an' cov'rins to your likin'.—

Duff's Poems, p. 56.

"*Twilt*, a quilt or bed-cover, North." *Grose.*

To TWIN, *v. a.* To empty, to throw out.

"And that na persone wesche in the said locht, nor *twin* thair closettis or ony fylthynes thairin." *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16.

Perhaps an errat. for *Twim*. V. TUME.

To TWIN o' or of, *v. a.* To part from, *S.B.*

Maun ye be *twin't* o' that blythe neukie

Whar ye hae win't sae lang?

Tarras's Poems, p. 23.

* TWINE, *s.* Intricate vicissitude, *S.B.*

And vain may I be now, when all that's past
By unco *twines* has fallen sae well at last.

Ross's Helenore, p. 128.

"*Twine*, a turn of good fortune;" *Gl. Shirr.*

This has been most probably copied from the *Gl. to Helenore*, Third Edit., which was printed A. 1789, the year preceding that of the publication of *Shirrefs' Poems*. The metaphor seems to refer to the fable of the thread of life being spun by the Fatal Sisters.

TWINE-SPINNER, *s.* A ropemaker, *Loth.*

Teut. *tweyn*, filum duplex, filum tortum.

To TWINE, *v. a.* To chastise, *Aberd.*

Su.G. twing-a, *Dan. twing-er*, *Isl. thwing-a*, arc-tare, comprimere; coercere; affligere.

To TWINGLE, *v. n.* To twine round, *Aberd.*

— Afore't she knit a lingle

To swing the roast;

They had nae jack, but this would *twingle*

Wi' little cost. *W. Beattie's Tales*, p. 5.

Perhaps a dimin. from Teut. *tweyn-en* to twine.
TWINTER, s. A beast that is two years old,
 S.] *Add* to etymon;

This term indeed seems of pretty general use.
 Fris. *twinter-dier* has the very same sense; Animal
 binum, Kilian; Isl *tvitent-r*, bidens.

TWIRK, s. A twitch, Loth.

TWYS, Twyrs, s. Perhaps, a girdle or sash.

"Thai—held thair bullis, and thair siluer, and a
 silkyne *twiss*, and all vthir graith that thai had that
 was oucht worth." Addic. Scot. Corniklis, p. 15.

O.Fr. *toissu*, ruban, ceinture, tissu; Roquefort.

TWISCAR, Tuysker, s. An instrument for
 casting peats, Shetl.

—"They being now arrived where the rude and
 antique instruments of Zetland agriculture lay scat-
 tered,—his thoughts were at once engrossed in the
 deficiencies of the one-stilted plough, of the *twiscar*,
 with which they dig peats," &c. The Pirate, i. 273.

"The peats are cut with an instrument called a
twysker, which resembles a narrow spade, having a
 sharp plate of iron called a feather, about seven inches
 long, projecting from the bottom on its left hand side;
 and it determines the form and size of the peat."
 Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl. i. 177.

This seems to be the same with the *Flauchier spade*.

V. TUSKER.

To TWISLE, v. a. "To twist, fold;" Gl.
 Picken. **V. TWUSSLE.**

TWITCH, s. In a *twitch*, in a moment, Fife; re-
 ferring to the suddenness with which a twitch
 is given.

"*Twitch*, touch, instant of time;" Gl. Picken.

TWYST, adv. Twice, the vulgar pron. S.O.

TWITTER, s. 1. That part of a thread that
 is spun too small, S.] *Add*;

Both Ray and Grose seem to view this *v. to twitter*
 applied to thread, as the same with A.Bor. *twitter*,
 to tremble, which they deduce from Teut. *tittern* tre-
 mere. It may be suspected, however, that they are
 radically different. Our *v.* may have been from Teut.
twee, two, as denoting that a thread is spun so fine
 as to be divided into two.

TWITTERY, adj. Slender; properly, spun very
 small, S.

"Nor were the people of Galloway acquainted
 with dyeing any other colour than black, which,
 when mixed with white wool, was made into cloth-
 ing—(hoddens grey) for both lairds and ladies, and
 was far afore the *twittery* worm-wabs made now-a-
 days." Edin. Evin. Cour. July 1, 1819.

TWNE, s. Tin. "xij truncheoris all of *twne*."
 Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

TWOLDERE, s.

"Item, ane gowne of purpoure velvot, with ane
 braid pasment of gold & silvir, lynit with *twoldere*,
 and furnist with hornis of gold." Inventories, A.
 1539, p. 34. **V. DORA and TOLDORA.**

TWOLT, s. "A coverlid for a bed;" Gall. Enc.,
 a variety of **TWILT**, q. v.

To TWUSSLE, v. a. Perhaps a dimin. from
Twist, v.

"I'll *twussle* your thrapple in a jiffy, an' ye think
 tae camahacle me wi your bluid-thristy fingers,"
 Saint Patrick, ii. 191. **V. TWISLE.**

V. U.

VACANCE, s. Vacation, applied to courts,
 schools, &c. S., Fr. L.B. *vacant-ia*.

"The consistory had no *vacance* at this Yool, but
 had little to do." Spalding, i. 331.

—"The Lordis of counsell and session hea bene
 in vse in tymes bygaine, to ryse the last day of
 Julij,—and to haue *vacance* at Yule, Fastingis euin,
 Pasche, & Witsonday," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed.
 1814, p. 32.

VAD, s. Woad, Aberd. Reg.

VAGE, s. A voyage, Aberd. *Væge*, also *Wæge*,
 Aberd. Reg. V. 15. **V. VÆDGE and VIAGE.**

VAGGLE, s. A place where meat is hung for
 the purpose of being smoked, Shetl.

Isl. *vagl*, tigillus, pertica; *vagli*, pertica in qua gal-
 linæ noctu quiescunt, metonymice pro toto galli-
 nario; Verel. Sublica in structura domuum; G. Andr.
 Su.G. *wagel* [pronounced *vagel*] is defined by Ihre
 as generally signifying the perch on which fowls sit.
 But he says that, among the inhabitants of Gothland
 and of Iceland, it denotes "a beam laid trans-

versely over a stove or chimney." Apud Gothlandos
 ita appellatur trabs, hypocausto transversim superim-
 posita, quae eadem vocis significatio apud Islandos.

To VAGUE, v. n. To roam.

"She refused to settle at Rippon, which he had
 appointed for her, but would *vague* and wander from
 one place to another, contrary to his express com-
 mands." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 568. **V. VÆGE, v.**

VAGING, s. The habit of strolling idly.

"That all the students in the several universities
 and colleges within the kingdom should be obliged
 to wear constantly gowns during the time of sitting
 of the colleges; and that the regents and masters be
 obliged to wear black gowns, and the students red
 gowns, that thereby *vaging* and vice may be dis-
 couraged." Act A. 1692, Bower's Hist. Univer.
 Edin. i. 54.

VÆIG, s. A wandering fellow, a vagrant, Mearns.

But strip ye straight frae head to heel,

Ye *væig*! like skinnin' of an eel.

Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 22.

VAIGER, *s.* A stroller.] *Add*;

"*Vaigares*, adhanntaris of ailhoussis," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

To VAICK *on*, *v. a.* To attend to, to be exercised in.

—"Amangis vther quæstionis quhilk was proposed to S. Paul be the Corint. this was ane, quidder gif thay quha var mareit, to *vaick on* oraisone and prayer, suld leue thair vyfis or nocht?" N. Burne, Fol. 76, b.

Lat. *vac-are*; as, *vacare* armis, studiis, &c.

VAIGLE, *s.* A peg to which cattle are fixed in the stall, *Shetl.*

This seems radically the same with Isl. *vagl*, Su. G. *vagel*; as these northern words in general signify a stake; publica. It is defined by Haldorson in Dan. as denoting "a short prop, for holding up something else." Wideg. renders *vagel*, "the stick on which the cocks and hens sit to sleep."

VAILYEANT, *adj.* 1. Valid, available.

"Our souerane lord—grantis that this present contract be als *vailyeant* and sufficient in the self as gif it wer ane speciale exemptioun from all reuocatiounis induring his minoritie," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 369.

Fr. *vailant*, of much worth.

2. To the avail of.

"Ordanis lettrez to be direct, chargeing all and sindrie erllis, lordis, baronis, fewaris, and freeholdaris, betuix saxtie and saxtene yeiris, *vailyeant* in yeirle rent the sowme of three hundreth merkis,—that thay—addres thame selfis to meit his maiestie at the burgh of Dunbartane," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 98.

VALIENT, *s.* The value of one's property. *Thair haill valient*, synon. with the phrase, "all that they are worth."

—"The saidis decreittis—may bring the danger of the yeirle violent proffettis vpoun the persones aganis quhome the saidis decreittis wer obtained; and thairby surmounting often tymes thair haill *valient*, gif they be put to extreme executioun, will gif the pairty occasioun of suche despair, as may induce thame to attempt so dangerous remedies, as may disturb the generall quietnes, and renew or begin hotte and bloody feedes amongis the pairteis." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, Ed. 1814, p. 286.

This is completely a Fr. idiom. *Vailant*, "a man's whole estate, or worth, all his substance, meanes, fortunes;" *Cotgr.*

VAILLIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, veils.

"They consisted of 'gownes, vaskenis, skirts, sleeves, doublattis, *vailis*, vardingallis, cloikis." Chalmers's Mary, i. 85, N.

VAIRSCALL, VAIR-STAW, *s.*

"Ane fysche fat, a geill fat, a *vairscall*." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1538, V. 16.

"Ane allmery, ane *vair staw*." *Ibid.*

In another place it is *warstall*.

"Ane *warstall*, ane cheir [chair] & a langsadill." This might denote a stall for wares.

VAIRTIE, *adj.* Early, Buchan. V. VERTIE.

VALABIL, *adj.* Available; or of value.

"The sam kirk quhilk hes determinat—that haereticis may baptise, hes determinat—that unles

thay quha ar sua baptized be reconciled with the treu kirk, the baptisme sal not be *valabil* to bring thame to saluation." Nicol Burne, F. 116, a.

Fr. *valable*, of force, of value.

VALAWISH, *adj.* Profuse, lavish, *Aberd.*

This word has probably been introduced by some traveller, who, after returning to his native country, like many in our own time, displayed the improvements he had made abroad by the use of a number of foreign terms. It has a striking resemblance of the Fr. phrase, *un va cy va là*, "one that is sent up and downe on errands;" *Cotgr.* From the last two words, *va là*, might be formed *valà-ish*, as applicable to one who scatters his money, *here and there*, or who makes it fly about, without serving any good purpose. It may, however, be corr. from *volage*, light, giddy; inconsiderate, rash.

VALE, *s.* 1. Avail, weight.

"The lordis decretis and deliueris that the exception proponit one the behalf of the lorde Cathkert aganis the procuraturis of Alex' Erskin & his spouss is of na *vale*, & therfore ordanis the said Alane to ansuere to the summondis." Act. Dom. Audit. p. 3.

Fr. *val-oir* to be worth; subjunct. *vaille*.

2. Worth, value.

—"And gif thai oxin be of mare *vale*, he to restore again the remanent, and the lordis of counsaile to ger be prufit quhat thai war worth the tyme thai war takin." Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 11.

VALHOOSE, *s.* An oblong chest, especially for holding grain; a hutch, or binn.

"He that is richteous air to ane burges—may, be ressoun of airschip, challenge and claim—an chimnay, ane chair, ane kist, ane *valhoose*."—Lat. *hucha*, Fr. *huche*." Balfour's Practicks, p. 234.

The reason or origin of this designation I cannot conjecture. The only word, which has any resemblance, cannot well be supposed to have the slightest affinity. This is Teut. *val-huys*, praetorium, domus ampla extra urbem fossis cincta.

VALIABILL, *adj.* Valid, q. available.

"And to mak his pretendit mariage, quhilk schortlie followit, the mair *valiabil*, [Bothwell] usit the orduir of divorce, as weil be the ordinar Commissaris, as in forme and maner of the Roman kirk." Band, 1567, Keith's Hist. p. 405.

VALICOT, *s.* *Sark valicot* seems to signify a shirt made of flannel or plaiding.

"She was seen by two young men at 12 hours at even, (when all persons are in their beds) standing bare-legged and in hir *sark valicot*, at the back of hir yard, conferring with the devill, who was in gray cloaths." C. K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, lviii.

Evidently the same with *Wylecot*, q. v.

VALIENCIE, *s.* Strength, hardihood.

"Thair tounes, besydis St. Johnstoun, ar vnwalled, which is to be ascrybed to thair—hardines, fixing all thair succouris and help in the *valencie* of thair bodies." Pitscottie's Cron., Introd. xxiv.

L.B. *valentia*, virtus; firmitas, robur; Du Cange. O.Fr. *valance*, prix, valeur.

VALLOUS, VELLOUS, *s.* Velvet; Fr. *velous*.

"Coft fra Thome of Yare, and deliverit to Archibald of Edmonstoun 17 Decembir, 2 elne and ane half of *vallous* for a fute mantill to the king, price elne 45 s." Account of expenditure for king James the 3d's person, &c. A. 1474.

VALTER, *s.* Water.

"In baptisme is requyrit *valler*, quhilk according to the vse of the kirk should be hallouit." Nicol Burne's Disput. F. 10, a.

VALUEDOM, *s.* Value, Strathmore.

VANDIE, *adj.* Ostentatious, Kinross-shire.

This might seem allied to C.B. *gwagoneddus*, which has precisely the same sense. V. Richards.

VANDIE, *s.* A vain, vaunting, self-conceited fellow, a braggadocio, Fife.

VANIT, VANYT, *part. pa.* Veined, or waved.

"Item, ane coit of fresit claith of silvir, *vanit* with ane small inset vane of gold, lynit with blak satyne." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 34.

"Item, ane harnessing of claith of silvir, *vanyt* about with claith of gold, with grete bukkillis and stuthis, all ourgilt with gold." Ibid. p. 53.

VANQUISH, *s.* A disease of sheep, S.; synon.

Pine, Pining, Daising.

"Without this resource, the young sheep were attacked by the *vanquish*, which consumed them entirely away." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 405.

All these names denote the same effect of the disease, in wasting the strength of the animal.

To VANT, *v. a.* To want.

—"The inlak quhairof will breid dirogatioun to the honour of the realme, quhilk onlie among all the christiane kingdomes will be the meane *vant* that civill and commendable provision of ordinar musick for recreation, and honour of their princis." Acts Ja. VI. 1606, vol. iv. 298; i. e. "By this means want."

VANTOSE, *s.* A cupping glass. Fr. *ventose*, id.

"Glasses called *Vantoses*, the dozen—xxx s." Rates A. 1611.

VARDINGARD, *s.* A vardingale.

"Ane *vardingard* of blak taffetie, the foirskirt of satine pasmentit with gold." Invent. A. 1578, p. 230.

Fr. *vertugade*, from Hisp. *verdugado*, id. As *verdugadin*, the Fr. diminutive from this, is rendered in Hisp. *guardainfante*, it appears that the last part of the word is from *guarda*, a guard or defence. Perhaps the first part is from Fr. *vertu*, Hisp. *virtud*, q. "a guard to virtue." The Spaniards, we know, have been at pains to provide fictitious guards of different descriptions with this design. How far the vardingale might answer the end in view, it might be difficult to determine.

* VARLET, *s.* Used in the sense of *warlock* or wizard.

—"There is a house called Kebister, where a *varlet* or wizard lived, commonly designed *Luggie*," &c. Brand's Zetl. p. 110. V. KNOOP.

VARSTAY, *s.*

"Ane *varstay*, four byrassin pottis, tua cadrowns." Aberd. Reg. A. 1535, V. 15.

I cannot conjecture what this is, if it be not a corr. of *Warestall*, q. v., a *stall* for holding *wares*. *Byrassin* must be meant for brazen. V. VAIRSCALL.

To VARY, VAIRIE, *v. n.* Applied to one who

exhibits the first symptoms of *delirium*, as the effects of bodily disorder; as, "I observe him *vairyin'* the day," Ettr. For.

VASIS, VAISIS, *s. pl.*

"The hingar of a belt with *vaisis* of cristell garnist with gold.—A hingar of a belt of *vasis* of cristall," &c. Inventories, A. 1578, p. 264.

VASKENE, VASQUINE, *s.*

"Of Doublettis, *Vaskenis* and Skirtis, &c. Item, ane doublett of blak velvot, and the *vaskene* of the same. Item, ane uther doublett of velvot, and the skirt of the same." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 132.

"Of chamlothe of sylk to be ane velicotte, and ane *vasquine*, xvii elle and half." Chalmers's Mary, i. 207.

Fr. *vasquine*, "a kirtle or petticoat; also a Spanish vardingale;" Cotgr. As this ancient kind of hoop is denominated *Spanish*, shall we suppose that the term *vasquine* has been formed from *Vascuna* the Spanish name for the people of Biscay? It is favourable to this conjecture, that Fr. *basquine* is used in common with *vasquine* for a Spanish fardingale. Now, the same term *basque*, which signifies the skirt of a doublet, denotes a Biscayan.

VASSALAGE, *s.* 2. Fortitude, valour.] *Add*;

It is used by Spalding, in close connexion, apparently both in the first and second sense.

"The earl of Murray, being at Edinburgh,—rejoiced mightily at this *vassalage* done by his men.—Howsoon James Grant came to Edinburgh, he was admired and looked upon as a man of great *vassalage*." Troubles, i. 14.

I have some doubt, however, whether in the last instance, the term may not be used in a sense different from both, as expressive of bodily strength.

VAST, *s.* A great quantity or number; as, "He has a *vast* o' grund;" "They keep a *vast* o' servants;" Ang.

A *vast* o' fowk a' round about

Came to the feast; they din'd thereout.

Piper of Peebles, p. 14.

VAUDIE, WADY, *adj.* 2. Vain.] *Add*;

4. Cheerful, gay, Aberd.

Thus must we be sad, whilst the traitors are *vandie*, Till we get a sight o' our ain bonny laddie.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 70.

She says I'm glad 'at ye're sae *vadie*

Ye sat sae douff an' dowie a' day

Wi' me the ben.

W. Beattie's Poems, p. 7.

—Cummers sled, and hurl'd as weel

On ice, as ony *vady* chiel.

Piper of Peebles, p. 7.

VAUENGEOUR, *s.* A vagabond, one who strolls about idly, S. a *Waffie*.

"To causs idill men *vauengeouris* to laubour for their leuing, for the eschewing of yicis and idilnes,—it is thocht expedient—that thair be schippis and buschis maid in all burrowis and townis within the realme;—and in ilk burcht of the rialtie that the officiaris of the burcht mak all the stark idill men within thair boundis to pass with the said schippis for thair wagis;—and gif the said idill men refusis to pas that thay baniss thame the burgh." Acts Ja. IV. 1493, Ed. 1814, p. 235.

Apparently formed from L.B. *waivium pecus vagans*, O.E. *wayf*; whence *wayv-iare* relinquere. V. *Waff*.
UBIT, *adj.* pron. q. *oobit*. Dwarfish, Ayrs.

"*Ubit*, dwarfish;" Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 693.

Evidently from the same source, and originally the same word, with *Wobart*, or as pron. *Wubart*, S.B. V. *WOBAT*, and *VOWBET*.

UCHE, *s.* An ouch, or ornament of gold.

—"Within the said blak kyst a chenye with ane *uche* in it, a ruby, a diamant maid like a creill." Inventories, p. 7.

UDDER-CLAP, *s.* A sort of schirrous tumour affecting the *udder* of ewes, by an unexpected return of milk after being sometime *eild*, Teviotd.

TO UDDER-LOCK, *v. a.* To pull the wool from the udders of ewes; principally with a view to allow the lambs free access to the teats, though sometimes done to sheep which have no lambs, with a view to cleanliness, Roxb.

"All sheep are *udder-locked*, as it is here called, that being thought refreshing and salutary." Note, Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 156.

"Mr. Laidlaw is of opinion that a small quantity of wool [should be] pulled from their udders, to give the lamb more easy access to the teats; but others condemn this practice of *udder-locking*, as unnecessary and dangerous."—"I never saw one lamb die for lack of its dam being *udder-locked*." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 343.

UDDER-LOCKS, *s. pl.* The name given to the wool thus plucked, S.A.

"*Udderlocks* are the wool plucked from the udder."

Ibid. p. 250.

VDER, **WDER**, often used in the sense of *other*, Aberd. Reg. V. *UTHIR*.

WDERMAIR, *adv.* Moreover, *ibid.*

VEADGE, *s.* Voyage.

—"And four shillings mony foirsaid to be payit be straingeris for ilk *veadge*," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 585.

* **VEAL**, *s.* Used to denote a calf. V. *VEIL*.

VEAND, *adj.* Superannuated, Teviotdale.

VEEF, *adj.* Brisk, lively, Roxb.; the same with *VIVE*, q. v.

VEEM, *s.* 1. Expl. "a close heat over the body, with redness in the face, and some perspiration," Ayrs.

2. "*In a veem*,—exalted in spirits," Gall. Enc.

This is undoubtedly the same with *Feim*, *id.* S.B. **VEYAGE**, *s.* Voyage, West of S.

"That nane—cary ony victuallis, talloun, or flesche furth of this realme to yther partis except samekill at salbe thair necessare victualling for thair *veyage* vnder the pane of escheting of the said victuall," &c. Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 495. V. *WIAGE*.

VEIL, *s.* Used to denote a calf.

"Ane artickle for slaughter of *veilis*, and lambis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 30.

Our forefathers, as has been often remarked, adopted the Fr. idiom, in speaking of the smaller animals used as butcher-meat. Instead of sheep they spoke of muttons, and of *veals* instead of calves.

Fr. *veau*, a calf; from Lat. *vitul-us*, *id.*

VELICOTTE, *s.*

"Of chamlothe of sylk to be ane *velicotte*, and ane *vasquine*, xvii elle and half." Chalmers's Mary, i. 207.

As it is conjoined with *Vasquine*, which denotes a kirtle or petticoat, it seems here to be used like *Wylecot*, sense 1., as signifying an under-waistcoat. This idea is confirmed by the article immediately following, which suggests that the *velicotte* had sleeves. "Of Ormaise taffatis to lyne the bodeis and sclevis of the gounne and *velicotte*, iiiii elle."

O.Fr. *vel-er* to conceal, and *cotte* a coat; q. a concealed coat?

VELVOUS, *s.* Velvet.] *Add*;

"Item ane bed of blak *velvois* furnisit with ruif, heid pece, thre pandis, thre sub pandis, and thre curtenis of blak dames freinyeit with blak silk." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 124.

Perhaps I may be forgiven for remarking by the bye, that my worthy friend Mr. Nares has observed on the E. term *Velvet-pee*, "It is not easy to say what." He adds; "Mr. Monck Mason conjectures that it should be *velvet peel* for velvet covering. Comm. on B. and Fl. p. 272."

This is one proof, among many, of the great caution that ought to be exercised in conjectural emendations of the text. *Pee* here is, I am convinced, the same with *Py*, signifying cloth, as expl. above, p. 209 and 211, *Py-DOUBLET*.

VENT (of a fowl), *s.* The *anus*, Dumfr.

VENT, *s.* *To Tak Vent*, to have currency.

—"Remittis to thair consideration—concerning—the copper money, how the same shall *tak vent* and pas in payment." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 377.

TO VENT, *v. n.* To emit smoke, well or ill; as, "That lum *vents* very ill," S.

VENT, *s.* Progress, speed; as, "Are ye comin' ony thing gude *vent* the day?" Are ye coming speed? a question regarding any piece of work, Roxb.

Borrowed perhaps from the sale of goods; as L.B. *vent-us* is used in this sense.

TO VENT, *v. a.* To sell, to vend. *Ventit*, part. pa., synonym with *Sauld*, or perhaps as conveying an idea somewhat different, that of being set forth.

—"Off the custome and exsyiss, of the soume of four pundis—of ilk tune of wyne to be toppit, *ventit*, and sauld in smallis within the said burgh." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 669.

Vended is elsewhere expl. by *sold*. "The taxmen of the town—pursue Straiton for what ale he brewed and *vented* or *sold* within the town of Edinburgh." &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 726.

VENTURESUM, *adj.* Rash, fool-hardy, S. *Ventersome*, Gl. Cumb.

"He was a daft dog. O an' he could have haddlen aff the smugglers a bit! but he was aye *venturesome*." Guy Mannering, i. 180.

"There's something no that canny about auld Janet Gellatley. The laird he'll no believe thae things, but he was aye ower rash and *venturesome*—and feared neither man nor devil—and sae's seen o't." Waverley, iii. 282.

VERDOUR, *s.* Tapestry representing rural scenery.

"Item viii pece of verdouris." Inventories, A. 1539, p. 51.

Fr. *ouvrage de verdure*, "forrest work or flourist work, wherein gardens, woods, or forrests be represented," Cotgr.

VERGE, *s.* A belt or stripe of planting, Clydes.; q. a border, according to the E. sense of the word.

VERRAY, *adj.* Very, Aberd. Reg.

VERTER, *s.* 1. Virtue, Roxb., Ettr. For.

2. A charm, *ibid.*

To HAE VERTER, to possess, or be supposed to possess virtue, by which certain diseases may be cured, *ibid.*

VERTER-WELL, *s.* A medicinal well, Selkirks.; corrupted from *vertue-well*, i.e. a well possessing virtue, or the power of healing.

VERTESIT, *s.* Virtue, virginity.

This word, I am informed, occurs in an old edition of a foolish song, *The Tailor came to clout the claise*. In O.Fr. *vertuosité* is equivalent to *vertu*, *qualité*; Lat. *virtus*; Roquefort.

VERTGADIN, *s.* A farthingale.

—"The farthingales came first in when the Queen Regent went to Saint Andrews, after the battle of Pinkie, and were then called *Vertgadins*." The Abbot, iii. 215.

O.Fr. *vertugadin*; from *Hisp. verdugado*, *id.* Dict. Trev. V. VARDINGARD.

VERTIE, VAIRTIE, *adj.* Early up, early stirring, early at business, Buchan.

Archie, fu' vertie, owre the moorlan' spangs

Ilk strype and stank; nae doubt he itchin' langa

To crack wi' San'.—*Tarras's Poems*, p. 2.

By the change of a letter of the same organ, from Teut. *vaerdigh*, *veerdigh*, expeditus, accinctus, promptus, agilis. In Alem. indeed, it retains the same form with the S. word; *vertig* (also *faertig*) paratus ad iter, Germ. *fertig* *id.*; *vertig-en*, praeparare. The root is *far-an*, *var-an*, ire, profisisci; whence *vert*, *vart*, incessus, *ferti*, via. *Ferd*, expedito, A.S. MS. ap. Schilter. This *adj.* is also originally the same with Su.G. *faerdig* paratus. I need scarcely add, that the transition from a state of complete preparation to that of being early astir, is very slight; the one naturally suggesting the other.

To VERTIES, *v. a.* To warn, Shetl.; undoubtedly an abbrev. of E. *Advertise*.

VERTUE, VERTEW, *s.* Thrift, industry.] *Add*;

"It is necessar that in everie schyre at leist thair be ane schooll or hous of *vertue* erected.—Any parcellis of cloth, sergis, &c. to be transported beyond seas, and made in the saidis houses of *vertew* to be frie of all custome—for fyfteene yeiris nixt." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 392, 393.

The word, as used in the same sense, is pronounced *virtue*, Loth., Roxb.

"His landlord, digging stones at the end of that village, told the officers that he was afraid the soldiers would plunder his cottage; they said, 'Poor man, you deserve encouragement for your *virtue*; be not afraid for your house, for we shall order two sol-

diers to stand at the door, that none may entet to wrong you." Life of Peden, Edinr. 1727, p. 119.

VERTUOUS, VIRTUOUS, *adj.* Thrifty, industrious, S.] *Add*;

Sir W. Scott has kindly furnished me with the following amusing illustration.

"A young preacher, who chose to enlarge to a country congregation on the beauty of *Virtue*, was surprised to be informed of an old woman, who expressed herself highly pleased with his sermon, that her daughter was the most *virtuous* woman in the parish, for that week she had spun sax spyndles of yarn." VESCHELL, *s.* Vassal, slave.

Thare wes the curait empriour Nero,

Of everilk vice the horribill *veschell*.

Lyndsay's Dreme.

VESCHIARIS, *s. pl.* Washer-women. "*Ves-chiaris* & ladinsteris," Aberd. Reg.

Veschiaris must be merely the term *washers* disguised. *Ladinsteris* seems literally to signify cleansers; from A.S. *ladian*, emundare, extergere, purgare; whence *ladung* purgatio. From literal purification it was transferred to that which is of a moral description. L.B. *lad-a*, purgatio, *lad-are*, *lad-iare*, purgare, crimen eluere. *Ster* is the common A.S. termination of names of trades. V. *STER*.

VESIAR, *s.* A surveyor or examiner. "*Ceciouris, vesiaris*," &c. Aberd. Reg.

VESTREEN, *s.* The west, Shetl.; Isl. *vestraenn* occidentalis.

VETCHER, *s.* A man of a very suspicious appearance, Fife.

Teut. *vaelsch*, vitioso saporis aut odoris infectus ex olido vel mucido dolio; perhaps used in a moral sense: Belg. *vaats*, "having a taste of the barrel—insipid, nauseous," Sewel. Isl. *vaett*, malus genius; G. Andr.

To VEX, *v. n.* To be sorry. *I was like to vex*, I was disposed to be sorry, Ang.

VEX, *s.* A trouble, a vexation, South of S.

"My mother gar'd me learn the Single Carritch, whilk was a great *ves*." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 160.

UGSUM, *adj.* This term is still used in Clydes. as signifying what causes one to shudder with horror.

"Uh, goodman, ye are flesh and blude yet! But O! ye're cauld an' *ugsome*." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 45.

UHU, UH UH, *interj.* A sound, especially used by children, expressive of affirmation or approbation, equivalent to *yes* or *aye*, S.

It seems to have originated from indolence or lassitude, as being pronounced without any exertion to the lips.

UI, *s.* An isthmus or neck of land, Lewis.

"*Ui* was the ancient name of the parish. There is in it a place called *Ui*, which was of old the only place of worship in the parish, and is situated on a narrow neck of land; every such neck of land, or isthmus, whether formed by creeks of the sea, or by the approximation of fresh-water lakes, is in Lewis called *Ui*, which in the Danish language signifies any such neck of land." Stat. Acc. Par. Storn. xix. p. 255.

Su.G. and Norw. *uðde* signify, *lingula terrae* in

mare procurrens. But rather from Isl. *rog-r*, Dan. *vig*, sinus maris angustus; Haldorson.

VIAGE, *s.* 1. A voyage; pron. q. *ve-agr*, S.O. —“Alas of half a Danakin *viage* of the said auctane parte,” &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 275.

2. A journey, S. Bp. Doug. uses it in this sense. But I have omitted to mark any examples.

“Ital. *viaggio*, Fr. *voyage*, iter;” Rudd.

VICE NAIL, a screw nail.

“Item a grete *vice nail* maid of silver.” Inventories, p. 11. V. *Vysk*.

VICIAT, *part. adj.* Defective.

“And ay as ony part of the rent of Dumfermling now *vicat* salbe recoverit, and hir hienes in peceable possessioun thair of, alsmeikle of the said compensatioun—salbe relevit and returne to be intronettit with be his hienes comptrollar to his Maisties awin vse.” Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 25.

Fr. *vic-ier*, to mar; *vicie*, imperfect; *vice*, defect, imperfection, default; Cotgr.

VICTUAL, *s.* Grain of any kind, &c.] *Add*; —pron. *Vittal*, S. Hence the phrase,

BUCHAN-VITTAL, 1. Applied to meal of which the “two part is aits, and the third bear,” i. e. consisting of two thirds of oats and one third of barley, S.B.

2. Metaph. transferred to a person on whom one can place no dependence; as, “He’s *Buchan vittal* that,” S.B.

VIFDA, *s.* Beef or mutton dried without salt. V. *Vivda*.

VILCOUS, *adj.* “Leud, *vilcous* & scandalus lyf;” Aberd. Reg.; perhaps immoral, from Su. G. *will* error, and *kios-a* to choose.

VYLDELY, *adv.* Vilely, S.

“In his owne time, when his iudgement therein was fulfilled,—hie should turne their heartes to hate her who had so long and *vylde*ly abused them.” Forbes on the Revelation, p. 183.

Shakespeare uses *vild* and *vylde* for vile. V. Nares.

* **TO VILIPEND**, *v. a.* To slight, to undervalue, S.

“They had no small contendings with Mr. Robert Hamilton, whom they much contradicted, *vilipended*, and opposed.” Society Contendings, p. 129.

Lat. *vilipend-ere*, to make of no reputation. Perhaps *vilipend* does not precisely convey so strong an idea as E. *vilify*; as more properly respecting the estimation of a person than the expression of it by language or conduct. Mr. Todd has inserted this v.

VILITE, *VILITIE*, *s.* Filth, pollution.

“And als becaus of the *vilite* that cumis be slaying of flesche be the flescheouris duelland on the east syde [of Leith Wynde] and temying of interellis of beistis, generand corruptione, it is therefor ordanit that the samin be forbyddin—vnder the pane of the confiscatioun of all sic flesche alaine be thame in maner forsad.” Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 374. *Vilitie*, Ed. 1566. This act is entitled, “For policy in Edinburgh.”

Fr. *vileté*, vileness, baseness.

TO VINCUS, *v. a.* To vanquish.

“How the Sabinis and Aruncis war *vincust*.” Bellend. T. Liv. p. 144. Fr. *vainc-re*, id.

VINDICT, *s.* Vengeance, revenge, Lat. *vindicta*.

“Ye would do well to examine more narrowly than Laban searched Jacob’s tents,—lest that—the happy hoped-for event of this solemn meeting be woefully crost, as Simeon and Levi pretending religion, but intending their own private *vindict*, were accused by him, who otherwise would have blessed them.” Guild. V. Spalding, i. 301.

VIOLER, **VIOLAR**, *s.* One who plays on the fiddle, &c.] *Add*;

“One of the Town of Edinburgh’s soldiers—with his bayonet stabs a *violer* named Watson, because he was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle in the street, contrary to an act discharging it, and gave him ill words.” Fountainh. i. 364.

“*Violaris*: Mekill Thomas Hudsown, &c. Item, to the *violaris*, and thair servandis, daylie, vij gret bred,” &c. Housh. Book, E. of Mar, 1567, Chalmers’s Mary, i. 177, 178.

VIRE, *s.* “A great beauty,” Orkn.

VIRGE THRED, thread of a particular description.

“Ane Frence rapar, with ane Scottis skawbert thairone, gardit with blak hiltis—and the neif wew-pit with blak *virge thred*.” Aberd. Reg. A. 1543, V. 18.

This must certainly be viewed as a corr. of *Birges Thred*. V. *BIRGET*, *BIRGES*.

VIRGUS, *s.* “Some fancied liquid, considered to be the sourest of any; It’s as sour as *virgus*,” Gall. Enc.

This is obviously *veryjuice*, Fr. *veryjus*, “acid liquor expressed from crab-apples.” This provincial term has probably been imported from the north of E. For Johns. adds; “It is vulgarly pronounced *var-ges*.” Teut. *verd-ius*, q. *viride jus*.

VIRLAT, *s.* The same with *Valet*.

“The treasurer paid David Rizzio, *virlat* in the Queen’s chamber £89, on the 8th of January 1561-2.” Chalmers’s Mary, i. 75.

O. Fr. *virolet*, jeune homme; Roquefort. He also mentions L.B. *varlet-us* as synon. with *valet-us*, viewing both as diminutives from Lat. *vir*; vo. *Valet*.

VIRR, **VIR**, *s.* Force, impetuosity, S.B.] *Add*;

The lads, unwilling yet to stir,

Fire aff their morning guns wi’ *vir*.

W. Beattie’s *Tales*, p. 35.

Wi’ double *vir* the drummers drum,

The pint-stoups clatter.

Mayne’s *Siller Gun*, p. 35.

This word is more classical than might seem at first view. It has been in use for more than two centuries. With respect to the sluice of a dam, it is said;

—“It may not be stoppit, nor he troublit be ony persoun, be altering of the said clouse, or drawing of the said clouse, or drawing off the water fra the said water-passage or dam, or be making of the course of the water to be of greiter force or strenth than of befoir, or yit to be of less force or *virre* than of befoir, quhairthrow the said miln is or may be mair haistie or mair slaw in grinding of cornis nor scho had wont to be in times bygane.” A. 1563. Balfour’s Pract. p. 493.

I hesitate whether *Virr* is from the same source

with *Beir*. Perhaps we have the primitive in Isl. *fiaur, fior, vita*, in a secondary sense, vigor; also signifying, spiritus vitalis.

VIRTUE, *s.* Thrift, Loth. **V. VERTUE**.

WISE, in coal-mines. **V. WEYSE**.

VISIE, VIZY, VIZZIE, *s.* 1. A scrutinizing view, S.

"Ye had best take a *visie* of him through the wicket before opening the gate—it's no every ane we should let into this castle." *Bride Lammerm.* ii. 48.

2. The aim taken at an object, as when one is about to shoot, S. Hence,

TO TAK A VIZZIE, to take an aim; as, to look along a gun, with the eye, before firing it off, S. "Logan took a *vizy*, and fired, but his gun flashed in the pan." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 143.

William M'Nish, a taylor slee—

Rouz'd at the thought, charg'd his fuzee;

Took but ae *vizzy* wi' his ee.—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 52.

3. The knob or sight on the muzzle end of a gun, by which aim is taken, S. Fr. *visée*, aim.

VIZZIE-DRAP, *s.* "The little mark stuck up at the mouth of a gun-barrel to guide the sport-man's view;" *Gall. Enc.* **V. VESIE**, *v.*

* **VISION**, *s.* A thin, meagre person; as, "Puir thing! she's grown a mere *vision*," S.; a secondary use of the E. word as denoting "a spectre, a phantom."

TO VISITE, *v. a.* To examine, to survey; used as synonym with *Visie*; Fr. *visiter*, id.

"Ordanis—Mr. Johnne Hay, &c. to *visite* the lawes and actis maid in this present parliament," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 569.

VISSIER, *s.* One who authoritatively inspects or examines.

—"The said Sir James Balfour of Pettindreich knyght, *vissier*, and ressaver," &c. *Inventories*, A. 1566, p. 175.

VYSSIS, *s. pl.* Apparently, uses.

"Our souerane lorde, for the strengthing and defenss of the realme in tyme of were, sua that *vysis* of armys benochtabusit [disused] nor foryettin tyme of pece, ratifyis and appreis the acte maid be his hienes fader," &c. *Acts Ja. V.* 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

TO VITCH, *v. a.* To visit, Shetl. In Isl. the synonyme is *vis-ia*.

* **VITIOUS**, *adj.* Fierce, fiery, ill-tempered; as, "He's a *vitious* beast that; I wiss he dinna break that puir man's neck that's on him," S.

VITIOUSNESS, *s.* Fierceness, unmanageableness, S.

VIVDA, VIFDA, *s.* Beef or mutton hung and dried without salt, Shetl., Orkn.] *Add*;

"They seldom salt their meat, but either smoke it in the house, or dry it in the air. When preserved in this latter manner, it is known by the name of *vivda*." *Edmonstone's Zetl.* ii. 49.

"*Vifda*, (dried beef) hams, and pickled pork, flew after each other into empty space, smoked geese were restored to the air, and cured fish to the sea." *The Pirate*, iii. 32.

We learn from a very intelligent writer, that "*Vivda*, or unsalted mutton, hung up in their buildings

till it was hardened and dried, is no longer known." *Hibbert's Shetl. Isl.* p. 470.

I find the term thus defined: "*Vivda*, flesh dried in a Skee without being salted." *MS. Explic.* of *Norish words*. **V. SKEO**.

Most probably from Isl. *veif-a vibrare*; Dan. *vift-e*, to fan, to winnow; the substance being dried by the action of the wind.

VIVE, *adj.* 1. Lively, S.] *Add*;

3. Applied to what may be seen clearly; as, "*vive* prent," letter-press which may be read easily, S.B.

VIVELY, *adv.* Clearly, in a vivid light, S.] *Add*;

2. Distinctly, applied to objects of sound.

"Mr. Andrew Leisk, minister at Ellon, told me that his wife and family, sitting at supper in his own house, heard tucking of drums *vively*, sometimes appearing near hand, sometimes far off; and upon the 7th of February it was written here to Aberdeen, that Kenton battle of Banbury, wherein his majesty was victorious, has been in vision foughten seven sundry times since syne." *Spalding*, ii. 71.

VIVUAL, *adj.* 1. Living, alive, Ayr.

2. Used to express one's identity; as, "the *vivual* person," the self same person, *ibid.* Hence, **VIVUALLIE**, *adv.* In life; as "*vivuallie* seen," seen alive, *ibid.*

O.Fr. *vivaule*, vivant; plein de force; *Roquefort*. **TO VIZZIE**, *v. a.* To view accurately. **V.**

VISIE and **VESIE**.

ULE, *s.* Oil, *Aberd. Reg*; Fr. *huile*.

ULK, WLK, *s.* A week, *Aberd. Reg*. **V. OULK.**

ULLIER, *s.* The water which runs from a dunghill, Shetl.

UMAST, UMEST, *adj.* Uppermost.] *Add*;

This term is still in common use in the north of S., pron. q. *umist*.

VMBEKEST, *pret.* Explored; or perhaps, surveyed.

He *vmbekest* the countrie outwith the toun,
Ha [he] saw na thing on steir
Nouther far nor neir—

Rauf Coilyear, B. iij. b.

Sw. *omkast-a*, *kast-a om*, to turn, is the only word that seems to have any affinity; from *om* circum, and *kasta* jacere, equivalent to Lat. *circumjacere*, to cast all about, q. to turn the eyes on all sides.

UMBERSORROW, *adj.* 1. Hardy.] *Add*;

3. One very accurate correspondent expl. it in a sense directly opposed to the first; as signifying "weakly, delicate," *Roxb.*

Isl. *umber-a*, pati.

TO UMBESCHEW, *v. a.* To avoid.] *Add* to etymon;

Johnstone, however, in his *Gloss. Lodbrokar-Quida*, p. 52, observes that Isl. *um* is an expletive particle, like Germ. *ge* and C.B. *gm*.

TO UMBETHINK, *v. n.* To consider attentively.] *Add*;

Tim Bobbin gives *umbethomt* as used in Lancash., explaining it, "reflected, remembered."

UMBOTH, UMBITH, *adj.* A term applied to

Teind or tithe of an alternate description, Orkn., Shetl.

"The corn teind is divided between the minister and the proprietor of the crown rents, and the share of the latter is denominated *umbith* or *umboth* duty. This word is—of Norwegian origin, and is said to imply a *going* or *changing about*; and the following is the tradition respecting it. When the bishop received the one half of the tithes, and the parson the other, the former, apprehensive that as the parson was constantly on the spot, he might appropriate to himself the best half of the tithes, directed that they should *change* shares alternately, and what fell to the bishop one year, should become the share of the parson the following one." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl. i. 164-5.

The etymon here given is certainly the proper one. For although I do not find any correspondent term in the Norw., Dan. *ombyllt-er* signifies, "to change, to exchange, to chop or swap one thing for another;" Wolff. Sw. *ombyt-a*, to change; *ombyte* change, variation; Wideg.

УМБОТН, *s.*] *Dele* the definition given in Dict., and *substitute*;—Tithe given by rotation or alternately, Orkn., Shetl.

It is thus defined in an old MS. Explic. of Norish Words; "*Umboth*,—the great teind of either half of the parish; so called because every other year it was changed with the Minister for his half. For the word *Umboth* signifieth tyme about." *Dele* the etymon.

UMBRE, *s.* Shade.] *Add*;

"Als thow may see, that of all heresyis quhilkis evir hes bene, for the maiste parte men hes tane occasioun of the scripture. Nochtheles the falt was not in the scripture, bot in thare awin perverste mynd, and laik of gude doctryne: as in cais, throw negligence of the gardnare, thare enterit divers wylde beistis in the yarde, and under the *umbre* of the dyik thay make thare dennis and cavernis, and thaireftir cum oute and devore and trampe down the tender wyne-branchis; the dyik hes nocht the wyte, bot the gardnare quhilk wes sua negligent." Q. Kennedy's Compend. Tract. Keith's Hist. App. p. 201, 202.

UMQUHILE, *adv.* 3. Sometime ago, formerly.] *Add*, at the end of the article;

If any additional evidence seem necessary, as to *umquhile* being, in the sense last mentioned, perfectly synon. with *whilom*, it may be found in a Precept of Seisin, granted by David Bruce to Mure of Rowallan, in which *whileom* occurs in that legal phraseology which more commonly bears *umquhile*.

—"Reservand to us the ward and relief of the saids landis, reservand also the frank tenendry to Dame Jannet Mure, *whyleom* wife to Adam Mure Knight." App. Cromerty's Vindic. Rob. III. p. 66.

UMQUHILE, *adj.* Late, deceased, *S.*]

Here *subjoin* the proofs from Reg. Mag. and Pit-scottie, given under the *adv.*

UNAWARNISTLIE, *adv.* Without previous warning.

"He schew how his fader wes redde to invalid thaim *unawarnistlie*, quhen he saw occasioun and time." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 92. V. UNWARNIST.

To UNBALL, *v. a.* To unpack.

"You must have a particular licence, as I noted

formerly, and then cause *unball* them at the custom-house, and set your mark upon them," &c. Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 96. V. BALL, a bale.

UNBAULD, *adj.* Humble, self-abased, Clydes; from the negative, and *Bald* bold.

VNBEGGIT, *part. pa.* Not asked by begging, or as alms.

—"To see quhat they may be maid content of thair awin consentis to accept daylie to leif on *vnbeggit*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 141.

To VNBESETT, *v. a.* To surround.

"Sir, yonder is the laird of Buccleugh, and the theives of Annerdail with him, to *vnbessell* your grace in the way." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 320. In Ed. 1768, "to *vnbesset* your grace from the gate," p. 210. The latter mode of expression would rather seem to bear the sense of block up.

It is most commonly used in *part. pa.*

"When—the said Alexander—was cuming forward with ane great armie, for the kingis support, his gaitt was *vnbessell* be Alexander earle of Crawford." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 105.

UNBESETT, UNBESET, *part. pa.* 1. Blocked up.

This [Thus] *vnbesset* I am on euery side,

And quhat to doe I cannot well deuysie;

My flesh bids flie, my spirit bids me byd:

Quhen care cummis, then comfort on mee cries.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 5.

2. Environed.

"The capitane hauing his hundreth men to haue landit at Leith, was *vnbessell* be thir foirnamit with great defence." Hist. James the Sext, p. 131. For *Unbesset*, q. v.

UNBIDDABLE, *adj.* Unadvisable, uncounselable, *S.*

VNBIGGIT, *part. adj.* Not built upon, *S.*

"In all vther annuellis, to auise gif the awnaris lattis the ground to be *vnbiggitt*, quhat salbe the chaplanis part gif he may recognosce the samin or not," &c. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 489. V. BIG, v.

UNBODING, *adj.* Unpropitious, unpromising, Dumfr.

UNBOWSOME, *adj.* 1. Unbending, in a literal sense, South of *S.*

"When the sole of a shoe's turned uppermost, it makes aye but ane *unbowsome* overleather." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 202.

2. Stiff, obstinate, *S.A.*

"Wi' a' your kindness to me and mine, ye hae a dour, stiff, *unbowsome* kind o' nature in ye—it 'ill hardly souple when steepit i' yer ain e'esight." Ibid. i. 2. V. BOUSUM.

From A.S. *un* negative, and *boesum* obediens, flexibilis, "tractable, pliant, flexible," Somner; from *bugan* to bend; Teut. *ghe-booghsaem*, patiens, indulgens. *Onboogigh*, inflexibilis, immediately corresponds with the *S.* term.

VNBINT, *part. adj.* Not burnt.

"Item, gif samekill restis *vnbrint* of the hail telement that aw the annuell as will pay the samin, gif the annuell may be craift compleitlie." Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

VNBURELY, *adj.* Feeble; not *burly*.

Thair is mony toun man to tuggill is full teuch,
Thocht thair brandis be black and *unburely*.
Rauf Coilyear, C. i. b.

UNCANNY, *adj.* 1. Not safe, dangerous.] *Insert*, as sense

3. Incautious, imprudent, S.

Conjoin with this sense the quotation from Baillie's *Lett.*, connected with 2. in *Dict.*

4. Mischievous, &c.

5. Supposed to possess preternatural power.] *Add*:
"Captain," said Dinmont in a half whisper, "I wish she binna *uncanny*—her words dinna seem to come in God's name, or like other folks. They threep in our country that there are sic things." *Guy Mannering*, iii. 273.

6. Exposing to danger from preternatural causes, S.
"A child was always considered in imminent danger until baptised, and was spoken of as being *uncanny*, as its presence rendered the house liable to the visits of these unearthly intruders." *Edin. Mag.* March 1819, p. 219.

Insert, as sense

7. Severe, as applied to a fall, or blow, S.

"He's been aye short in the wind—since I rode whip and spur to fetch the Chevalier to redd Mr. Waverley and Vich Ian Vohr; and an *uncanny* coup I got for my pains." *Waverley*, iii. 272.

UNCE, *WNSE, s.* An ounce. "In weycht of ten *wnsis* or tharby;" *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1563.

UNCHANCE, *s.* Mischance, calamity, Ayrs.
"I was thankful to learn, that the end of my brother's widow had been in peace, and not caused by any of those grievous *unchances* which darkened the latter days of so many of the pious in that epoch of the great displeasure." *R. Gilhaize*, iii. 153.

UNCHANCY, *adj.* 1. Not lucky.] *Add*;

2. Dangerous, not safe to meddle with, applied to persons, S.

—"But I doubt ye wad hae come aff wi' the short measure; for we gang-there-out Hieland bodies are an *unchancy* generation, when you speak to us of bondage." *Rob Roy*, ii. 206.

3. Ill-fated; applied to things which are the cause of misfortune, trouble, or suffering, S.

Sae wi' sick treatment, I am left my lane,
An' monie a weary foot synsyne hae gane,
Born i' the yerd wi' that *unchancy* coat,
That he sae sleely said he had forgot.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 98.

UNCLEAN HEARTSOMENESS, a singular phrase used to express adultery.

"Alleged,—Warrandice is only incurred by legal deeds, as by a contrary disposition and double rights, and not by such a natural fact of *unclean heartsomeness*." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.* iii. 293.

UNCLIMMABIL, *adj.* What may not be climbed.

—"The montanis—stude sa hie aganis him, that thay apperit *unclimmabil*." *Bellend. T. Liv.* 450.

UNCO, *adj.* 1. Unknown.] *Place*, as sense

2. Not acquainted.

3. Not domestic.] *Add*;

—Shortsyn unto our glen,
Seeking a herahip came yon *unko'* men,

An' our ain lads, albuist I say't my sell,
But guided them right cankardly and snell.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 62.

4. So much altered, as scarcely to be recognised; having the appearance of change, S.

"The neighbours—expressed, in feeling terms, their sense of the sad change that had taken place in the appearance of the house, which they said was now sae *unco*, they would scarcely ken it for the same place." *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 260.

5. Strange, unusual.] *Add*—surprising.

"Aprile 1683,—strange and *uncow* diseases happens people. In Menteith severall families taken with an *uncow* disease, like unto convulsion fits, their face throwing about to their neck, their hands gripping close together," &c. *Law's Memor.* p. 246.

6. Strange, as applied to country; denoting that in which one has not been born, S.

"I was doomed—still I kept my purpose in the cage and in the stock—I was banished—I kept it in an *unco* land—I was scourged,—I was branded—It lay deeper than scourge or red iron could reach—and now the hour is come." *Guy Mann.* iii. 273.

7. Distant, reserved in one's manner towards another, S.

UNCO, *s.* 1. Any thing strange or prodigious, S.O.

"He—lifting his hands into a posture of admiration, cried as if he had seen an *unco*." *Provost*, p. 129.

2. A strange person, a stranger, S.O.

"We had advised her, by course of post, of our coming, and intendment to lodge with her as *uncos* and strangers." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 191.

"Poor boy,—ye'll soon see the want of education whan ye gang tae the *uncos*; * ye canna expect to be a' your days about your father's fireside." *Writer's Clerk*, i. 122. "Meaning among strangers;" *N. ib.*

"I was nae sae lang about my parents as what ye hae been; I was sent to the *uncos* when I was only seven years o' age." *Ibid.* p. 210.

A.S. *uncuth* is used in this very sense; in the dative *uncuthum*. *Ne fyligeath hig uncuthum*; A stranger will they not follow. *Joh.* 10. 5.

UNCOLIE, UNCOLIKS, *adv.* Greatly, very much, strangely, to a surprising degree, *Aberd.* The latter is used, *ibid.* and *Loth.*

This must be traced to A.S. *uncuthlice*, inusitatè, used obliquely.

UNCOLINS, *adv.* In a strange or odd manner, Fife; from *Unco*, and the termination *lins* denoting quality. *V. Lingis.*

UNCOS, *s. pl.* News, S.B.] *Add*;

In *Clav. Yorks. uncuths*, id.

VNCOACTED, UNCOACTIT, *part. adj.* Not forced, voluntary.

"I cannot refuse both the honourable and thankful conditions to myself,—speciallic quhair thay cum of frie will *vncoacted* or compelled." *Pitcottie's Cron.* p. 34. *V. COACT, COACTIT.*

"*Uncoactit* or compallit" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16. The negative particle is meant to serve both words.

UNCOIST, *s.* Expense.

"Allowand—fiftj d. striuilingis of impositione [impost] takin fra him in Ingland, togidder with

the custumer, fraucht, & *uncostis* maid be the said George of the said malt." Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 117.

"Bot gif the merchand persew his merchandice within yeir and day fra the said perishing and tinsel, he sall recover it, payand the *uncostis* of the saifing to thame that has done the samin." Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 633; i. e. the expense of salvage.

The prefix might here seem to change the signification of the noun. *Un*, however, is not used negatively, but intensively. The word is evidently the same with Teut. *on-kost* dispendium, which also denotes unnecessary expense, profusion; *Sumptus superfluous, sumptus extraordinarius*; Kilian.

VNCOME, UNCOME, s. Apparently, approach.

"The Congregation—had chosine fyve hundreth of thair best horsemen to prik and hold in the French *uncome* over the watter of Eden." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 538. "To stop the French from crossing," &c. Edit. 1728. p. 205.

"Thus thir people were *stayed uncome* to Aberdeen at this time, whereat the army there took great exception." Spalding's Troubles, i. 159.

"Thirdly, their-naughty reasons alledged for withholding of the nobles *uncome* to the king, backed also with much more threatening." Ibid. p. 188.

Uncome is perhaps q. *oncome*, coming on or forward.

UNCOME, adj. Not come, not arrived.

"He missed some of the Strathboggie folk *uncome* there, whereupon he directed M^r Ronald to go plunder and bring them in." Spalding, ii. 172.

UNCOST, s. Expence; the same with *Oncost*, sense 1. "Fraucht and *uncostis* of certane geir;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Onkost is the proper orthography. For *un* is a negative; whereas, *on* denotes what is imposed, i. e. laid on as the price of any article. Belg. *onkosten*, charges, expences. This seems properly to denote additional charges, as in sense 2. of *Onkost*. For Kilian defines *onkosten*; Quaecunque emptioni accedunt et praeter pretium ab emptore erogantur.

UNCOUDY, adj.] Dele, and Read;

UNCOUTHY, adj. 1. Dreary, causing fear, S.; pron. *uncoudy*, S.B.

Tyne heart, tyne a'; we'll even tak sic beeld
As thir *uncouthy* heather-hills can yield.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 74.

2. Under the influence of fear, S.B. *Eery* synon.

3. Unseemly, Fife. V. COUTH, COUTHY.

UNCUNNANDLY, adv. Unknowingly.] *Add;*

"But they retired *uncunnandlie* to a place called the Staige Myre, quhair mony of thair hors laired." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 403-4.

UNDALA, adj. Mean, despicable, Shetl.

This has perhaps been borrowed from the Dutch, as Teut. *undeghelick* signifies improbus. It may, however, be from Isl. *wan*, used as E. *un* in composition, and *daell* mansuetus, liber, *odaell*, inutilis.

UNDEFESIT, part. adj. Without acquittance.

"That the said James sall content & pay to the said Johne the somme of v li contenit in the said sentence arbitrale & *undefesit* tharintill." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 273. V. DEFESE, v.

UNDEGRATE, adj. Ungrateful. V. UNGRATE.

VNDEID, adj. Alive, in the state of life.

Now thankit be Drichtine,
That ane of vs sall never hine
Vndeid in this place.

Rauf Coilyear, D. ij. a.

UNDERCOTTED, part. adj. Apparently for *undercoated*.

"A slight way of healing indeed, which now is *undercotted*, and seems to be incurable," &c. Walker's Rem. Passag. p. 76.

The allusion seems to be to a sore which festers under the superficial scurf brought over it, from being healed too hastily.

UNDERFIT, adj. A term applied to peats cast in a peculiar mode, Gall.

"*Underfit* peats, peat turf, digged beneath the foot, not in the common way of cutting them of a breast," i. e. off abreast; Gall. Enc.

UNDER-FUR SOWING, sowing in a shallow furrow.

"If you find it so sandy that it cannot be left rough,—sow the rye above the dung, plow it dowt with an ebb fur, (which is termed *under-fur sowing*), then sow the clover and rye-grass, and harrow them in gently with light harrows." Max. Sel. Trans. p. 34.

UNDERGORE, adj. "In a state of leprous eruption;" Gl. Sibb.

UNDERN, s. The third hour of the artificial day, according to the ancient reckoning, i. e. nine o'clock A. M.

"Na man duelland ututh the burgh sall by bestis for to sla befor that *undern* be runnyn in wynty, ande mydmorne in somyr. Bot the propyr flesche-waris of the toun sal by bestis to the oyse of the toun al tyme of the day at hym lykis." Leg. Quat. Burg. c. 66.

Ante *terciam* pulsatam in hieme, et primam in estate. Lat. *Runnyn* seems to be for *runggyn*, or rung.

The passage is thus given in an ancient MS.

"Na man wonnand in the kings burgh sal by bestis to sla befor that *undern* be runnyn in wynter, & mydmorn in somer." Bur. Laws, c. 56. MS. Adv. Lib. U. 4. ult. fol. v. 198.

What might have been necessary for illustrating this term has been anticipated under the word ORNTREN, q. v.

UNDER SPEAKING, *under* pretence of *speaking* with.

"Kingcausie being a fine gentleman, scorned to be tane with the like of him, and *underspeaking* this William Forbes, shoots this gentleman dead with a pistol." Spalding, ii. 226.

UNDERSTANDABLE, adj. Intelligible.

"This uncouth act, scarce *understandable*, bred great fear and perturbation amongst the king's loyal subjects." Spalding, ii. 122.

UNDIGHTED, part. adj. Not dressed, S.

"Lana rudis, *undighted* wool." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 21. V. DIGHT, v.

To VNDIRGANG, v. a. To incur, to be subjected to.

"And failyeing tharof that he tak the lande to him self and *undirgang* the det." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1469, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 96.

A.S. *under-gang-an* subire, to undergo.

UNDIRSTANDIN, *part. pa.* Understood.

—"The evidētis, richtis, ressonis, & allegacions of bath the partijs beand herde, sene, & vndir-standin, the lordis of counsaile, ripely avisit, decretis," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 5.

VNDISPONIT, *part. pa.* Not given away.

—"At this present thair ar sindierie prelaces vancand, vndisponit to onie person or personis quhatsum-euir." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 143.

VNDISTRUBLIT, *part. pa.* Undisturbed.

—"That lettres be writin to the balye of Lawdir-dale, chargeing him—to kepe & defend the saide Elisabeth vndistrublitt in the broukin & joyeing of the samyne in tyme to cum." Act. Audit. A. 1466, p. 5.

UNDOOMIS, UNDUMOUS, *adj.* (Gr. *v.*) Im-mense, uncountable, what cannot be reckoned, Ang., Shetl. "An undumous sicht," an im-mense quantity or number, Mearns.

Verelius gives Isl. *vandaemt* as signifying, nimis leniter et negligenter judicatum. *Daemi exempla*, documents; or *daemum*, sine exemplis, inauditum. V. UNDEMUS.

VNDOUTABLE, *adj.* Indubitable, that can-not be called in question.

"Anent the questioune—tuiching the richtis to the hospitale of Brechin callit the Masindew, clamit be the said Archibald be presentacioun of James duc of Ross, quhilk is vndoutable patroune of the samyn, the lordis ordanis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 103.

This, although not mentioned by Johns., has been used in O.E., as Sherwood has *undoubtable*.

UNDRAIKIT, *part. adj.* Not drenched, Stir-lings. V. DRAKE, DRAIK, *v.*

UNEARTHLY, *adj.* Ghostly, preternatural, S.; *waneearthly*, S.B.

But how shall I thee ken, Tamlane,

Or how shall I thee knaw,

Amang so many *uneearthly* knights,

The like I never saw?

Scott's Minstrelsy Border, ii. 253.

VNECERT, *adj.* Uncertain; Lat. *incert-us*.

"Tharfor the said decret of forfaitour is vncert, inept, and generale, & following and promulgate vpoun ane vncert, inept & generale libell." Acts Mary 1543, Ed. 1814, p. 440.

VNENDIT, *part. pa.* Unfinished, not termi-nated.

"The maiste parte [majority] of thaim—sal have the ful power—to aviss, determyn, tret, & conclude.—al materis concerning the weillfair of our souerane lorde that ar now assynnit in this present parliament & vnendit." Acts Ja. III. A. 1471, Ed. 1814, p. 100.

UNESCHEWABIL, *adj.* Unavoidable.] *Add*;
"Because the schott of gunnys, hagbutis, hand bowis, and vther small artalyerie now commonlie vsit in all cuntreis baithe be sey and lande in thare yeris, is sa fellounne and vneschewable to the pithe and hie curage of noble and vailyeand mene;—that euery landit man within this realme sall haue ane hagbute of found," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 345.

UN-EVER, *adv.* Never, at no time, Moray.

This resembles the formation of A.S. *naefre*, ne-

aefre, by means of the negative prefixed to *aefre*, ever, also of Moes.G. *niaivi*, as well as of Lat. *na-quam*, q. *ne-unquam*, not ever. V. DELIVERLY.

UNFARRANT, *adj.* Senseless, without quick-ness of apprehension, Ettr. For.

"Mumps—O, man, ye're an *unfarrant* beast!—I never saw sic an unfeasible creature as you." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 260. V. FARAND.

UNFEIL, *adj.* 1. Uncomfortable, Roxb.

2. Rough, not smooth, *ibid.* V. FEIL.

UNFEIROCH, *adj.* Feeble, frail, unwieldy; the same with *Unfery*, Ettr. For.

"Gang about your business, and dinna plague a poor auld *unfeiroch* man." Perils of Man, iii. 212.

UNFEUED, *part. adj.* Not disposed of in *few*, S.

"The *unfeued* and unproductive property would also be exposed to sale in way of *few*." Aberd. Journ. Jan. 20, 1819.

UNFORE. "All in ane voce baitht fore & *unfore*;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

This might seem to signify, "for and against." There is a difficulty, however, from the voice being spoken of as unanimous. *Un* has evidently the power of *not*.

UNFOTHERSUM, *adj.* A term applied to the weather, when not favourable to vegetation, Dumfr.; corr. from *unforthersum*, q. what does not *further* the crop. V. FOTHERSUM.

UNFREE, *adj.* Not enjoying the liberties of a burgess, Aberd.

—"The Dean of Guild with the burgesses of guild—presently condescended to lend and advance 1000 pounds sterling, for the whilk ilk man, free and *unfree*, was soundly taxed." Spalding, ii. 200.

UNFRIENDSHIP, *s.* Enmity.

"Inimicitiae—*unfriendship*." Desp. Gram. D. 8, b.

UNFRUGAL, *adj.* Lavish, given to expense.
"He was not given to the cares of this world, though not *unfrugal*; for although he had very small incomings by his charge,—he left his children in good condition." Craufurd's Univ. Edin. p. 118.

UNFUTE-SAIR, *adj.*] *Add*;

A tyme quhen scho was full and *unfut sair*
Scho take in mynd hir sister wpoland.

Henryson, Tale of the Twa Myse,
Auchinl. MS. fo. 321.

In Sibbald's Edition from the Bannatyne MS., the word is corrupted into *on fute fare*.

UNGANG, WNGANG, *s.*

"And als for the parting of the said maisteris fysche thre tymmez on ane *wngang*, quhar thai suld be twa tymmez partit on ane haill day." Aberd. Reg. V. 16. A. 1538.

This seems to denote the range made by a fishing-boat for one draught of the net, or the act of land-ing; A.S. *on-gang*, *ingressus*.

To UNGANG, *v. a.* *It ungangs me sair*, I am much deceived, I am greatly mistaken, Ang.

An' sae I hadd it best, ye bid the lad

Lay's hand to heart, an' to the bargain hadd

For *it ungangs me sair*, gin at the last

To gang together binna found the best.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 85.

For I am much *mistane*, &c. Edit. Third.

This term resembles Teut. *ont-gaen*, *evadere*, *deflectere*; *errare*, *praevaricari*; *et excedere limites*; Kilian. This is obviously formed from *gaen* to *go*, with the negative prefixed. The pret. is *ontging*; as, Belg. *Zyne spraak ontging him*; His speech failed him; Sewel. Dan. *undgaa-e*, also signifies to escape. UNGEIR'D, UNGEIRIT, *adj.*] *Add*, as sense 2. Castrated, Ayrs.

Picken gives it different senses conjunctly. "*Un-gear'd*, gelded; naked; unharnessed;" Gl.

UNGRATE, UNDEGRATE, *adj.* Ungrateful, S.B. Ye Muses, who were never yet *ungrate*,
When you your benefactor's deeds relate, &c.
Meston's Poems, p. 145, Ed. 1802.

Undegrate is also used, Aberd.; as in the following Prov.; "It's tint gueed that's dane [done] to the *undegrate*."

VNGROUND, *part. pa.* Not grinded.

"That Thomas Kirkpatrick—sall restore—half a boll of malt *vngrond*, price x s." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 92.

VNHABILL, VNHABILE, UNHABLE, *adj.* 1. Unfit for any purpose whatsoever; used in a general sense.

"The quenis grace—hauand respect to the greit and exhorbitant derth ryssin in this realme of victuallis, &c. and vnderstandand that the occasioun thair-of is because of the superfluous cheir usit commounlie in this realme alsweill amangis small as greit men, to the greit hurt of commoun weill of the samin, and dampnage to the bodie, quhilk makis ane man *vnhabill* to exerce all leifull and gude warkis necessare," &c. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488.

2. Unfit for travelling, by reason of age or bodily indisposition.

"Gif—it be sufficientlie provin—that he is seik, impotent, or of greit age, swa that he may not travel, the Judge sould pass, or send his clerk, as he pleisis, upon the expensis of him that is *vnhabile* and seik, to pois [pose or interrogate closely] and reassave his aith apon sic thingis as ar referrit to the samin." Balfour's Pract. p. 361.

"All this time the marquis is stormstaid in Mel-gyne, old and *unhabile* to travel, in so great a storm." Spalding's Troubles, i. 42.

3. Under a legal disability; used as a forensic term. —"Decerning thairfore his dignetie, name & memorie to be extinct,—and his posteritie to be fra thine furth *unhable* to bruik offices, honour & dignetie within this realme." Acts Mary 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 573.

The term contrasted with this, in the same act, in the form of restoration, is *able*.

"And sic like his posteritie & linage—to be restorit to thair ancient honour, fame & dignitie, and to be maid *able* to bruik and joiss offices, honouris & dignitie within this realme."

UNHANTY, UNHAUNTY, *adj.* 1. Inconvenient, Loth. V. HANTY.

2. "Unwieldy, overlarge; a very fat person is called *unhaunty*," Gl. Picken, Renfr.

—The hirpling pining gout
Swall't baith his legs *unhaunty*,
Like beams that day.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1719, p. 201. V. HANTY.

UNHEARTY, *adj.* 1. Uncomfortable; applied

to the state of the atmosphere; as, "*an un-hearty day*," a day that is cold and damp, S.
2. Transferred to bodily feeling, when one ails a little; especially as regarding the sensation of cold, S.

UNHINE, UNHYNE, *adj.* 1. Extraordinary, unprecedented, unparalleled, in a bad sense, Aberd.

2. Expl. "immense, excessive," Moray; also generally used in a bad sense.

Perhaps, as A.S. *gehend* signifies propè, nigh, from *un-gehend*, non propinquus, longinquus. Or shall we view it as formed, by prefixing the negative, from A.S. *hiwan*, "familiares, persons of the same family or household," (Somner); q. entire strangers.

UNHONEST, *adj.* 1. Dishonourable.] *Add*;

Anciently, it would seem, that of a barber was viewed as a very mean occupation.

"Repellit fra passing up on ane assise,—all personis that at of vile and *unhonest* office or vocation, as clenyar of drauchtis [Qu. sewers, as in E., or entrails as in S.?] *schaiver of bairdis*." Balfour's Pract. p. 379.

2. Dishonest, Aberd.

"To have a special care that information be timeously made against every bishop, with the sure evidences thereof, anent—the purchasing of the bishopricks by bribes, their *unhonest* dealings in bargains, and abusing of their vassals." Spalding's Troubles, i. 82.

VNHONESTIE, *s.* 1. Injustice.] *Add*;

2. Indecorous conduct, indecent carriage.

"And als the *unhonestie* and misreule of kirkmene, baith in witt, knowlege and maneris, is the mater and causs that the kirk and kirkmene are lychtlyit and contempnit," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 370.

3. Dishonesty, Aberd.

To VNY, *v. a.* To unite; Fr. *unir*, id.

"That it sall be lefull till his grace to diuide schirefdomes, & create, *vny*, & annex the sammyne," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1509, Ed. 1814, p. 267.

UNICORN, *s.* The denomination of a gold coin, struck in S. in the reign of James III.; and thus designed as exhibiting a unicorn supporting a shield with the royal arms.

"Item in *unicornis* nyne hundrethe & four score." Inventories, p. 1.

This had been the common designation of the coin. For in Aberd. Reg. mention is made of "ane *unicorn* gud & sufficient gold." A. 1588, &c. V. 16.

—"James III. introduced the unicorn holding the shield; the largest of these weighs 48 gr. the half in proportion." Cardonnel's Numism. Pref. p. 28.

UNICORN FISH, the name given by our seamen to a species of whale.

"Monodon Monoceros. Linn.—Scot. *Unicorn Fish*." Dr. Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 527.

UNITE, *s.* The designation of a gold coin of James VI.

"The piece No. 1. was first called the *Unite*, on account of the union of the two kingdoms under one prince; they afterwards obtained the appellation of *Jacobus's* and *Broad Pieces*.—Their value was at 20 English shillings; afterwards they increased to 25, which was 12 pounds Scots." Cardonnel's Numism. Scot. Pref. p. 31.

VNENAWLEGE, *s.* Ignorance.

"That all schireffis &c. tak the copie of thir articlis or thai depart, at thay may not excuse thame of the *vnknewlege* of thir articlis." Acts Ja. III. 1483, Ed. 1814, p. 166.

This word in its formation resembles Teut. *on-kennise*, *on-kenschap*, ignorantia, inscitia.

VNLAY, *s.* Fine, the same with *Unlaw*.

—"At that be a punt of dittay in tyme to cum, and at the *vnlay* be x li togidder with ane mendis of the partij according to the skaith," &c.—"Item, as anent the *vnlay* of the grene wod," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1503, Ed. 1814, p. 242.

To UNLAW, *v. a.* To fine.] *Add*;

"In the actioun—for the *vnlawing* of the said Alexr. Blare in the schiref court of Fiff, the tyme that he wes at the schiref court of Perth," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1491, p. 164.

VNLANDIT, *adj.* Not in possession of heritable property.

"Oure souerane lord movit of piete, with the counsell of his lordis, hes avisit that all the gudis movable belanging to the pure *vnlandit* folkis be restorit and deliuerit agane." Acts Ja. IV. 1488, Ed. 1814, p. 207.

UNLEFULL, *adj.* Unlawful.

"Sic playis *unlefull*, & speciallie Cartis," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. B. 11. 15.

UNLEIFSUM, *adj.* Unlawful.

UNLEIFSUMELYE, *adv.* Unwarrantably.

To know thair rewll they maid na diligence;

Unleifsumlye thay usit propertie,

Passing the boundis of wilfull povertie.

Lyndsay's Dreame. V. LESUM.

Unlesumlie; Aberd. Reg.

VNLETTIN, *part. pa.* Not released.

"That all—vagabondis, strang and ydill beggaris—taken wandering—be committit in ward in the common presoun, stokis or irnis, within thair iurisdiction; thair to be keptit *vnlettin* to libertie,—quhill thay be put to the knowlege of ane assyiss." Acts Ja. VI. 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 87.

UNLIFE-LIKE, *adj.* Not having the appearance of *living*, or of recovery from disease, South of S.

"I see the chaps are living, an' no that *unlife-like*, as a body may say." Brownie of Bodsbeck, iii. 75. Q. not *unlike life*.

UNLUSSUM, *adj.* Unlovely.] *Add*;

Unlussum is still used, S. It is more emphatical than the E. *adj.* *Unlovely*. It does not merely imply that the object referred to is not attractive, but includes the idea of something repulsive or disgusting.

UNMENSEFU', UNMENCEFU', *adj.* 1. Unmanly, S.A.

"Callants,—what's the meanin' o' s' this *unmence-fu'* rampaging?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 116.

2. Without discretion or any thing approaching to generosity. "He is aneetie *unmencefu'* body; he did not even offer me meat in his house;" Berwicks.

VNMORTIFYIT, *part. pa.* Not under a deed of mortmain.

"And the soume of the baronis to be raisit of all lordis, baronis, frehaldaris, fre tennandis, ladyis of tercis jont festmentis, dowryis, and vtheris; quhatsumeuer hafand vtouth burgh *vnmortifyit*." Parl. Ja. III. A. 1467, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 90. V. MORTIFY. To UNNEST, *v. a.* To dislodge.

—"The queen—like ane other Amasone, by her own example encourages the soldiers to be valorous, and to *unnest* from that hold the ancient enemies of ther country." Memorie of the Somervills, i. 222.

UNOORAMENT, *adj.* Uncomfortable, unpleasant, Strathmore.

VNORDERLY, *adv.* Irregularly.

"The lordis of parliament decretis—that the processis of the breif of richt purchest be Robert of Spens—tuiching the landis of Kittidy, procedit & led before the Schiref of Fiff & his deputis, is *vnlauchfully* and *vnorderly* procedit," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1471, p. 16.

VNPASSING, *part. pr.* Not going or departing.

"In the menetye ordanis the hail estaittis presentlie con . . . to remove in this toun *vnpassing* furth of the samyne, quhill the parliament be—endit." Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 531.

UNPLEYIT, *part. adj.* Not subjected to litigation by law.

"That all the sindri landis—of the quhilkis—king James—had in peceabill possessioun, sal abide & remayn with our said souerane lorde that now is—as his fadir broukit thaim vndemandit and *unpleyit* of ony man befor ony juge—on to the tyme of his lauchful age." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1445, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 33. V. PLEY, *v.*

VNPLENISSIT, *part. pa.* Not furnished, waste.

"Ane grete part of the realme, and specialie nere the bordouris, has bene thir mony yeris, in our souerane lordis lesse age, *vnplenissit*, and ane gret part of the inland spulyeit of thar gudis." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 347. V. PLENIS.

VNPROUISITLIE, *adv.* Without previous intimation, immediately.

"Be hir vngodlie, and dishonourabill proceding to ane pretendit mariage with him [Bothwell] suddandlie, and *vnprovisitlie* thairefter, it is maist certaine, that scho was preuie, airt, and pairt, of the actual deuse and deid of the foirnaimit murthour of the king her lauchfull husband," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 27.

Fr. *à l'improviste*, *à l'improveu*, "suddenly, at unawares, before it was thought of, or looked for;" Cotgr.

UNPRUDENCE, *s.* Imprudence.

"I drede that sumthing be done be *unprudence* or folie of my pepill." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 163.

UNPURPOSE, *adj.* Aukward, slovenly, inexact, untidy, Aberd.; q. not suited to the purpose ostensibly in view.

UNPURPOSELIKE, *adj.* Exhibiting the appearance of aukwardness, or of not being adapted to the use to which any thing is applied, S.

UNPUT, *part. pa.* Not put. *Unput aside*, not put out of the way, not secreted.

"They spoilyied what they could get *unput aside*; but finding little, they barbarously brought down beds,

boards, ambries, and plenishing within the house." Spalding, i. 231.

1. VN-PUT-FURTH, *part. pa.* Not ejected.

"The tennentis, lauboraris, and inhabitantis [of] ony the said landis sall remane *vn put furth* or removit quhill the next terme of Witsonday folowand," &c. Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 225.

2. UNEPUT TO DEATH, not executed.

"The said laird seing her maiestie in sic dolor and heaviness, advertised her, that he had saved the—Earle of Huntly *vneput to death*." Marioribanks' Ann. p. 16.

UNREABILLIT, *part. pa.* "Ane priestis son *vnreabilit*," Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

The meaning seems to be, not legitimated, yet legally in a state of bastardy. V. REHABLE, REABILL.

VNRECOUNSALLIT, *part. pa.* Unreconciled.

"That quhatsumeuer persoun or persounis ar denuncit cursit,—and lysis thairin obstinatie be the space of ane yeir, or ressaifis the body of God blist and halie sacrament vnder the said cursing, *vnrecounsallit* to the bosum of the halie kirk, that all thair gudis mouabill throw that deid sall fall in our souerane ladyis handis be ressoun of escheit," &c. Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 482.

UNREGRATED, *part. adj.* Unnoticed, untold.

"This man could not suffer the matter long to be *unregrated* to the king." Pitscottie, Ed. 1768, p. 267.

UNREGULAR, *adj.* Irregular, Aberd.

VNREMEMBRAND, *part. adj.* Unmindful.

—"His grace thinkis that he will nocht be *vnremembrand* and vngrate for the gude and thankfull service done to him be his saidis erlis, lordis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 363.

VNRESPONSALL, *adj.* Unable to pay a fine or debt; a forensic term.

"The said thrid penaltie to be pait to the awner of the wod, brume, or yairdis. Bot in cais the committar of the wrang be *vnresponsall*, he sall for the first falt be put in the stokkis, presoun, or yrnis, aucht dayis on breid and wattir," &c. Acts. Ja. VI. 1579, Ed. 1814, p. 145. V. RESPONSALL.

UNREST, *s.* 1. Trouble.] *Add*;

This word is used by Shakespear.

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest.

King Richard II.

UNREULFULL, *adj.* Ungovernable.

"Quhair thair is ony rebellouris or *unreulfull* men within castellis or fortalicis haldin or resett,—that the lieutenant rais the cuntrie, and pas to sic housis, and arreist thair persounis." Parl. Ja. II. A. 1437, Ed. 1566, fol. 26.

VNROVNGIT, *part. pa.* Not gnawed or fretted.

"The bailieis chargit him to take the Inglis grot *vnrovngit* for thre sous in pament [payment]." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. V. RONGED.

UNRUDE, *adj.* Vile, impure.] *Add*;

This term is still used in Ayra, and expl. "Base, vile, diabolical; detestable;" as, "*unrude* bleeries," abominable falsehoods.

In O.E. it occurs in a moral sense, as nearly the same with the modern *adj.* *Worthless*.

"Here's an unthankfull spitefull wretch! the

good gentleman vouchsaft to make him his companion (because my husband put him into a few rage) and now see, how the *unrude* rascall backbites him!" Ben. Jonson's Works, i. 120.

Perhaps originally the same with UNREDE, q. v. UNRUFE, *s.* Trouble, toil, vexation.

I leid my life in this land with mekle *unruse*,
Baith tyde and tyme in all my trauale.

Rauf Coilyear, Aij, b.

Germ. *unruhe*, Su.G. *oero*, Teut. *on-roewwe*, in-
quies, *on-roewigh*, inquietus.

UNRUNNYN, *part. pa.* Not run, not expired.

—"The said Alexr. sall obserue & kepe to the said David as are to his fader the tak of the said landis & fischingis—for so mony tymes now to cum as was *unrunny* of the xix yeris the tyme of the decess of vmquhile the said George." Act. Audit. A. 1474, p. 37.

UNSELE, UNSELL, *s.* 2. A wicked or worthless person.] *Add*;

The term *unsell* is still used in Dumfries-shire. *Scoury unsell* is a contemptuous designation applied to a child, by one who is in bad humour.

The provincial E. word *Ounsel* is evidently the same. It is thus expl. by Mr. Thoresby: "A title of reproach, sometimes applied (as by Mr. Garbut, in his Demonstration of the Resurrection of Christ) to the Devil." Ray's Lett. p. 334.

UNSENSIBLE, *adj.* Destitute of the exercise of reason, S.

"The poor lad was not so *unsensible*, but he knew to do his bidding.—No that he's *unsensible*, except when a notion takes him." Discipline, iii. 26.

UNSETTING, *part. adj.* Not becoming.

"In no calling vnder the sun, we should do any thing that is *unsettling*, or vnseemlie to this christian calling: but all our actiones should be ruled conforme to it." Rellock on 1 Thes. p. 183. V. S&T, v. 3. VNSHAMEFASTNESSE, *s.* Shamelessness.

And take from mee *vnshamefastnesse*,

And God and man to loue and dreid.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 70.

UNSKAITHED, *part. adj.* Unhurt, S.

A literary friend inquires; "Is there any connexion between this word and Gr. ἀσκαθίζω?" I shall answer his query in the language of Ibre, with whose judgment he unconsciously coincides. In illustrating Su.G. *skad-a nocere*, having observed that Wachter traces this word to Gr. ἄσκησιν, he adds; Quod vero aliqua propiore notione nostram vocem attigerit Graecismus, mihi videor concludere posse ex ἀσκαθίζω, quod Scholiastes Homeri interpretatur illaesum, ἀβλαβή.

UNSONSIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S.] *Add*, as sense

2. Causing ill luck, fatal; as applied to the supposed influence of witchcraft, S.

"An old man, remembered in Nithsdale, had een of such *unsonsie* glance, that they blasted the first born of his yearly flocks, and spoiled his dairy.—The wise and discerning people, instead of flying in the face of the '*Unsonsie* Carlin,' pay her tribute in secret to avert her glamour. A goan of new milk was a bribe for the byre; new meal, when the corn was ground, and a dish full of groats, compounded for

the crops." Remains of Nithedale Song, p. 288, 289.

3. Dreary, suggesting the idea of goblins, S.

"It will be past sun-set after I get back frae the Captain's, and at these *unsowny* hours the glen has a bad name—there's something no that canny about auld Janet Gellatley." Waverley, iii. 282.

4. Mischievous, S., &c.

"*Unsauncy* is unluckie, or not fortunate;" Clav. Yorks.

UNSOPITED, *part. pa.* Not stilled, not entirely quashed.

—"The best and surest method to beget and maintain friendship to their Queen from her Cousin of England, after so late and as yet *unsopited* jars, was to suffer the affair of succession to ly quiet and undisturbed, until such time as a mutual amity and confidence had been created by kindly offices and intercourse of letters." Keith's Hist. p. 186. V. SOPITE.

UNSPERKIT, *adj.* Not bespattered, Etr. For.

"I—begoude to keep sklenderie houpees of winning out of myne ravelled fank *unsperkyt* with schame or disgrace." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41. V. SPARK, v.

UNSPOILYIED, *part. pa.* Without being subjected to spoliation.

"The marquis of Hantly—resolved suddenly to take the best course for himself, to save his honour, his house *unspoilied*, and his friends and servants unplundered." Spalding's Troubles, i. 125.

Lat. *unspoliatus*. V. SPULYE.

UNSpOKEN WATER, water from under a bridge, over which the living pass and the dead are carried, brought in the dawn or twilight to the house of a sick person, without the bearer's speaking either in going or returning, Aberd.

The modes of application are various. Sometimes the invalid takes three draughts of it before any thing is spoken; sometimes it is thrown over the house, the vessel in which it was contained being thrown after it. The superstitious believe this to be one of the most powerful charms that can be employed for restoring a sick person to health.

The purifying virtue attributed to water, by almost all nations, is so well known as to require no illustration. Some special virtue has still been ascribed to silence in the use of charms, exorcisms, &c. I recollect being assured by an intelligent person in Angus, that a Popish priest in that part of the country, who was supposed to possess great power in curing those who were deranged, and in exorcising demons, would, if called to see a patient, on no account utter a single word on his way, or after arriving at the house, till he had by himself gone through all his appropriate forms in order to effect a cure. Whether this practice might be founded on our Lord's injunction to the Seventy, expressive of the diligence he required, Luke x. 4, "Salute no man by the way," or borrowed from heathen supposition, it is impossible to ascertain. We certainly know that the Romans viewed silence as of the utmost importance in their sacred rites. Hence the phrase of Virgil;

Fida silentia sacris.

And the language of Ovid;

Ore tacent populi tunc, cum venit aurea pompa:
Ipsa sacerdotes subsequiturque suas.

Amor. Lib. iii. Eleg. 13.

Favere sacris, favere linguis, and pascere linguam, were forms of speech appropriated to their sacred rites, by which they enjoined silence, that the act of worship might not be disturbed by the slightest noise or murmur. Hence also they honoured Harpocrates as the god of silence; and Numa instituted the worship of a goddess under the name of *Tacita*. V. Stuck. Sac. Gentil. p. 121. V. also *To Sing Dums*. UNSUSPECT, *part. adj.* Not suspected, or not liable to suspicion. "Ane famous *unsuspect* assiss;" Aberd. Reg. A 1588.

UNSWACK, *adj.* Stiff, not agile, Aberd.

My feet were swell'd maist out of size;

Yet I gade o'er nae that *unswack*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 6. V. SWACK.

UNTELLIN, UNTELLING, *adj.* What cannot be told; chiefly applied to number, as denoting what cannot be counted, Roxb.

"There was first Murray of Glenvath; why, it was *untelling* what land that man possessed." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 315.

Contracted perhaps from A.S. *intellendlic, inextorabilis, ineffabilis*.

UNTENTY, *adj.* Inattentive, not watchful, S.

"The cursed Highland salvages," muttered the captain, half aloud; "what is to become of me, if Gustavus the namesake of the invincible Lion of the Protestant league, should be lamed among their *untenty* hands!" Leg. Montr. Tales, 3d ser. iv. 25.

UNTENTED, *part. pa.* Not watched over, not tended.

Leave *untented* the herd,

The flock without shelter, &c.

Sir W. Scott's Pibroch of Donald Dhu.

UNTHIRLIT, *part. adj.* Not astricted.

—"They clomit nevir thir landis as lang as Coriolos stude fre and *unthirlit* to Romania." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 309.

UNTHOLEABLE, *adj.* Intolerable, S. V. THOLE, v.

UNTHRIFT, s. Wastefulness.

"Many one blames their wife for their own *unthrift*," S. Prov. "I never saw a Scottish woman who had not this at her finger's ends." Kelly, p. 250.

Unthrift is used in E., but for an extravagant person. Johns. thinks it probable that the E. v. to *thrive* is from Isl. *thro-a* to increase. But it is more immediately allied to *thrif-az* proficere, bene valere, and *thrif-a* curare; whence *thrif*, bona fortuna, also diligentia domestica, our *thrift*. In Su.G. the v. assumes the form of *trifw-as*, and is used in the same sense.

UNTHOUGHT LANG, without thinking long, without feeling ennui, S.B.

He's ta'en his harp intil his hand,

He harpit and he sang;

And ay as he harpit to the king,

To hand him *unthought lang*.

Glenkindy, A. Laing's Thistle of Scott. p. 32.

V. *To Think lang*, under *Lang*, *adj.*

UNTIDY, *adj.* Not neat, not trim; applied,

not to the quality of the clothes, but especially to the mode of putting them on, S.

UNTIDILIE, *adv.* Not neatly, awkwardly; as, "That's most *untidilie* done;" or, "She was very *untidily* dressed," S.

Untidily, unhandsomely, not neatly, O.E. "I bungyll, or do a thyng *untidily*, or lyke an yuell workman;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 78, b.

UNTIMEOUS, *adj.* Untimely, unseasonable, S. V. **TIMEOUS**.

UNTO, used in the sense of *until*.

"For *unto* he proue that he defendes that same caus quhilk S. Stephan did defend, and tholit deith for, he will neuer caus me to beleue nor grant that other his followers of Edinburgh be lyk the faithfull of Hierusalem, or thair calamities, quhilk thay sustent throch his departing, lyk to the affliction of the faithfull of Hierusalem efter the death of Stephan." J. Tyrie's Refutation, Pref. 6.

"There is special allowance grantit to the said Eustachius—fra the tyme that he sall enter to the bigging of the pannis *unto* the four compleit pannis be furneist daylie." Acts Ja. VI. 1589, Ed. 1814, p. 183.

VNTRANSUMYT, *part. pa.* Not transcribed.

"William Adamson—oblist him that he sall bring the writings lailie maid be our souerane lorde vnder his gret seile to the toune of Myddleburghe, and deliuere the samin agane to the kingis grace and lordis within xx dais nixt to cum without langare delay, *vntransumyt* auctentily." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 313. V. **TRANSUMPT**.

VNTRAISTIE, *adj.* Faithless, unworthy of trust.

Traist the *vntraistie* quha that will,—
For sic my selfe I will not kill.

Poems Sixteenth Cent. p. 201.

UNTRIG, *adj.* Not trim, slovenly, S.

"It was noticed,—that his cleeding was growing bare, and that his wife kept an *untrig* house." Annals of the Parish, p. 160. V. **TRIG**.

UNVICIAT, *part. adj.* Productive, not deficient.

—"Resolution is takin, that hir Maiestie, and hir chalmerslane in hir name, sall haue full and reall possessioun of the said lordschip of Dumfermling, and sa mony of the rentis & fruittis thair of as ar presentlie frie and *unviciat*." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 25. V. **VICIAT**.

VNWAUKIT, *part. pa.* Not full.

"Robert Crostale—sall content & pay to Elspeth Butlare a wob of tanny claith,—for ilke eln xij s., deliuerit be the said Elspeth to the said Robert in *vnwaukit* claith." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 95.

UNWHEEL, *adj.* 1. Ailing, valetudinary, S.

"Dinna tell me of your son's illness, Manse! Had he been sincerely *unwheal*, ye would ha'e been at the Tower wi' daylight to get something that wad do him gude." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 146.

Mr. Todd has adopted *Unwell* as an E. word in this sense.

2. Sickly, of an ailing constitution, S.

UNWYNNABLE, *adj.* Impregnable.] *Add*;

"There were some shots shot at the house, and some from the house, but the assailants finding the

place *unwinnable*, by nature of great strength, without great skaith, left the place without mickle loss on either side." Spalding, i. 228.

UNWOLLIT, *part. adj.* Without wool, having the wool taken off.

"Small *vn wollit* skynnis, sic as hoyg [hog] schorlingis, scadlingis & futfaill." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

VOALER, *s.* A cat, Shetl.; q. a *wawler*, from Isl. *vol-a* querulor, G. Andr.; misere queri, Haldorson; *vael-a*, lamentari, ibid.

VOAMD, *s.* Meat injured by being too long kept, Shetl.; apparently synon. with *Hoam'd*, S.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *vam* vitium, culpa, Verel.; *voemm*, dedecus, or *voma* nausea, Haldorson; *voem-ulegt*, nauseabile, G. Andr.

VODDER, *s.* Weather, Aberd. Reg. V. **WODDER**.

VOE, *s.* An inlet, a sound, Orkn.] *Dele* sound, and *read* bay, or creek.] *Add*;

"*Voe* signifies a creek, or bay." MS. Explic. of Norish Words.

In that very ancient Norse poem *Lodbrokar-Quida*, or the Death-song of Lodbrok, *vogr* occurs as signifying a bay. Thus Regner is made to say; "Near *Hiadninga-vagi*, (Hadninga's Bay) high towered our crests in fierce encounter." St. 13. The learned Johnstone views this as either a bay in Orkney, or as perhaps Haddington bay in Scotland. Lodbrok. p. 71. *Barthafirði* is indeed mentioned in the preceding strophe, which he explains as denoting the Firth of Tay, near Perth, anciently called Bertha, p. 70.

VOGIE, *adj.* 2. Merry, cheerful.] *Add*;

We took a spring, and danc'd a fling.

And wow but we were *vogie*!

We didna fear, though we lay near

The Campbells, in *Stra'bogie*.

Jacobite Relics, p. 81.

VOYAGE, *s.* A journey; Fr. id.

"Thairefter, they cam to Edinburgh—Sum men judged nae guid to cum of that *voyage*." Pitscottie's Cron. p. 40.

The Fr. term denotes either a voyage or a journey, **TO VOYCE**, **VOICE**, *v. n.* To vote.

—"We ar borne to have right off place and voyce in that high court, bot not with that knowledge and these abilities—requyred in these quho sould *voyce* ther." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 361.

TO VOICE out, *v. a.* To elect by vote.

"The moderator was desired to *voice out* twelve of their brethren to sit as their committee." Spalding, ii. 192.

VOICING, *s.* The act of voting.

"It goes to *voicing*, and by a plurality of voices found that no man should be raised against the country." Spalding, ii. 119.

VOLAGE, **VOLLAGE**, *adj.*] *Define*;—1. Giddy, inconsiderate.

"Some doubted how far such *volage* expressions inferred treason, being but *lubricum linguac*." Fountainhall, i. 484.

2. Profuse, prodigal; as, "He's unco *volage* o' his siller;" Aberd.

Fr. id. light, giddy, inconsiderate.

VOLE-MOUSE, *s.* The field campagnol, S.

"Arvicola agrestis. Field campagnol. E. short-tailed field-mouse. S. *Vole-mouse*." Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 505.

As Isl. *volla* is terra, our term may be traced to this, as equivalent to E. *field*.

To VOLISH, *v. n.* To talk ostentatiously, Upp. Lanarks. Hence

VOLISHER, *s.* An ostentatious talker, *ibid*.

Isl. *vols-a* superbire; *vols* luxus, splendor; arrogantia; Haldorson.

VOLT, *s.* Countenance, aspect.

"She welcomed me with a merry *volt*." Chalmers's Mary, i. 175:

O.Fr. *voll*, visage, Roquef. V. VULT.

VOLT, *s.* Vault or cellar, Aberd. Reg. V. VOUT.

VOLUPTUOSITIE, *s.* Voluptuousness.

"And quhatsumeuer vther persoun or persounis of quhatsumeuer estate, degre or condition that ever thay be of, that failyies and brekis this act and ordinance, that he salbe repute and haldin as ane man geuin to his *voluptuositie*," &c. Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 488; i. e. if he have more dishes at his table than those permitted by this act to men of different orders.

VOLUSPA, *s.* Explained as synon. with *Sybil*.

"Here seated, the *voluspa*, or *sybil*, was to listen to the rhymical [rythmical?] inquiries which should be made to her, and to return an extemporaneous answer." The Pirate, ii. 173.

This Scandinavian term is undoubtedly used in a sense which does not properly belong to it. Isl. *vola*, *volva*, and *vala*, denote a prophetess, Sybilla, vates Pythia, Verel; and *spa* signifies the prediction itself. It is thus defined by Haldorson, *Völuspá*, oracula sybillina, [Dan.] *en spaa-kvindes spaaom*, i. e. "a female soothsayer's divination." *Voluspa* is the name give to a part of the more ancient Edda; and as M. Mallet has observed, "signifies the oracle or the prophesy of *Vola*." "*Vola*," he adds, "might perhaps be a general name for all the women of this kind." Northern Antiq. ii. 202.

But this ingenious and learned writer has fallen into a mistake here. For, according to the Edda, there was one person only to whom this name was given. This was *Sif*, from whom, it is said, Odin descended. V. Resen. Edd. Dedic. h. 2. This name the Scandinavian writers have identified with that of *Sybil*. Rudbeck makes her the wife of Thor. He indeed, in his usual manner, traces the name *Sybil* to her; viewing the last of the word as the same with *hell*, a mountain; and rendering *Sifhella*, Dea montium, or the same with *Cybelé*. *Sif* he expl. by Lat. *pūs*. Atlant. ii. 398.

The term *vola* has been traced to Gr. *βουλα*, counsel, &c. But nothing satisfactory has been offered. To VOME, *v. a.* To puke, to vomit.

"I sau fumeterre, that tempris ane heyt lyuyr. I sau brume, that prouokis ane person to *vome* ald feume." Compl. of S. p. 104.

The term appears in the same primitive form in Isl. *voma* nausea, vomitus. *Mig voemer*, vomitu urgeor; *vomuleg-ur*, nauseabundus.

VOMITER, *s.* An emetic, S.

"The manner to make *Vomiter*. A vomiter is a potion prepared with some vomitive liquor,—to

purge the bad humours by vomiting."—"The manner to make a common vomiter—to make a weak vomiter," &c. St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 124-5.

Fr. *vomitoire*, any thing that provokes vomiting. In the same sense *Vomitory* is used in E., although Dr. Johns. views it, as if solely an adj., while one of the examples he gives shews the contrary.

VOUR, *s.* The seed-time, Shetl. V. VEIR.

VOURAK, *s.* Wreck. "The *vourak* of the schip;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

VOUSS, *s.* The liquor of hay and chaff boiled, Strathmore.

This term does not seem to be descriptive of the particular composition, but to be the ancient word, denoting what is liquid in general, retained in a particular sense. Isl. *vos*, *vaesa*, *veisa*; humor, mador, humectatio, perfusio aquae, et ductus aquae; G. Andr. p. 249, 250.

VOUST, *s.* Boasting.} Add;

Hamilton writes *vosting*, Facile Traictise, p. 36.

Vow, *interj.* V. WAAH.

VOWKY, *adj.* Vain.

Of your consent, says he, I'm mair nor faint,
An' *vowky* that I can ca' you my ain.

Ross's *Helenore*, First Edit. p. 108.

In Edit Third, changed to *Vogie*, q. v.

This term, as it has the secondary sense of "merry, cheerful," seems always to include the idea of more self-complacency and happiness than we attach to E. *vain*.

To VOWL, *v. a.* A term used at cards, when one of the parties loses all in a game, Gall.

"When one of the parties playing gets nothing, not so much as a *trick*, then they are said to be *vowl'd*,—this and *sutter'd* are one." Gall. Enc.

O! there's the Ace—it gets the King;

We're beat—we're *vowl'd*, and a'.

Sang o' the Cartes, *ibid*. p. 459.

VOWL, *s.* The state of being quite out of hand in a game at cards. "A *vowl* is said to be worth nine games," *ibid*.

It had occurred to me that *Vowl* has the appearance of having had a Fr. origin, perhaps from *vol-er*, "to rob, to rifle, strip, despoil of all;" Cotgr. On looking into the Dict. Trev., I find this conjecture confirmed. *Vole*, Terme de jeu de Cartes, et se dit, quand quelqu'un fait toutes les mains ou levées des cartes, à l'homme, à la bête, à la triomphe, &c. Omnia folia lusoria ferre, auferre. Roquefort thus expresses it; Dans le jeu des cartes on dit la *vole* lorsqu'une personne enlève tout, fait toutes les mains. The learned fathers of Trevoux deduce the Fr. *v.* from Lat. *vol-a*, the palm of the hand, because this is the instrument commonly employed in carrying off.

UP, *adv.* 1. Denoting the state of being open.

"Set up the door," open the door, S.

Su.G. *upp*, *id*. Denotat quamvis aperturam: *Lata upp doerren*, portam aperire; *lhre*. This learned writer observes, that in this sense, it has no affinity to *upp*, denoting motion towards a higher place, but is allied to *offen*, *oepen*, *apertus*, E. *open*. Germ. *auf* is used in the same sense. V. To. Some view Isl. *op*, the same with Gr. *ωρα*, foramen, as the radical term.

2. Used to denote the vacation of a court, or rising

of a meeting of any kind. *The Session is up*; the court of Session is not meeting at present, S. This phrase is also used by E. writers, although overlooked by Dr. Johnson.

"The Duke said—that when he spoke, all men being upon their feet, and out of their places, he conceiv'd the house had been *up*." Clarendon's Hist. B. 4, p. 408.

I hesitate, whether to view this as an ellipsis, signifying that the members have risen *up*, that the meeting has broken up; or to consider it as conveying the idea of openness, as in sense 1.; a court being sometimes said to *sit down*, and at other times to be *enclosed*.

* **UP**, *adv.* Often used as a *s.* *Ups and Downs*, changes, vicissitudes, alternations of prosperity and adversity, S.

"It was the observe and saying of several solid Christians, especially Mr. John Dick,—that he had always had many *ups and downs* in his case, warm blinks and clouds, but especially from the time that he took the wrong end of that plea, in pleading in favour of the Indulgence." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 148.

I've told you how a gospel church
Was first brought to our nation,
And touched at her *ups and downs*,
E'en since her first foundation.

Scotland's Glory and Shame, p. 2.

NEITHER UP NOR DOWN, in the same state, without any discernible difference, S.

UP-BY, UP-BYE, *adv.* Applied to an object at some little distance, to which one must approach by ascending, S.

Up-by the lambie's lying yonder styth.

Ross's Helenore, p. 15.

"Frank Kennedy will shew you the penalties in the act, and ye ken yourself they used to put their run goods into the auld Place of Ellangowan *up bye* there." Guy Mannering.

"O, woman, we've been ta'en *up wi'* Captain Hector's wound *up bye*, that I have na had my fit out ower the door this fortnight." Antiquary, li. 278.

"*Up-bye*, a little way higher on;" Gl. Antiq. To **COME UP-BY**, to approach, as giving the idea of ascent, or to come above others, S.

UP wi', even with, quit with; often used when one threatens retaliation; as, "I'se be *up wi'* him for that," S.

A metaph. or borrowed sense, from the hope entertained, or the exertions made, by one who has fallen behind in a journey, to overtake the person who has got before him.

UP-A-LAND, *adj.* "At a distance from the sea, in the country; rustic;" Gl. Sibb. V. **UPLANDS**.

To **UPBIG**, **WFBIG**, *v. a.* 1. To build up, Aberd. Reg.

2. To rebuild.

—"Thairfoir the saids Lordis ordanis all parochie kirks within this realme quhill kis ar decayit and fallen downe, to be reparit and *upbiggit*; and quhair thair ar ruynous and faltie, to be mendit," Sect. Stirling; A. 1563, Keith's Hist. p. 426.

Sw. *upbygg-a*, to build up.

3. Filled with high apprehensions of one's self, S. **VPBRINGING**, *s.* Education, instruction, S.

"It sall stand at the kingis grace plesour to send any man of wirschip of Ingland, and ane lady, with such company as accordis to thar estate, nocht exceedand xx personis men & wemen, to gif attendance vpoun the said young quene and hir vertuis *up-bringing*, and to remane vpoun the king of Inglandis expensis." Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 425.

"They alledged that they wanted to bring up the king's son in virtuous education, for the whilk they sent for him. The king answered, he was his son, of whom it was meetest he should have the care of his *upbringing*." Spalding, ii. 2.

Upbrought is used by Spenser, as signifying, educated, nurtured."

—With the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*.

UPCAST, *s.* The state of being overturned, S.A.

"What wi' the *upcast* and terror that I got a wee while syne, and what wi' the bit taste that I behoved to take of the bit plottie while I was making it, my head is sair enough stressed the night already." St. Ronan, iii. 43.

UPCOME, *s.* 1. Promising appearance.

2. Advancement in stature, bodily growth, S.

"I hae nae doubt o' his abilities, for he promises fair according to his *upcome*." Campbell, i. 27.

UPDORROK, *adj.* Worn out, Shetl.; from Isl. *upp*, and *throk-a*, also *thrug-a*, urgere, premere. *Throk-a* is also expl.; Aegre se continere, sustentare; Haldorson.

UP-DRINKING, *s.* An entertainment given to gossips after the recovery of a female from child-bearing, Perth. V. **VPSITTING**.

"At the feast given on my mother's recovery, which in that part of the country was termed the *up-drinking*, it was discussed in full divan, whether I should arrive at my dignity in the church or in the army." Campbell, i. 13.

Evidently from the circumstance of the mother being able to get *up*, or out of bed. This in Angus is, for the same reason, called the *fit- or foot-ale*.

UP-FUIRDAYS, up before sunrise, Roxb. V. **FURE-DAYS**.

UPGAE, *s.* An interruption or break in a mineral stratum, which holds its direction upwards.

"Some again making their rise much more than their course,—they call *up-gaes*," Sinclair's Misc. Obs. Hydrost. p. 278.

UPGANG, *s.* 1. An ascent, an acclivity.] *Add*;

2. The act of ascending, S. "Maybe we will win there the night yet,—though our minny here's rather driegh in the *upgang*." Heart M. Loth. iii. 88.

UPGANG, *s.* A sudden increase of wind and sea; generally applied to the weather, Shetl.

Isl. *uppgang-r* incrementum; Dan. *opgang*, Sw. *up-gaang*, arising.

UPGESTRY, *s.*

The term having been communicated to me in this form, I did not observe till too late that the proper orthography is *Oppgestrie*, *Oppgestery*. It denotes a

custom, according to which an udaller might transfer his property, on condition of receiving a sustenance for life.

"There was a law in Shetland empowering possessors of *udal* lands with the consent of their heirs, to dispose of their patrimony to any person who would undertake their support for life. Whence the law, by which estates could be alienated from the udal-born for such a purpose, was named the custom of *opgestery*." Hibbert's Shetl. Isl. p. 311.

"I the said Freia [Rasmusdochter] and my husband Ingillbrycht Nickellsom [r. sone], grantis us weill content—for our guid will and overgcom of our said mother, to the said Wm. and his airis for now and ever, and that of *opgestrie*, be virtue off ane lawdabill custome and form of the cuntrie of *opgesterie*," &c. Deed, A. 1602, *ibid.* p. 312.

OPGESTER, s. The designation given to the person received for permanent support, according to this custom, *ibid.*

"Such disponers were then received into the house of their maintainer under the name of his *opgesters*." Hibbert, p. 311.

"I the said Freia—am become lawfull *opgeste* to the said Wm. to be sustenitt in meat and claiith all the dayis of my lyfetyme," &c. Deed *ubi sup.*

It would seem that *g* had been pronounced hard, as the word is obviously compounded of the particle *up* and Isl. *gest-ur*, *gæst-ur*, Su.G. *gaest*, Dan. *gæst*, &c. *hospes*, q. one received as a guest; or from Teut. *gasterije*, hospitium, q. reception to the enjoyment of the rights of hospitality.

To **UPGIF**, *v. a.* To deliver up; an old forensic term.

"The lordis—decretis—that the said William erle of Erole sall frely *vpgif* & restore agane to the said Henri all & hale the said landis of Mekle Arnage," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1488, p. 126.

"The said erle sall frely *vpgif* the said landis with the pertinentis & charteris tharof." *Ibid.* A. 1491, p. 153.

VPGEVAR, UPGIVER, s. One who delivers up to another.

"And sall caus the pairties *vpgevaris* of the saidis inventoures everie pairtie subscrivve his awin inventar him self gif he can wreate." Acts Ja. VI. 1621, Ed. 1814, p. 599.

UPGIVING, s. The act of giving or delivering up.

"They subscribed rolls of the tenths given up by every subscriber, as they who had commission to receive and see the upgiving of the same, but commissary Farquhar took up the payment." Spalding, i. 259.

Teut. *op-gev-en* tradere, Sw. *upgift-a*, to deliver up.

To **UPHALD, UPHAUD, v. a.** 1. To support, to maintain, to make provision for.

"We believe it is weall knawne till all your Wisdoms, how that we *uphald* an altar situate within the Colledge Kirk of St. Giles, in the honour of God and St. Mungo our Patrone." Seal of Cause A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 53.

3. To furnish horses on a road for a mail, stage, or diligence, S.

"It's Jamie Martingale, that furnishes the naigs

on contract, and *uphauds* them,—and I am not entitled to make any stop, or to suffer prejudice by the like of these accidents." Antiquary, i. 18.

UPHADIN, s. The same with *Upwald*, S.

"The gentles tak a hantil *uphadin*." H. Blyd's Contract, p. 7.

UPHALD, s. 1. Support, sustentation.] *Add*;

"The said princesse—has—assignit to the said Schir Alexander to the *upwald* of our said soueryn lord and his sistris in the forsaid castel to his said age iiijth, markis of the vsuale mone of Scotlande, the whilkis war assignit to hir be the said thre estatis and for the same caus." Acts Ja. II. A. 1439, Ed. 1814, p. 54.

"The principall—regentis &c. hes evir bene in vae & costome to remane within the said citey of the auld toun of Aberdene, and to sit and hald the consistorie and college tharin—as priuilegis, immunitis and *uphaldis* of the said citey, and quhairof it hes bene in possessioun, and thairwith *uphaldis* now and in all tymes bygane." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 154.

2. The act of upholding a building, so as to prevent its falling to decay, by giving it necessary repairs; or the obligation to do so; S. *Upwald*.

"Quhair the haill tenement eftir it be biggit be set in few within the auale thair of [i. e. under the proper rent,] for the *upwald* of the samin, and beis brint, gif the fewar may be compellit to big the samin vpon his awin expensis or not?" Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 490.

To **UPHAUD, v. n.** To affirm, to maintain, S.

"Sae ye *uphaud* ye had nae particulars to say to my lord but about your ain matters." Antiquary, ii. 334.

The E. v. *Uphold* is not, as far as I have observed, used in this sense. It is indeed a metaph. or secondary sense borrowed from the custom of pledging one's self to support or maintain an assertion at the expence of life and limb. It resembles *Maintain*, q. *manu tenere*.

UPHALIE DAY, VPHALY DAY, the first day after the termination of the Christmas holidays.

"That lettez be writtin—to charge thaim to tak the said preif before thaim the morne eftir *Vphaly-day*," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1494, p. 206. V. *GIRTH*, sense 3.

It is written *Ouphalliday*, Aberd. Reg. "Betuix this & *Ouphalliday* nixt to cum." A. 1541, V. 17.

To **UPHAUE, v. a.** Apparently, to heave up.

"To *uphaue* the sentrice of the brig;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1521, V. 11.

A.S. *up-hef-an*, *up-aheaf-an*, levare, exaltare.

UPHOUG, s. Ruin, bankruptcy, Shetl.

Dan. *ophugg-er* disseco, ictu discuto, Baden; q. to *hev up* by the roots. Isl. *haug* and *hogg* signify caedes, paena, from the v. *hangg-va* caedere; and hence the phrase *Leida til hauggs*, ad caedem producere; Verel. Ind. p. 111.

UPLAND SHOOE, an old phrase for a sort of *rullion*, as would seem; or a shoe made of an undressed hide, with the hair on it.

"Perø, peronis, an *up-land shoe*." Despatch Gram. B. 8, a.

G. Douglas renders *crudus pero* of Virgil by *rough rilling*.

VPLESIT, *part. pa.* Recovered.

The lost penny was *uplesit*,—

Bot the penny that wes hid

I hold leist gude did.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 15.

A.S. *up* and *les-an* colligere; redimere. The sense of the term is explained, v. 39.

The penny lost in the lak,

Wes fundin and *optak*.—i. e. taken up.

*To UPLIFT; *v. a.* To collect; applied to money, &c. a juridical term, S.

"His father the marquis was at court, seeking to defend his sheriffships, whilk he could not get done, and therefore returned home again, leaving his son the lord Gordon behind him to *uplift* the prices thereof." Spalding's Troubles, i. 20.

"He returns home to Aberdeen from Newcastle upon the 4th of December, and again begins to *uplift* the tenths and twentieths within his division." Ibid. i. 272.

The *v.* in E. merely signifies "to raise aloft." Sw. *uplift-a*, to lift up.

VPLIFTER, *s.* A collector, S.

—"The officiaris chairgeit for the said taxatioun, *uplifteris* and recevaris of the samin, hes bene in vse of allowing to thame selfis of greit and extraordinar feis for thair seruice, quhilk was ane greit imparing of the former taxatioun." Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 146.

UPLIFTING, *s.* Collection, exaction.

"There followed the *uplifting* of the tenths and twentieths through the country, and also of their farms." Spalding, i. 290.

UPLIFTIT, *part. adj.* Elated, under the influence of pride, S.

"I was *sae upliftit* I could hardly sit on my yaud; and I saw my father was proud o' his callant, as he ca'ed me,—that made me ten times waur." Perils of Man, ii. 229.

To VPMak, *v. n.* 1. To supply where there is a deficiency.

"Quhar thar is fundin ony sic werk within the said finace, the werk to be brokin, the werkman to *upmak* the aule to the finace foresaid, & the said werkman to be punyst at the kingis will." Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 172.

2. To build up. To *upmak* is used in this sense, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

3. To compensate; often used in the sense of enriching, S.

"I have found my Lord unchangeable, in every estate the same, ay the same *up-making*, and more than *up-making* portion." Hamilton to Renwick, Society Contendings, p. 40.

Belg. *opmaak-en* to make up. Any one, who has attended to the genius of the Scottish language, must have remarked, that it resembles the Teut. far more than the English does, in the combination of the prepositions. It generally prefers the prefix, instead of adding the preposition to the verb or noun.

UPMAK, *s.* 1. A contrivance, an invention, S.B.

2. Composition, S.B.

He held the bink-side in an endless gauff,
Wi' catchie glees, some o' his ain *up-mak*,
Which a' confess he had an unco knack.

Tarras's Poems, p. 6.

3. A fabrication, Aberd.

Teut. *op-maeck-en* construere; ornate conficere.

UPPAL, *s.* Support; corrupted from *Uphald*, Aberd.

This term occurs in a Prov. common in that country, which is not expressive of much sensibility; "The death o' wives, and the luck o' sheep, are a puir man's *uppal*."

Perhaps *Uppil*, *adj.* should be written *Uppal*, as having a common origin.

To UPFIL, *v. n.* To clear up, &c.] *Add*;—used also in the South and West of S.

"When the weather at any time has been wet and ceases to be so, we say it is *uppled*." Gall. Enc. vo. *Upple*.

UPPIL, *s.* Expl. "chief delight, ruling desire, darling pursuit;" Aberd. This seems merely a different application of UPFAL.

UPPINS, *adv.* A little way upwards, as *Dounins*, a little way downwards, Stirlings.

UPPISH, *adj.* Aspiring, ambitious.] *Add*;

But the Earl of Glencairn was arrived at Perth before these three commissioners could reach it, where they found the multitude much more *upish* than formerly." Keith's Hist. p. 88.

Here it properly signifies that the multitude were rising in their demands, and more hard to deal with than they had been before Glencairn's arrival.

"Besides, she is getting *upish* notions, from sitting up like a lady from morning to night." Cottagers of Glenburnie, p. 37.

UP-PUTTING, *s.* Erection.

"They came all riding up the gate to St. Machar's kirk—to take down the portraiture of the blessed Virgin Mary and our Saviour in her arms, that had stood since the *up-putting* thereof, in curious work." Spalding, i. 246.

UP-PUTTING, UP-PUTTIN, UP-PITTIN, *s.* 1.

Lodging; entertainment whether for man or horses; as, "gude *up-puttin*." S.

"Is it not the most extraordinary thing in this world wide, that you, that have free *up-putting*—bed, board, and washing,—and twelve pounds sterling a year, just to look after that boy, should let him out of your sight for twa or three hours?" Guy Mannering, i. 140.

"I tell'd ye the cratur had gude *up-pittin*, but it's lang sin' ony ane entered this place but hersel." St. Johnstoun, &c. i. 252.

2. A place, a situation; as, "I've gotten a gude *up-pittin* now."

"I'm nae rich yeoman! I'm naething but a poor herried, forsaken, reduced auld man! I hae nae *up-putting* for ought better than a flea." Perils of Man, iii. 205.

UPRIGHT BUR, *s.* The *Lycopodium selago*, Linn.

"The *upright bur*, which grows in flat bogs, and

is much more powerful than the creeping bur, is *lycopodium selago*." App. Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 197.

To UPSET, *v. a.* To recover from, &c.] *Add*;

"There is such a great lose and damage in this one thing we call deceite will neuer be *vpset*: all the kings and doctors vnder heauen will neuer set vp thy lose thou getst by defection." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 53.

To UPSET, *v. a.* To refund, to repair.

"Gif it happinis the ship or gudis to cum in any danger in the master's default,—throw putting furth of insufficient towis, then he is bund and oblist to *vpset* the skaith, as far as he is worth, or may be able to pay." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 618.

In the same sense, I suppose, must we understand the phrase as used in Aberd. Reg., "to *vpset* the skaicht;" Cent. 16.

There is a similar phrase in Sw. *Ersetta en skada*, to repair or make up a loss; *er* being equivalent to Lat. *re*.

To UPSET, *v. a.* 1. To set up, to fix in a particular situation.

"Their chief and first charge and study is, and should bee, to advance the glory of God, by maintaining and *vpsetting* true preachers of the word, reforming of religion, and subversion of idolatry." Proclamation, A. 1559, Keith's Hist. p. 111.

2. To confirm; used as equivalent with making good.

"Our souerane lord,—in respect of the said mōrowing gift, sa faithfullie and solempnitlie promesit to be *vpsett* and maid guid decernis and declaris," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 261.

UPSET, *VPSETT*, *s.* 1. The admission of one to the freedom of any trade in a burgh.

"And quhat persons that shall happen to be admitted frie men or masters to the saids crafts, or occupys any part of the same, shall pay for his entrie at his *vpset*, five pounds usual money of Scotland," &c. Seal of Cause, A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 56.

"That thair be in the hail toun [bot ane] collection and ane purs, not peculiere to ony ane bot commoun to all off the hail dewiteis and casualiteis callit the entres siluer of prentises, *vpsettis*, oulklike penneis, vnlawis.—The merchand prenteis—to pay at his entrie—xxx s. and at his *vpset* or end of his prentieschip fyve pundia." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 363-4.

2. The money paid in order to one's being admitted into any trade.

"It is weall knowne,—how that we uphauld an altar, &c. and has nae importance to uphauld the same, but our sober oukleye penny and *vpsets*." Ibid. p. 55.

Teut. *op-sett-en*, constituere, instituere; or perhaps we may refer to the *v.* as signifying, aperire, recludere, as denoting that the door of freedom is opened to one who was previously bound.

UPSET-PRICE, the price at which any goods are exposed to sale by auction, *S.*

Teut. *op-setten enen prijs*, praemium proponere. *VPSETTAR*, *s.* One who fixes, sets or sticks up; used as to placards.

"The first sear & findar thair of salbe punist in the samin maner as the first inventar, writtar, tynar,

and *vpsett*ar of the samin, gif he wer apprehenlit." Acts Mary 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 552.

UPSETTING, *part. pa.* 1. Applied to those who aim at higher things than their situation in life entitles them to, aping the modes of superiors, *S.*

"*Upsetting* cutty! I mind her fou weel, when she dreed penance for ante-nup—" St. Ronan, i. 34.

"He was very vogie with the notion of making a speech before the council, for he was an *upsetting* young man." The Provost, p. 358.

"*Up-setting*, conceited; assuming;" Gl. Antiq. Teut. *op-setten*, erigere, tollere.

2. Improperly used as signifying vehement.

"But the minister's aye sae *upsettin* about riches an' gryte fouk; an' he had something about that, and Mr. Allan has never entered the door sin syne." Glenfergus, i. 340.

UPSETTING, *s.* Assumption of right, aspiring or ambitious conduct, *S.*

"Weel, I declare if e'er I heard the like of sic *upsetting*. I won'er what business either you or him hae to consenting or none consenting." The Entail, ii. 268.

UPSETTING-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a spirit of assumption and self-elevation, *S.*

"I can tell you he is no favourite in a certain quarter." "I dinna wonder at it, for he's a proud, *upsetting-like* puppy." Inheritance, ii. 362.

UPSHLAAG, *s.* A thaw, Shetl.

Isl. *upp*, and *slagi*, humiditas, deliquescentia, (whence *slagn-a*, and *slakn-a* mollescere, humescere), *slak-r* remissus; *slagg*, mixta nive pluvia.

UPSITTEN, *part. pa.* Listless, callous; applied to those who, regardless both of mercies and of judgments, refuse to make any progress in religion, or to reform what is wrong, *S.*

"When Historian Wodrow, with the lukewarm, backslidden and *upsitten* Ministers, he with his pen, and they with their tongues, are saying, that many of these Martyrs suffered for their wild opinions; one thing they much insist upon, is, *That they would never pray for the King*. They were not bid do this alone, but to satisfy them of all their wicked opinions; and it was not salvation to his soul they would suffer them to pray for, but preservation to his body, and lengthning out of his days, that he might exercise more tyranny." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 142.

Teut. *op-sitt-en*, insidere, to sit down upon.

VPSITTING, *s.* A term used to denote a sort of wake after the baptism of a child.

"And that na banquetis salbe at onie *vpsettingis* efter baptizing of bairnis in time cūming, vnder the pane of twentie pund to be payit be euerie persone, doer in the contrair, alsweill of the maister of the hous, —as of all vther personis that salbe fund or tryit partakeris of sic superfluous banqueting, and escheting of the droggis and confectouris apprehendit," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 221.

This custom, which seems to be now obsolete, was most probably introduced in imitation of the *Lit. wakes*, or watching of the dead; or it might have some connexion with the vigils of the saints. Had

the *upsetting* preceded the baptism, it might have been supposed that it was meant to guard the *un-christened bairn* against the mischievous attempts of the Fairies. But it is not easy to conjecture of what use it could be after the baptismal rite.

UPSTART, s. A stick set upon the top of a wall, in forming the wooden work of a thatch-roof, but not reaching to the summit, S.

"Over these were hung sticks about the thickness of a man's arm, called *cabbers*; and smaller ones set on the top of the wall were termed *upstarts*." Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 114.

UPSTIRRING, s. Excitement.

"Heereupon all creatures in their kinde reioyce, —the church lastly closeth the song; to shew, that as from them it ought to begin, whereby all the rest may magnify God; so the singing of the rest should serve the church for a new *upstirring* to insist in his praise." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 29, 30.

UP-SUN, s. 1. After sunrise.

"The precise question was, If an ejection may be executed in the night-time, at least before sun-rising; or if it must be done with *up-sun*:—Though the sun was not actually risen, yet we know there is a *diluculum* preceding it, that, for an hour before it, irradiates and gilds the sky.—Yet the plurality found the ejection illegal, being before sun-rising; and therefore ordained Mr. William Gordon to be repossessed." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 562.

2. *It was upsun*, the sun was not set, Galloway.

A similar phrase occurs in Isl. *Uperandi sol*, nondum occidens, superstes adhuc supra horizontem. Harb. 56. Edda Saemund.; literally *up-being*.

The phrase used in A.S. is *sunnan upp-gange*; Su.G. *solens upgaang*, Teut. *opganck der sonnen*. Perhaps we ought to view *up-sun* as an ellipsis, formed from the A.S. phraseology, *Eode sunna upp*, exoribatur sol, Gen. 32. 31.

To **UPTAK, v. a.** To understand, to comprehend, Aberd., Lanarks.

Sw. *up-tag-a* and Dan. *optage* signify to take up literally. The Sw. verb has also several metaphorical senses; although I have not observed that this is one of them.

UPTAK, s. Apprehension, S.] *Add*;

"Ye maun ken I'm gay gleg at the *uptak*; there was never ony thing dune wi' hand but I learn'd gay readily." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 19, 20.

"I can crack some wi' you, though ye're rather slow i' the *uptake*; but I can crack nane wi' a man that ca's the streamers a Roara Boriawlis." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 238.

To **UPTAK, v. a.** 1. To collect, applied to money, fines, &c.; synon. *Uplift*; *To Take up*, E.

"The Lordis of counsal may mak and constitute ane Procuratour and Factour for thame to raise and *uptak* all unlawis of ony persoun that tynis thair causis befor thame." Balfour's Pract. p. 404.

"Johnne Hepburne was at that tyme prior general of St. Androis, and *uptuik* the proffeittis thair of." Pittscottie's Cron. p. 292.

Sw. *up-tag-a* is used in the same sense; *Uptaga utskylder*, to levy taxes, Wideg.

2. To make an inventory or list.

"They order how commissioners should be chosen to sit three months at the council table in Edinburgh their time about;—and set down instructions in writt about all thir businesses, whilk bred great trouble in *uptaking* of the rental, and number of men and others abovementioned." Spalding's Troubles, i. 103.

UPTAKIN, s. The act of collecting or receiving, Aberd. Reg.

UPTAKING, s. Exaltation.

"The exalting of the childe, is the deiection of the Dragon, from heaven: and the deiection of the Dragon is the *uptaking* of the childe." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 103.

UPTENIT, pres. Obtained, Aberd. Reg.

UP-THROUGH, adv. 1. In the upper part of the country or higher district, Clydes., Aberd. V. **DOUNTHROUGH.**

2. Upwards, so as to pass through to the other side, Clydes.

UP-THROUGH, adj. Living or situated in the upper part of the country, Aberd.

UP-THROWIN, s. The vulgar term for puking, S.

Bell. *opmerping*, which literally signifies the act of throwing up, is used in the same sense in relation to the stomach.

UPTYING, s. The act of putting in bonds.

—"His captivity is not absolute, but in some special consideration; and the degrees heere mentioned shew, that then his *uplying* is to bee counted, when in that consideration hee is perfectly made fast, as taken, shut up, locked on, and sealed." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 217.

UPWARK, s. Apparently, labour in the inland, or *upland*, as distinguished from employment in fishing.

—"Upwark, quhen the fysching was done;" Aberd. Reg. V. 21.

UPWITH, adv. 1. Upwards, S.] *Add*;

A.S. *up oth*, sursum ad; *up oth heofon*, sursum ad coelum, Bed. 478, 13. V. **OUTWITH.**

UPWITH, s. An ascent, a rising ground.

"Will ye see how the're spankin' leng the side o' that green *upwith*, an siccan a braengal o' them too?" Saint Patrick, ii. 91.

VRACK, s. Wreck, ruin, Buchan.

I gouff't the bickars a' to *vrack*,

Whan e'er I saw yir croon

O' death the night.

Tarraz's Poems, p. 10. V. **WRACK.**

URE, s. Practice, toil.] *Add*;

This phrase occurs in O.E. "I bring in *vre*, by long accustomynge of a thyng or condycion;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 175, a. "I put in *vre*, Je mets en experience;—It shall be put in *vre* or it be aught longe." Ibid. F. 328, b.

The *v.* was anciently used in its simple form. "I *vre* one, I accustume hym to a thyng.—And he be ones *vred* to it, he wyll do well ynoughe." Ibid. F. 399, b.

It is also used by Hooker. Skinner unnaturally views it as contr. from Lat. *usura*.

Mr. Nares has properly referred to Norm. Fr. *vre*,

practice, use. *Mise en ure*, put in practice. Kelham's Dict. From *Ure* is the E. v. to *Inure*.

URE, *s.* Slow heat, as that proceeding from embers; also expl. a suffocating heat, 'I weedd.

I would be disposed to view this word as allied to Su.G. *ifwer* vehementia, *ifr-a* effervescere, Germ. *eifer* ardor, excandescencia, Isl. *aeifr* excandescens, *yfr* indignabundus, and *yf-ast* indignari; did they not all seem confined to mental ardour. I therefore prefer Isl. *ur*, striae, seu stricturae igniti ferri, G. Andr.; scintilla, Haldorson. The latter gives Dan. *funke*, (whence our *spunk*), as synon.; subjoining the Isl. phrase, *Ur er af ellu jarni*, scintillat ferrum candens. It should be subjoined perhaps, that Heb. *AN ur*, signifies lux, ignis, focus. Hence, it has been supposed, the Gr. name of heaven *iug-ares*. V. Gale's Court, B. 2. c. 7. p. 88. In Gael. *ur* signifies fire; and in Ir., according to O'Reilly, both the sun and fire. To the same fountain has been traced Lat. *ur-ere*, to burn.

URE, *s.* 1. "A kind of coloured haze, which the sun-beams make in the summer-time, in passing through; that moisture which the sun exhales from the land and ocean;" Gall. Enc.

2. This is expl. "a haze in the air," Clydes. "The mune be this was shinan clearly abune a' ure." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

This seems to be its meaning in the following passage.

Whiles glowring at the azure sky,
And loomy ocean's ure,
Which Phoebus makes when he is dry,
Thrang sooking waters pure.

Gall. Encycl. p. 133.

When the weather is very dry, it is called *dry ure*.
The east was blae, *dry ure* bespread the hills.

Ibid.

Perhaps originally the same with Isl. *ur* pluvia. G. Andr.; *ros*, pluvia, Haldorson. V. OORIE. Or shall we trace it to the same fountain with E. *hoar*, Isl. *hor*, mucor? Lye has given A.S. *urig* as signifying canus, hoary; which would seem to indicate that there had been an A.S. *s.* in the form of *ur*.

URE, *s.* Ore; in relation to metals, S.] Add;

"Doun-Creigh was built with a strange kynd of morter, by one Paull Macktyre. This 'I doe take to be a kind of *ure*; howsoever, this is most certaine, that they hath not been seen ane harder kynd of morter." Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 8.

This evidently refers to a species of vitrification.

URE, *s.* A denomination of land in Orkney and Shetland.] Add;

The same mode of denomination is retained in Sweden. Apud agrimensores nostros *oere*, *oer-tig*, et *penning* est certa portio villae dividendae in suas partes,—cujus ratio olim constitit in censu quem pendebant agri, &c. Ihre, vo. *Oere*.

URE, *s.* The dug or udder of any animal, particularly of a sheep or cow, Roxb., Dumfr.; *Lure* synon. S.

Dan. *yver*, *yfwer*, Isl. *jugr*, *jufr*, id. These seem radically the same with Lat. *uber*.

URE-LOCK, *s.* The name given to the locks of

wool growing round the udder of a sheep, which are pulled off when it is near lambing-time, to facilitate the admission of the young to the udder of the dam, Roxb. V. UDDERLOCK.

UREEN (Gr. *υ*), *s.* A ewe, Shetl. Isl. *ae* ovis, agna; Verel. Haldorson gives this as a plur. noun.

VRETTAR, *s.* A writer, Aberd. Reg.; nearly the same with the vulgar pron. of Loth., *Vriter*.

URF, WURF, *s.* 1. A stunted ill-grown person, generally applied to children, Roxb., Etr For.; synon. *Orf*, Loth.

"What ir ye, I say, ye bit useless weazel-blawn like *urf* that ye're?" Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 116.

2. A crabbed or peevish person, but as implying the idea of diminutive size, ibid.

This seems to be corr. from *Warwolf*, *Werwolf*, q. v., sense 2.

3. A fairy, Upp. Lanarks.

In allusion, it has been said, to the ugliness of the elvish race; but more probably to their diminutive size. V. WARF.

URLUCH (gutt.), *adj.* "Silly-looking," S.B.] Add;

In the first edit. of Ross's *Helenore*, this is written *Ourlach*, p. 37.

Drouket and looking unko *ourlach* like.

It is pron. q. *oorlagh*. V. WURF-LIKE.

URISK, *s.* The name given to a satyr, in the Highlands of S.

For there, she said, did fays resort,
And satyrs* hold their sylvan court,
By moon-light tread their mystic mase,
And blast the rash beholder's gaze.

Lady of the Lake, p. 133.

* The *Urisk*, or Highland satyr.

To URN, *v. a.* To pain, to torture. V. ERN, *v.*, which is the pronunciation of Aberd.

To URP, *v. n.* To become pettish, Aberd. V. ORP, *v.*

URUS, the name given to the wild white bull that was formerly so common in the Caledonian forest.

Although this is not a S. word, but that used by Lat. writers, I take notice of it in order to remark, that it is obviously of Gothic formation, and has been adopted by the Romans in that form, which, according to the genius of their language, most nearly expressed the original sound. This is evidently Germ. *auerochs*, also *ur-achs*, "an ure-ox, a buff, a wild bull;" Ludwig. *Aur*, or *ur*, signifies *ferus silvestris*. Thus, *aurhan* is a wild cock, *urkatt* a wild cat, *ur-schwein* a wild swine, &c. Isl. *ur* and *ure* have the same meaning with Germ. *ur-achs*; *Urus*, *bubalus*; Haldorson.

To USCHE, *v. n.* To issue; the same with *Usché*.

"Thare salbé euer ij' redy to *usche* at the command of the wardane of the est marchis," &c. Parl. Ja. III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 140.

USCHE, *s.* Issue, termination.

"That a proclamacioune be maid at the *usche* of this parliament, that nane of his liegis—be of anherd,

comfort, help, supple, or commune with any of his rebellis now forfait," &c. Ibid. 1489, p. 215.

USE, *s.* Interest of money, Roxb.

L.B. *us-us* occurs in the same sense with *usura*; Du Cange. O.Fr. *us* is rendered usufruct; *En tos us*, en tout usufruit; Roquefort.

* To USE, *v. a.* To frequent, to be accustomed, to resort to.

"That our souerane lordis liegis, *using* thai partis, haue sic fredoume within the realme of France, & boundis of the samyne, lik as the Franchemen has within our souerane lordis realme and bundis." Acts Ja. IV. 1491, Ed. 1814, p. 224.

This singular application of the term may have been borrowed from that of Lat. *ut-or* as signifying to be familiar with, as regarding persons; or from the phrase, *via uti*, to travel on a certain road.

USTED, *s.* The curd of buttermilk heated with sweet milk, Shetl.

Su.G. *yst-a*, pron. *ust-a*, Isl. id. (Fenn. *juust-i*) coagulare, *ysting*, coagulatio; lac concretum, a sero se secernens; *ost-r*, Su.G. and Dan. *öst*, Fenn. *juusto*, caseus. V. Ihre, vo. *Ost*. Among the Tartars and Turks *a-ous* denotes milk coagulated.

VTASS, WTASt, corr. of *Octaves*.] *Add*;

The same corruption occurs in O.E. "*Utas* of a feest, [Fr.] octaues;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 73.

This term has, however, been viewed as signifying "the eighth day, or the space of eight days after any festival." V. *Utis*, Nares' Gl.

VTH, *s.* "Ane proper *vth* of gold;" Aberd Reg.

This should perhaps be read *Uch*, O.Fr. *uché*, a coffer; or for *Ouch*, an ornament, a carcanet. To UThERLOCK, *v. a.* To pull the wool from a sheep's *udder*, that the lamb may get at the teats, Clydes. V. UDDERLOCK.

UTHIR, UTher, pron. Other. This is the common orthography of Douglas and our old writers.

Wyntown uses both this and *othir*.

UTOLE.

Resignations are said to be made, in the town of Aberdeen, by delivery of a penny *utole* for staff and baton. Law Case, E. of Aberdeen v. Duncan, 25th June 1742. V. PENNY UTOLE.

This phrase might, at first view, seem to have originated from L.B. *octal-ium*, *utel-cia*, *utele*; used to denote a certain measure of grain; *Mensura frumentaria*; Du Cange. But it is difficult to see how it could apply in this sense. From some of the passages

quoted by this learned writer, indeed, it appears that it had at length become the denomination of a certain measure of land, most probably from the quantity of grain which this land would carry. Thus we not only read, that Odo gave—*terram ad quatuor Octolias sementis*; but the land itself was designed *Octolium* or *Octahum terrae*, *ager capiens seminis Octolium*, as in our own country the vulgar express the small quantities of land possessed by individuals by "a lippie's sawing," "a peck's sawing," &c.

I hesitate, however, whether *utole* as conjoined with *penny* does not express the right of possession understood to be conveyed by the payment of a penny; from Su.G. *odal*, which with the ancients, as Wachter expresses it, *proprietalem vel propriam et hereditariam possessionem significabat*. Hence *odelsjord*, land possessed in this manner. V. UDAL.

To VTTER, *v. n.* *Vttered*, pret.

"Bot sir Patrick's horse *vttered*, and would in no wayes encounter his adversar againe, that it was force to sir Patrik to light on foot." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 248. *Ordered* in Edit. 1728: V. ONTER, *v.*

Vttered, I suspect, is nearer to the true orthography, which perhaps should be *outréd*, from Fr. *outr-er*, *traverser*, *parcourir*, *q.* went out of the lists, became unmanageable. O.E. *outraie*, "to fly out, to be outrageous;" Tyrwh.

This warne I you, that ye not sodenly
Out of yourself for no wo shuld *outraie*,
Beth patient, and therof I you prairie.

Chaucer, *Clerkes Tale*, v. 8519.

Fr. *outré* is still used in regard to horses. Cheval *outré* est un cheval à bout, épuisé d'haleine, & dont la fatigue a consumé les forces. Dict. Trev.

UTTERANCE, *s.* Extremity.

"He confessed all the same, saying, 'it was true; and that if the king's majesty and this realm were once at a good peace and unity, they would all be afraid of him, where now both divers lords and all the clergy seem to be at *utterance* with him.'" Sadler's Papers, i. p. 126. This is the language of the E. of Arran.

—"Assuring me, that if those things come to any *utterance* here among themselves, they will be strong enough for their adversaries, as he trusteth." Ibid. p. 151.

This is properly written *Outrance*, *q. v.* *At outrance*, in a state of the greatest discord.

UTWITH, *adv.* Beyond. V. OUTWITH]

W.

In many Scottish works *U* is used for *W*. This, it is believed, has generally proceeded from misreading the MSS., in which *W* appears with two heads above the line, *u*, mistaken for *U*. Thus, *wawis* has been converted into *wallis*, waves.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, *W* frequently appears in the place of *V*; and it has been supposed that, in different counties at least, it was so pronounced, as is still the case among the common people in East Lothian, who say *vrang*, *vright*, *vrite*,

&c. for *wrong*, *wright*, *write*, and *vraith* for *wrath*, &c. Where *w* is the final letter, succeeding *a* in the Buchan dialect, it is pronounced *v*; as, to *shiuve*, S. *saw*, E. *sow*; to *riauve*, S. *raw*, E. *row*; to *yauve* S. *awe*, E. *owe*; to *blyauve*, S. *blaw*, E. *blow*; to *sniauve*, S. *snaw*, E. *snow*; to *criauve*, S. *craw*, E. *crow*; to *miauve*, E. to *mew*; to *tyauve*, S. *taw*, to make tough by kneading. WA, WAE, *adj.* Sorrowful, S.] *Add*;

Content, my Damon, is enough wi' thee;
Gie me contentment, an' I'll ne'er be wae.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 107.

WA', *s.* Wall. *Back at the Wa'*. V. BACK.

WA, WAW, *interj.* Used like E. *why*, as introductory of an assertion, S.

"*Wa*, might one have said, though he be dead and buried, yet he will rise again; ay but say they, this is the third day; *wa* but it was lang to ev'ning, might they not have waited on till night came? *Wa* misbelief is a precipitant thing," &c. W. Guthrie's *Serm.* p. 11.

A.S. *wa* is not only used in the sense of Lat. *cheu*, but also of *euge*.

WAAH, *s.* Expl. "any thing that causes surprise and admiration;" Orkn.

Isl. *va*, also *vo*, *malum insperatum*; sometimes, any thing unexpected, but most commonly used in a bad sense. Teut. *wee*, *vae*.

To WAAL, *v. a.* To join two pieces of metal by the force of heat, South of S.

Sae here 'twas like a *waalin* heat.

Lang courtship served neither.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 89. V. WELL, *v.*

WAAT, WAUT, *s.* The swollen and discoloured mark on the skin, from a blow by a whip or stick, Ayrs.

A.Bor. "*whale*, to beat with a whip or pliant stick;" Grose.

The latter is evidently the same with E. *weal*, *wheel*, O.E. *wale*, from A.S. *wala*, id. Somner thus defines *Walan* in the pl. "Vibices. The mark or prints of stripes or strokes remaining in the flesh." Serenius views the E. word as allied to Isl. *hwel*, *colliculus*, *protuberantia*. S. *waut* may be q. *walk*, with the addition of the letter *t*, and the *l* changed, as usual, into *w*. Llyud, however, gives C.B. *chuydh* as signifying tuber, a bunch or swelling; Ir. *fadh*, id.; "a mole, a knob, bunch;" O'Brien.

WAB, *s.* A web, Clydes.

WAB-FITTIT, *adj.* Web-footed, *ibid.*

WABSTER, *s.* 1. A weaver, S. The term is now used in contempt.

2. A spider, Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

WA'BAW, *s.* One species of Hand-ball, thus denominated from its being made to strike a wall, as distinguished from other modes of playing, Gall.

Mugg is expl. "to strike or buck a ball out from a wall, as is done in the game of the *wa' baw*;" Gall. *Encycl.*

WABRAN LEAVES. Great Plantain.] *Add*;

In the South of S. it is not only called, in the singular, *Wabran-leaf*, but *Wabert-leaf*. The latter approaches very nearly to the A.S. and Sw. forms of the name.

"I thought the grey whin was gaun frae below me—it shook like a *wabron-leaf*—I had nae power either to speak or to move." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 202.

It is used in the southern counties as a vulnery; particularly, it is said, by the venders of quack medicines. Perhaps it may be found fully as harmless as most of those which are sold by them.

WA-CAST, *s.* Any thing unworthy of regard, any thing contemptible; generally used with a negative, Aberd. This is as it were an inverted form of E. *Cast-away*.

WACHT, *s.* *Keep the wacht* o' him, or it; "Keep him, or it, in view, do not lose sight of;" Ayrs.

It is supposed to refer to something ready to become *waif*, or to go astray. Perhaps rather allied to Isl. *vag-a*, also *vack-a*, *vagor*; q. observe the motion, or course, of the object referred to. It may, however, be the same with *vakt*, Dan. *vagt*, Teut. *wacht*, *custodia*; q. "keep watch over" him or it.

WACK, *adj.* Moist, S.B.

"Madeo, to be *wack* or drunk. Permado, to be very *wack*." Despaut, Gram. E. 7, b.

WACKNESS, *s.* Humidity. V. under WAK.

WAD, *pret.* Wedded, Clydes.

In June they *wad*, or Beltan cam roun'

Craignethan lay in his grave.

Mary o' Craignethan, Ed. Mag. July 1819.

WAD, *s.* Woad. "Fifty half pokis of *wad*;" Aberd. Reg. V. WADD.

WAD, *s.* The name of a hero of romance.

—He faucht wichtly with *Wad*,

And with Melliager mad.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 455.

This seems to be the same personage who is more than once alluded to by Chaucer, V. Note, ver. 9298; *Wades bote*. But his story is now buried in oblivion.

WAD, *v. aux.* Would, S.

O *wad* he but now to his Jean be inclin'd,

My heart in a moment sould yield to his mind.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 78.

WAD-BE-AT, *s.* One who aims at something above his station, as in dress; &c., Roxb.; q. "would be at."

WAD, WED, *s.* A pledge.] *Add*;

DEID WAD, a species of pledge viewed by our old laws as usurious.

"Sum-thingis ar laid in *deid*, or *drownit wad*.—*Mortgage*, or *deid wad* is that quhair of the fruitis and rentis takin up in the mean time be the creditour, quytis not nor payis not the sowme in all nor in part, for the quhilk the *wad* wes gevin be the debtour." Balfour's Pract. p. 194. 196.

WADDS, *s. pl.* A youthful amusement, &c.] *Add*;

Formerly in this game "young men and women arranged themselves on each side of the hearth fire, and alternately bestowed husbands and wives on each other." Remains Nithsdale Song. p. 113, 114. Here a particular account is given of the ancient mode of playing at *wadds*.

The same game is differently denominated in Galloway.

"*Wadds and the Wears*, one of the most celebrated amusements of the *ingle-ring*.—One in the ring speaks as follows:—

I hae been awa at the *wadds and the wears*
These seven lang years;
And's come hame a pair broken ploughman;
What will ye gie me to help me to my trade?"

Gall. Encycl.

The same denomination is used in Dumfr.; communicated in the form of *Wads and Wears*.

Mactaggart has given a minute account of the mode of playing the game. This phrase, the *wears*, seems to signify the wars. *At the wars* is a common mode of denoting the life of a soldier, still retained among the vulgar, S. Shall we suppose that this conjunction of *wads* with *wars* has any relation to the circumstance of the pledges often given in warfare, especially in relation to singular combat, between men of rank? Hence the L.B. phraseology, *Vadium Duelli*, *Vadiare Bellum*, &c.

WED-KEEPER, *s.* One who takes charge of pledges; in allusion, most probably, to those games in which *wads* are deposited.

"As to this conscience, it is a faithfull *wed-keeper*: the gages that it receiveth, it randeris, of good turnes it giveth a blyth testimonie, of evil turnes it giveth a bitter testimonie: and suppose the maist part of our deidis be now covered from the eye of man, and her testimonie for the maist part hid from our selfe, yit there is a day coming,—in the quhillk all thir things, that ar now hid vnder darknes, shall come to light and the secretes of all heartes shall be disclosed." Bruce's Eleven Sermon. C. 4, b.

WADSET, *s.* 1. A legal deed, &c.] *Add*;

2. Used in general to denote a pledge.

Here's that little *wadset*,

Butle's Scrap o' Truth,

Pawned in a gin shop,

Quenching holie drouth. *Burns.*

Cromek says, that "sometimes it means *bet*;" giving the following illustration:

Wad ance that wynsome carle Death

But rowe her in his black mort-claith;

I'll make a *wadset* o' an aith,

To feast the parishes, Jo.

Remains of Nithsdale Song, 62. 91.

But he has mistaken the meaning. For it is precisely the same with that in the preceding passage. He does not engage to *bet* an oath, but to give his oath in pledge.

To WADSET, WED-SET, *v. a.* To alienate lands, &c. under reversion, S.] *Add*;

"Be the regresse the superior of lands *wed-set* be his vassal, after the redemption thereof, suffers the first seller of the samin to come backe againe to his awin place,—as he did before the alienation." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Reversion*.

This *v.* was used in O.E. "*Wed sett-yn* Impignerō." Prompt. Parv.

WADD, *s.* Woad, used in dyeing.] *Add*;

It also occurs in the form of *wad*.

—"Anent the spoliacioun & wrangwis withhaldin fra the said Elizabeth of twa tunis of *wad*,—j poke of *mader*" [*madder*], &c. Act. Audit A. 1478, p. 31.

"That none of these acts speak—of exporting, &c. but mainly of not selling wax, wine, silks, spiceries, wood, *wadde*," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl. ii. 644.

Mr. Todd has inserted *Wad* from Barret's Alvearie, as "old English for *Woad*." Fraunces gives it in a much earlier age. "*Woode or wad* for lyttinge. Gando." Prompt. Parv.

Gando is probably by mistake for L.B. *gualda* glas-tum; (or *gaida*), apparently formed from O.Fr. *guaide*, *guatt*, &c. id. V. Du Cange and Roquefort.

WADDER, *s.* A wedder, S.B.

Had hog or *wadder* lairt in bog or mire.

Tarras's Poems, p. 117.

WADDIE, *s.* Apparently the same with *Widdie*, Caithn.; E. *withe*.

"Before the introduction of iron binders, the only mode of binding them in their byres, was, by a collar and shank, made (like a rope) of twisted green birch, *waddies*, or twigs." Agr. Surv. Caithn. p. 199.

Su.G. *wedja*, vimen.

WADDIN, *part. adj.* "Strong; like two pieces of iron beat into one. See *Weld*." Gl. Sibb.

He evidently views it as the *part. pa.* of *Weld* or *Wald*.

WADGE, *s.* A wedge, S.

"Item, vpoun the tour heid ane moyane of found, mountit as said is with stoikkis, quheillis, and aixtreis garnisit with iron, having ane *wadge*." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 166.

WADMAAL, *s.* A species of woollen cloth manufactured and worn in Orkn. and Shetl.

"She was wrapped in her long and ample garment of *wadmaal*." The Pirate, ii. 125.

V. VADMELL, which is the pronunciation of the northern nations, *W* being sounded *V*.

WAEFLEED, WAMFLET, *s.* The water of a mill-burn, after passing the mill, Aberd.; synon. *Wefflin*, *Wefflum*, q. v.

"*Waebleed* would seem the provincial pron. of *Way-flood*, like S. *Way-gate*, and A.S. *waeg-stream*, aquarum fluentum. Teut. *wegh-vlied-en*, however, signifies aufugere.

WAESE, WEESE, WEEZE, *s.* 1. A *waese* of *strae*, a bundle of straw; pron. *Waese*, Mearns.

In this county a distinction is made between a *waese* and a *wisp* of straw; the *waese* being larger, and generally made of wheat straw, regularly drawn length-ways for the purpose of thatching houses, &c. whereas the *wisp* is made up, in a confused manner, of any kind of straw, and used as litter for horses, &c.

The word *Wase* is overlooked both by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Todd, although undoubtedly of long standing in the E. language. It occurs so early as the time of Elyot. For he renders Cesticillus, "a garlande of cloutes, whyche women do laie on theyr heades, whan they cary any thyng, a *wase*." Biblioth. It appears also in Cooper's Thesaur., and in Barret's Alvearie, who gives *Wisepe* as synon. Phillips, Gouldman, Skinner, and Kersey, have retained it.

2. A circular band of straw, open in the middle, worn on the head, for the purpose of carrying a pail of milk, a tub, or basket, &c., Tweedd., Annandale.

3. A bundle of sticks or brushwood, placed on one side of the door of a cottage, for warding off the blast; it being shifted according to the direction of the wind, Tweedd.; pron. *Weese*.

This is a word of pretty general use in the northern dialects. Su.G. *wase*, a bundle of twigs, gathered for various purposes; Teut. *wische*, fascis, penicillus, a wisp; also Isl. *vasi*, fasciculus ex junco, scirpo, vel stramine colligatus; Verel. Thus it signifies a bundle of straw, as well as of twigs. It was also used to denote the kind of hurdles, cast into lakes or pools, for gathering the fish together that they might be enticed to take the hook; Ihre. The Su.G. term also denoted fascines. I have observed no vestige of this ancient word in A.S.

Germ. *strohwisch*, a wisp of straw. By Schwan it is expl. *torcke*, which is thus rendered by Cotgr., "the wreathed clowt, wipse, or wad of straw, layed by wenches between their heads, and the things which they carrie on them."

Mr. Brockett has given this as A.Bor. "*Weeze*, a circular roll of straw, wool, or other soft substance, for protecting the head under the pressure of a load or burthen. Probably from Teut. *wase* caespes; or it may be from *ease*. Brand thinks it a corruption of *wisp*."

WAESOME, *adj.* Woful, melancholy, S.

"She kenn'd her lot would be a *waesome* ane, but it was of her own framing, sae she desired the less pity." Heart M. Loth. iv. 147.

WAESUCKS, *interj.* Alas.] *Add*;

Waesucks! for him that has nae lass,

Or lasses that hae naething;

Sma' need has he to say a grace,

Or melvie his brow claithing!

Burns, iii. 38.

Waesuck is the more common form. "*Waesuck!* woe is me! alas!" Gl. Shirr. and Picken.

WAE WAGS YE, an exclamation, or perhaps a sort of imprecation, Buchan.

Wae wags ye, chiel, whare hae ye been,

Ye've gotten sic a drabblin?

Tarras's Poems, p. 69.

Can *wags* be from A.S. *wag-ian* agitare, concitare; q. "wo," or "calamity agitates you?"

WAFF, WAIF, WAYF, *adj.* 1. Strayed.] *Add*,—after *P. Ploughman*;

Wef is used by Ben. Jonson in the same sense.

The lord of the soile ha's all *wef*s and strays here? ha's he not? *Every Man out of his Humour*.

3. Worthless.] *Add*;

It is often used to denote one who is feeble in mind, unprincipled, or who cannot be trusted, Tweedd.

Add, as sense

4. Low born, ignoble; opposed to honourable pedigree and connexions, S.

"Is not it an odd thing that ilka *waf* carle in the country has a son and heir, and that the house of Ellangowan is without male succession?" Guy Mannering, ii. 341, 342.

5. Paltry, inferior, not much to be accounted of; pron. *waiff*; Loth.

"It may be so," said Mrs. Black coldly; "but it will be but a *waiff* kind of happiness—very different

from her two sisters, who want for nothing, and both keep their carriages." Inheritance, iii. 164.

6. Feeble, worn out, Dumfr.

WAFFIE, *s.* A vagabond.] *Add*;

2. A worthless person, one addicted to idleness, and to low or immoral company, Fife.

WAFF-LIKE, *adj.* Having a very shabby or suspicious appearance, S.] *Add*;

"Though the folk afore the house are a wee *waff-like*, ye ken it is written in the Book, that the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong." R. Gilhaize, iii. 180.

WAFFNESS, *s.* Shabby appearance, S.

—"Put on your brows, and let us see nae mair of your dourness; and let nae that ettercap, Miss Scott, an' her twa-faced mither, be wiping my chafts wi' your *waffness*." Saxon and Gael. iii. 72.

WAFF, WAIF, WAIFF, *s.* 1. A hasty motion, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. It is used as denoting a signal; sometimes expressly one made by the waving of a handkerchief.

"And when you are about half a mile from shoar, as it were passing by the house, to gar set forth a *waff*." Lett. Restalrig. Cromartie's Conspir. p. 104-5.

"The boy waitit one and gaif hes Mr. ane token that the said gaird wer gone, be the schiaw or *waiff* of hes hand-curchie. The said Ro' hung out an tow, quhairon he thought to have comeit doune; the said gaird spyit the *waiff* of the handcurchie, and sua the said Ro' wes disappoyntit of hes intentione and devys." Birrel's Diary, p. 48, 49.

3. A transient view.] *Add*;

"It is no audible voice, but it is a *waff* of glory filling the soul with God, as he is life, light, love and liberty, countervailing that audible voice: 'O man, greatly beloved.'" Guthrie's Trial, p. 160.

5. A sudden affection, producing a bodily ailment, S.] *Add*;

"No,—it's neither the tane, nor the tither, but just a *waff* o' cauld that I got twa nights ago; a bit tow that's no worth the talking o'." Entail, ii. 12.

"—I found myself in a very disjaasked state—with the great fatigue,—together with a *waff* of cold that had come upon me, no doubt caused by that disaster of the thunder plump that drookif me to the skin." Blackw. Mag. Sept 1821, p. 166. *Add*, as sense

6. Transient effluvia or odour, Shetl.

7. Metaph. used to denote the contagious and fatal influence of a sinful course; in allusion to the effect of bad air, or of a suffocating wind.

"Mr. George Barclay, who—was a blest instrument to the edification of many souls,—got a *waff* of that murdering East-wind in the 1679, and after that got too much old wit, and got too much of the world in his arms, and left too much of it to a sinful fool, to his hurt, having no children alive, as he said to myself when near the gates of death." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 159.

8. A benevolent influence, as if communicated in passing, S.

—"We maun gie something to the young woman, and the bairns, that we may get a *waff* o' their good will likewise." Sir. A. Wyllie, ii. 163.

9. *Waff* is used as equivalent to *Wraith*, apparently from its being seen only transiently, Border. A.Bor. id. V. Brockett.

"Your honour forgets I fand my dear maister mysel, an' saw him laid in the cauld grave. It's been his *waff*. Waes me! he maun hae some meikle maister to make known. Ye should hae spoken to't." Dangerous Secrets, ii. 163.

To WAFF, *v. a.* To shake, Renfr. Thus, "*waff* fin in the wind," shaken by means of it.

Sauney M'Nab, wi' his tartan trews,
Has-becht to come down in the midst o' the caper,
An' gie us three wallops of merry shantrews
Wi' the true highland-fing of Macrimmon the piper;
Sic hippin' an' skippin',
An' springin' an' flingin',

I'se wad that there's nane in the lallands can *waff* it.
Tannahill's Poems, p. 170.

As Isl. *vafe* denotes intricatio, ambages; and *vef-a* texere, involvere; the meaning might seem to be, "go through the intricacies of this dance." But it is radically the same with E. *wave*, *v.* A.S. *waf-ian* vacillare, Isl. *veif-a* vibrare.

To WAFF, WAUFF, *v. n.* To wave to and fro, Tweedd.

WAFFINGER, WHIFFINGER, *s.* A vagabond, a worthless vagrant, Roxb.; "A.Bor. *waifinger*, an estray;" Brockett. V. WAFF, *adj.*

To WAFFLE, *v. a.* To rumple, Upp. Clydes. WAFFLE, WAFFIL, *adj.* 1. Limber, pliable, S. V. WEFFIL.

2. Feeble, useless, Roxb. "A *waffil* dud," a person who is without strength or activity, *ibid.*; synon. *Thowless*.

WAFROM, *s.*

"Her majesty [Anne of Denmark]—was then conducted thro' the whole town to the abbay; forty two young men of the town, cloathed in white taffety, and cloth of silver, with chains of gold and black *wafroms* in form of Moors, dancing all the way before her grace." *Moyse's Memoirs*, p. 171.

The word is different in another work.

"Theare wes xliij young men all cled in quhytt talfettie and *wisseris* of black coulour on ther faces lyk Mores, all full of gold chenyies, that dancit befoir hir grace all the way." *Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. VI. Fo. 46.*

This evidently signifies masks or visors. It therefore seems probable that *Wafroma* is an error of the transcriber.

WAF, *s.* Synon. with *Waff*, sense 8.

"If I get a favourable *waf* o' your good will, I can bide a wee for an answer." *Sir A. Wylie*, ii. 321.

WAF, *s.* One who, under the appearance of being a person's friend, takes occasion to hold him up to the laughter of others, S.A.

Apparently of the same origin with E. *wag*, "any one ludicrously mischievous," from A.S. *waeg-an* ludere; fallere, to mock, to deceive.

WA-GANG, WAY-GANG, *s.* 1. A departure.] *Add*;

It is sometimes written *wa-gaen*.

"It was a *wae wa-gaen* to maenor me at that time." *Campbell*, i. 326.

3. The canal through which water runs in its course from a mill, Lanarks.; often *the wa-gang o' the water*.

WA-GANG-CRAP, the crop which the tenant has before he quits his farm, S.B. *Way-gangin' Crop*, S.A.

WAG-AT-THE-WA', *s.* 1. A name given to a clock, which has no case, frequently used in the country; thus denominated from the motion of the pendulum, Clydes.

2. A spectre supposed to haunt the kitchen, and to take its station on the crook. It is seen to *wag* backwards and forwards before the death of any one of the family, Roxb. It is celebrated in this traditionary rhyme:

Wag-at-the-wa' went out i' the night,
To see that the moon was shining bright;
The moon, she was at the latter-fa';
'Gang to your bed,' cry'd *Wag-at-the-wa'*.
O! why do ye wag the witch-nickit crook,
While the piet's asleep, & the ravens they rook?
Hell's een shimmer'd on you i' the moon's latter-fa!
Gae o'er your wagging, for I maun awa'.

WAGHORN, *s.* A fabulous personage, who being a liar nineteen times (or, according to others, four and twenty times) greater than the devil, was crowned king of liars. Hence extravagant liars are said to be *as ill as Waghorn*, or *waur than Waghorn*; *Aberd.*

This is the same character that Kelly introduces: "As false as *Waghorn*, and he was nineteen times falser than the *Dee'l*." *S. Prov.* p. 55.

This fanciful denomination may have been formed from this gentleman having a *horn* on his head, which he *wagged*, perhaps in imitation of the nod of Jupiter, to give the greater weight to his strong assertions.

WA'-HEAD, *s.* The vacancy on the top of the inside of a cottage-wall, that is not beam-filled, where articles not constantly in use are deposited, Roxb.

A farmer in Liddesdale, being on a visit to his landlord in Teviotdale, his landlord, having built a newhouse, asked him what he thought of it. The farmer replied; "Not much; your house has na *wa'-heads*, to lay harrow-teeth and bits o' odments on. So, think what ye will of it, I will never ca' it a convenient ane." *Scott of Liddisdale's Beauties of the Border*.

To WAIBLE, *v. n.* To move unsteadily in walking, as one who is very feeble, Tweedd.

This must be merely a variety of *Wevil*, to wriggle. It is nearly allied to Germ. *wappel-n* motitari, tremule moveri.

WAID, *s.* The dye-stuff called woad. "Ane pipe of *waid*;" *Aberd. Reg.* V. WADD, and WALD.

WAYER, *s.* A weigher, one who weighs.

"Libripens,—stipis ponderandae pensator,—a *wayer*." *Despaut. Gram. C. 2, b.*

WAYFF, *s.* The singular orthography of the MS. of *Pitcottie's Cron.* for *Wife*, *pass.*

"Sir William Crichtoun—was sent to spous Mar."

garet, the duke of Gildares dochter, to be brocht home to *wayff* to king James the Second." P. 59.
WAY-GANGING, **WAY-GOING**, *s.* Departure.

"Patrik passed to the inner syde of the chalmers, and hard the lyk noys as he did when he was thair-out, yit could sie nothing; for it was ewin, at the *way-ganging* of the day light." E. of Huntlie's Death, Bannatyne's Journ. p. 490.

"But before their *way-going* the earl Marischal caused Williame Robertson town clerk, produce a band of allegiance, subscribed at command of the lord of Aboyne by the burgh of Aberdeen,—wherein they obliged themselves to stand and abide by the king in all fortunes, against whatsoever factious and seditious persons; not to disobey his commands, but to submit in all obedience, nor enter into any covenant." Spalding's Troubles, i. 210, 211.

"They pressed that the prorogation might be with the consent of the estates, and upon his refusal they opposed his *way-going*." Guthrie's Mem. p. 65.

WAY-GAUN, **WA'-GAUN**, **WAY-GOING**, *adj.* Removing from a farm or habitation. *S.*

"The *way-going* tenant, in scourging his farm, injures his landlord and successor, at the expense of his own professional character." Agr. Surv. Dumfr. p. 170.

WAY-GANGIN' CROP. *V.* **WA-GANG CRAP**.

WAYGATE, *s.*

He's awa to sail,
 Wi' water in his *waygate*,
 An' wind in his tail.

Jacobite Relics, i. 24.

Way-gate signifies space, room, Roxb. Here, however, it would seem to contain an allusion to what is called the *tail-race* of a mill.

WAYGET, **WA'GATE**, *s.* Speed, the act of making progress. *He has nae wayget*, Loth. He does not get forward. *Wa'gate*, Lanarks.

It might appear doubtful whether this should be resolved, *q. getting on the way*, or *getting away*. From the pronunciation of Lanarks. the latter seems preferable, because although in *S. awa* is used for *away*, *wa'* never occurs for *way*. I cannot think that the last syllable is from *S. gait*, road. For we must suppose too great an ellipsis, as if it were said; "He cannot get away on the road."

WAY-GOE, *s.* Run, course, place where a body of water breaks out.

"They use to stop the *way-goe* of the water, sometimes in the summer, and let the place overflow with water." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 129, 130.

Teut. *wegh-ga-en* abire, discedere.

WAIH, *s.* "To play vpoun the trum nyctly, to convene the *waih* at ewin;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

In extracts from this ancient record, it is twice written *waih*, and as often *waihe*; "The time of the *waihe*." Watch?

WAYKENNING, *s.* The knowledge of one's *way* from a place.

"He that's ill of his lodging, is well of his *way-kenning*;" *S. Prov.* "Spoken when I ask my neighbour a loan, and he tells me that he cannot, but such a one can." Kelly, p. 143.

The phrase, "well of his *waykenning*," seems to have originally signified, that one is happy who knows how to get away from disagreeable lodgings; which is not the case with him who is detained as a prisoner.

Formed like Teut. *wegh-komen*, evadere; *wegh-ga-en*, abire, &c. Or shall we view *way* as a contr. of *away*, a word indeed formed from the *s. way*?

TO WAIL, *v. a.* To choose, to select. *V. WALK*. **WAYMYNG**, **WAYMENT**, *s.* Lamentation. *]* *Add*;

"Waymentinge. Lamentacio. Eiulatus. Planctus. Luctus.—*Wayment-yn*. Eiulor. Lamentor. Gemo. Plango." Prompt. Parv.

WAINE, *pret.* Fought.

A mychty God! quha thar had bene
 And had the kingis worschip sene,
 And his brodyr, that *waine* him by,
 That stonayit thaim sa hardely,—
 He suld weile say, that thai had will
 To wyn honour, & cum thairtill.

Barbour, B. viii. 311, MS.

The sense has not been understood by editors. Hence *was* has been substituted from Andro Hart's time downwards. It is the *pret. wanne*, from A.S. *winn-an*, laborare, pugnare.

TO WAINGLE, *v. n.* To flutter, to wave, to wag, to dangle, to flap, Aberd. *V. WINGLE*, which seems merely a variety.

* **WAINSCOT**, *s.* The term appropriated to oak, especially after being cut down, or when in a wrought state, *S.*

"Seeing a wedge of *wainscot* is fittest and most proper for cleaving an oaken tree," &c. Urquhart's Tracts, p. 152.

WAINSCOT, *adj.* Of or belonging to oak, *S.*

TO WAINSCOT, *v. a.* To line walls with boards of oak, *S.*

It is obvious that the word was anciently restricted in this way by our ancestors.

"Table boards of *Wainscot* or *Walnut* tree long, the peece—xxx l." Rates, A. 1611.

It would seem that this appropriation of the term was not confined to *S.* Kilian defines Teut. *waeghe-schot*, tabula quercea sive querne major. This is traced to *waeghe unda*, and *schot* septum. It is supposed that the first term refers to the undulations, or veins, of the wood. Seren. derives it from Germ. *wand* a wall, and Sw. *skoet-a* to fit, to adapt. As in Teut. the *v.* appears in the form of *waeghen-schotten*, it would seem that *waeghen* is merely the pl. of *wæghe*, signifying waves.

WAIN'T, *s.* A transient sight, a passing view, a glimpse, Aberd. C.B. *gwant-wy*, apt to move away.

TO WAIN'T, *v. n.* To become sour, applied to any liquid, Teviotd.

WAIN'TIT, **WEYNTED**, *part. adj.* Soured; applied to milk, Dumfr.

"*Wented*, grown acid; spoken of wort. Norf." Grose. *V. WYNTIT*.

TO WAYNT, *v. n.* To be deficient, to be wanting. *Syndry wayntyti*, bot nane wüst be quhat way.

Wallace, i. 199, MS.

The word is here used according to the Gothic idiom; *Isk want-a*, desse, deficere; from *van defectus*.

WAY-PASSING, *s.* Departure.

—"Ordanis that the persouns that past fra the eleccioun of the said Alex^r be summond to a certane day to ansuer to our souuerain lord for their *way-passing* contraire his lawis." Act. Conc. A. 1479, p. 45.
To WAY-PUT, *v. a.* To vend, to dispose of by sale.

—"Nane of thaim *way put* nor dispoine," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 16; i.e. *put away*. V. AWAY-PUTTING.

WAIR, *s.* The cover of a pillow, a pillow-slip.
"Item eighteen cods with their *wairs* worth three merk the peice; extending the pryces of the saids cods with their *wairs* to the summe of fiftie four merks." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VII. 61. V. COD.

WAIR, *s.* The spring. V. WARE.

WAIR. *Went to wair.* Leg. Bp. St. Androis.
Returning hame as ye hard tell,
He baid behind a day him sell,
The simple servantis to beguyle,
Sayand, he wald ryde furth a whyle;
To seay a bow that was sumthing wicht;
Syne come agane, and tak gud nycht,
Bot on lap he, and *went to wair*;
Fairweill; adewe; they gat na mair.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 338.

It may have been a phrase borrowed from the sea-faring line; as A.S. *ware* is ora, portus. Thus *to go to wair* would signify to take ship. Isl. *ver*, ora; G. Andr. p. 253. Or it may be the A.S. phrase *to ware*, cautionis gratia, q. to take care of himself.

WAIR ALMERIE, a press or cupboard for holding household articles, or such as are necessary for the table, distinguished from one used for keeping meat.

"The air hall-haue—an meit almerie, ane *wair almerie*, ane scrine," &c. Balfour's Practicks, p. 235.

"That William Halkerstoune—has done wrang in the withhaldin fra Johnne of Knollis,—a met almetry, a weschale almetry, a schryn, a *wayr almetry*," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 131.

WAIRAWONS, *interj.* Welladay, Fife.

WAIRD, *s.* A sentence, an award. V. WARDE.
To WAIRD, *v. a.* To fasten a mortised joint by driving a pin through it, Clydes. Hence the terms, *Weel-wairdit*, and *Ill-wairdit*.

WAIRD, WAIRD-PIN, *s.* The pin used for fastening a mortised joint, *ibid*.

WAIRDER, *s.* One who secures mortised joints in this manner, *ibid*.

A.S. *waerd-an*, *weard-ian*, tueri; as this operation is meant to guard the joint from opening.

WAIRDHOUSS, *s.* A prison; now called the *Tolbooth*; *wairdhou*, Aberd. Reg.

"Act ordaining provest and baillies within the brugh, baillies of regalitie and baronis, to receave captives in their *wairdhoussis*." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 269, 270.

A.S. *weard-ian*, Su.G. *waard-a*, custodire.

WAIS, *s.*

—"Wrack, waith, *waie*, *wair*," &c. Acts Ja. VI. V. ROICH.

To WAIT, *Wat*, *v. n.* To know, S.] *Add*;

"Before I ween'd,* but now I *wat*," S. Prov. "Spok-
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en upon the full discovery of some malefice, which before we only suspected." Kelly, p. 69. "Suspected."

Ye're our weil, and wats na, is a common phrase, signifying that the person, to whom it is addressed, is not sensible of his benefits, S.

Ye're weel, and watsna, lad, they're sayin,

Wi' getting leave to dwell aside her;

And gin ye had her a' your ain,

Ye might na find it mows to guide her.

Lizzy Liberty, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 160.

WAYTAKING, *s.* The act of removing or carrying off.

"The thiftouss *waytaking* of his money;" Aberd. Reg. V. WATAKING.

To WAITE, *v. a.* To blame.

"And by my truth," quoth he, "shall I never do him that fault, whereby he shall justly have occasion to *waite* me of unkindness whilst I live." Sadler's Papers, i. 24.

A vicious orthography for *Wite*, q. v.

WAITER, *s.* The name formerly given to the persons who kept the gates of Edinburgh.

"The insurgents had made themselves masters of the West-Port, rushing upon the *waiters* (so the people were called who had the charge of the gates), and possessing themselves of the keys." Heart M. Loth. i. 137.

WAITER, *s.* "Water. Teut. *weeter*, aqua;" Gl. Sibb. He evidently gives this as the pron. of Teviotd. He might have added A.S. *waeter*, *weter*, id.

WAITH, *s.* 1. Sense 1.] *Add*;

The worth o't twice in *clath* or *waith* ye's get,

I canna say but I am in your debt.—

Your *clath* and *waith* will never tell wi' me,

Though ye a thousand laids thereof wud gee.

Ross's Helenore, p. 80.

WAITH, WAYTH, *adj.* 1. Wandering, roaming.] *Add*;

"Gif the awner of the saidis gudis,—causis call and drive the saidis gudis upon his cornis and girse quha poindit thame of befoir, and swa infromettis not thair-
efter with the samin, bot sufferis thame to go *waith*, and wander quhair thay pleis; he may not call or persew him quha poindit thame for spuillye, or wrangous infromissioun thairwith." Balfour's Pract. p. 491.

WAITH, WAYTH, *s.*

In the Act of Parliament erecting Orkney into an earldom, *wayth* is conjoined with *wraik*.

"Grantis to the said lord Robert Stewart—the haill *wraik* and *wayth* that sal happin to be fund in ony tym heirefter within the boundis of the saidis landis or sie cost thair off." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 255.

I do not think that it can here admit the signification of game. It seems rather to denote what is strayed or unclaimed.

WAITS, *s. pl.* Ministrels who go through a burgh, playing under night, especially towards the new year, S. and E.

Aft, when the *Waits* were playing by,

I've mark'd his viol, with a sigh,

Soothing lorn looers, where they lie,

To visions sweet.

Magné's Siller Gun, p. 44. V. WATE, *s.*

WAK, *adj.* 1. Moist, watery, S.] *Add*;

The *v.* occurs in O.E. "I wayken salte meates, I lay them in water; Je attremper en leaue.—If your salte fyshe be nat well waykened, all is marred." Palsgr, B. iii. F. 400, a.

A.Bor. "vokey, moist," (Grose), must be viewed as originally the same.

WAKNES, **WACKNES**, *s.* Humidity, S.B.] *Add*;

"The earth bringeth forth the tree; it groweth by moistour and natural wacknes, it is cutted down by the hand of the hewar." Reasoning betuix Corsraguell and J. Knox, Prol. ii. b.

WAKAND, *s.* Awakening, *q.* *waking*.

"God providit a better wakand for him." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To **WAKE**, *v. n.* To be unoccupied.] *Add*;

WAKING, *part. adj.* Waste, unoccupied.

"Thus they lived as outlaws, oppressing the country—and openly avowed they had taken this course to get their own possessions again, or then hold the country *waking*." Spalding, i. 4.

To **WAKE**, *v. n.* "To wander. Isl. *vack-a*, Lat. *vag-or*;" Gl. Sibb. I have observed no example of this use of the word.

* To **WAKEN**, *v. a.* To revive an action which has for some time been dormant; a forensic term, S.

"Though the effect of an action which lies over not insisted in for a year is suspended;—yet it may, at any time within the years of prescription, be revived or *wakened* by a summons," &c. Ersk. Inst. B. iv. T. i. § 62. V. the *s.*

WAKENING, *s.* A legal form in renewing a process, S.

"After an action has been called in Court, and allowed to lie over for the space of a year, without any procedure having taken place, it is said to fall *asleep*, and requires to be awakened by a new summons, which states the procedure, the delay, and the necessity of *wakening* the action in order to its being insisted in; and containing a warrant to cite the defender to appear in Court, and defend the action within six days after citation." Bell's Dict. in *v.*

WAKRIFE, **WAKRIFE**, *adj.* V. **WALKRIFE**.

WAKRIFELIE, **WAUKRIFELIE**, *adv.* Wakefully, S.

WALKRIFENESS, **WAUKRIFENESS**, *s.* The state of being wakeful, S.

* **WAKE-ROBIN**, *s.* The *Arum maculatum*. I mention this, merely to remark that the bakers in some parts of Teviotdale are said to use this as a charm against witchcraft.

WAL or **IRNE**, apparently a lever of iron, or some instrument of this kind.

—"The saide Johne Kennedy for the wrang-wiss spoliatioun, awaytakin, & withholding of a feeder bed, twa rede coveringis, thre pare of scheitis, a cod, a *wal of irne*, a pot," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1482, p. 109.

Kilian expl. Teut. *welle*, cylindrus; *sucula*; et *palanga*, i. e. a lever.

To **WALD**, *v. a.* 1. To weild, &c.] *Add*;

* To **Wald and Ward**. This phrase occurs in

Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. "To scot, lot, waché, *wald & ward*."

The word *wald* is left out in another passage, and *walk* used for *wache*. "To scot, lott, *walk & ward*."

Perhaps the term here signifies, to have the management of public concerns in common with others who pay taxes.

WALD, *v. aux.* Would.] *Add*;

2. Should, or ought to be; as implying the idea of necessity.

"Nottheles thair is sum thingis quhilks *wald* be presently done (and that in ane verray secreit maner) as your L. sall persais on the uther side of the leafe." Corsraguell to Bethune Abp. of Glasgow, Keith's Hist. App. p. 194.

This idiom is analogous to that in regard to the same auxiliary *v.*, in the future, *will*. As *will* is used for *shall* E., here we have an example of *wald*, i. e. would, for *should*.

To **WALD**, *v. a.* To incorporate two masses of metal into one, Tweedd.

Strike iron while 'tis hpt, if ye'd have it to *wald*.

R. irne. Herd's Coll. ii. 113. V. **WELL**, **WALL**, *c.*

WALDIN-HEAT, *s.* 1. Such heat as is proper for welding iron, Clydes.

2. Metaph. used to denote fitness for any particular object or design; as, "He's in a braw *waldin heat* for courting," *ibid*.

WALD, *s.* Yellow weed, dyer's weed, *Reseda luteola*, Linn.

"Thre half pokis of *wald*." Aberd. Reg. V. 24.

—"Noe vther incorporation—to buy or sell—spiceries, *wald* and vther materials for dying." Acts Cha. II. Ed. 1814, VIII. 63.

"For every pound of yarn allow thre fourths of a pound good English *wald*." Max. Sel. Trans. p. 368.

In E. this is called *Weld*, and viewed by Johns. as quite different from *Wood*; although Lightfoot gives to the *Luteola* the name of *Wild-wood*.

A.S. *wad*, *waad*, glastum.

WALDER WOLL.

"That Henry Leis burgess of Edinburgh restore —j turrs of haddir with stray of a bed, a paire of cardis, a quarter of *walder woll*," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 67.

This can mean nothing save *wedder wool*, or that plucked from wethers.

WALGAN, *s.* A wallet, a pouch, Aberd.; the same with *Walgie*, *q. v.*

To **WALE**, *v. a.* To-choose, &c.] *Add*;

WEILL-WAIL'D, *adj.* Well-chosen, cautiously selected; often applied to language, in which the speaker is careful to avoid any thing that may give offence, or to employ such terms as may be most winning or persuasive, S.

But d'ye see fou better bred

Was mens-fou Maggy Murdy;

She her man like a lammy led

Hame, wi' a *well wailed* wordy.

Ramsay, *Christ's Kirk*, C. iii.

This should have been printed *weill-wail'd*.

WALY, *adj.* 2. Large, ample.] *Add* to etymon; It is more nearly allied, in this sense, to a word

used in Lapland, than to any other. This is *wallje*, ubertas, abundantia. The *adj.* appears in the form of *walljes*, copiosus. V. Ihre, Dict. Lappon.

WALY, WAWLIE, *s.* A toy, a gewgaw, S.] *Add*;

"At ony rate, the warst barn e'er man lay in wad be a pleasanter abode than Glenallan house, wi' a' the pictures and black velvet, and silver bonnie *wawlies* belonging to it." Antiquary, ii. 339.

WALY-STANE, *s.* A nodule of quartz; as being used as a play-thing by children, Clydes.

WALY, *s.* "A small flower;" Galloway.

Now frae the cribs the tarry gimmers trot,
And spread around the faulds, to crop the blade
Of tender grass, or thriving *waly*.—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 3.

Perhaps from O. Germ. *wal-en* to grow luxuriously.

The term is particularly applied to *gowans*, (South of S.); which are supposed to be thus denominated because of their beauty. V. *WALIE*, *adj.*

WALY-SPRIG, *s.* The same with *Waly*, a flower, Galloway.

—O'er the verdant mead

Behold the blushing prospect. Who can paint
A *waly-sprig* like Nature?

Davidson's Seasons, p. 42.

WALY, *interj.* Expressive of lamentation.] *Add*;

This term is used, even in the reduplicative form, in Yorks. "Wally, Wally, is Good lack, good lack, or Oh me, oh me!" Clav.

WALY, *s.* Prosperity.] *Add*;

It is singular that the phrase *waly fa'* has changed its signification in some parts of the north; unless it could be supposed that its meaning was misunderstood by a writer, who, in other respects, has showed that he was well acquainted with our vernacular tongue.

But that camsteary what-dy'e-caw't,
(I think it's Genius, *walie fa't*)

—Will never dreep frae draffy mawt,
Or bare spring water.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 178.

"Waly fa', woe be to;" Gl. *ibid.*

It occurs in the same sense, in another form, in older writing.

Now *wally fu' fa'* the silly bridegroom,

He was as saft as butter, &c.

Runaway Bride, *Herd's Coll.* ii. 88.

I heard ae wife say t' anither,

Wallifou fa' the cat!

Wallifou fa' the cat!

She's bred the house an wan ease;

She's open'd the amry door,

An' eaten up a' the cheese.

Herd's Coll. ii. 139.

The song bears these words as its title.

One might almost suppose that this had once had the form of an *adj.* *q.* *Wallyfull*, and been here used improperly. It is possible, however, that it is a corr. of A.S. *wa la wa*, proh dolor; Lye.

WALYCOAT, *s.* An under-petticoat, Aberd.

"Thir rebel ships—sends privately a pinnace ashore to design the house where the queen [Henrietta] was lodged, whilk being done, her Majesty, having mind of no evil, but glad of rest, now wearied by the sea, is cruelly assaulted; for this [thir] six rebel ships ilk

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one by course sets their broadside to her lodging, bat-
ters the house, dings down the roof, ere she wist of
herself; but she gets up out of her naked bed in her
night *walycoat*, barefooted and barelegged, with her
maids of honour, whereof one for plain fear went
straight mad, being a nobleman of England's daugh-
ter." Spalding, ii. 74.

This is originally the same with *Wylecoat*, *q. v.*

WALISE, *s.* Saddlebags, S. V. *WALLEES*.

"If ye are nae friend to kirk and the king, and
are detained as siccan a person, ye maun answer to
honest men of the country for breach o' contract; and
I maun keep the nag and the *walise* for damage and
expence." Waverley, ii. 127.

To WALK, *v. a.* To full cloth.

"Ordanis our souerane lordis lettrez be direct her-
apone, defakand to the said Robert in the said pay-
ment vj d. for the *walkin* of ilke eln of the said xix eln
& a half." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 95. V. *WAUK*.

WALKER, *s.* A fuller. V. under *WAUK*, *v.*

To WALK, *v. a.* To awake; used to denote the
renewal of a prosecution which has been dormant.

"The said summondis wes callit, ressonit, & dis-
pute in presens of the thre estaitis for the tyme, and
resitit for interlocutor to be gevin thairupoun, and
slepit sensyne; as in ane supplicatioun gevin in for
walking of the said mater in the self mair largely pro-
portis." Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 521.

To WALKIN, WALKEN, *v. a.* 1. To awake, Doug.
Virg., as E. *Waken*.

2. To raise a legal prosecution anew; a forensic
term, S.

"And then the principall pley (*betwix the persewer
and the defender*) sall be *walkned*, and begin againe."
Quon. Attach. c. 55, § 6. Placitum resuscitabitur.

"All sentences gevin—is of nane avail;—gif baith
the principal cause and actioun of warrandice at ony
time *sleipit*, or was continuit [adjourned], and baith
the saidis parties wer not lauchfullie warnit to heir
the matter *walknit*, and ressave farder process." Bal-
four's Pract. p. 408.

As Su.G. *wakn-a* corresponds in the general sense,
Ihre observes that verbs terminating in *na* have an in-
ceptive signification. This idea he illustrates at length
under *Stadna*, consistere; viewing the termination
na as formed from *na* or *naema*, to take; and as giv-
ing, to the words to which it is added, a signification
parallel to that of Lat. verbs ending in *scō*, as *lascō*,
lucescō; which termination he traces to *ωχσ*, a part of
the Gr. *ωχσ*, habeo.

To WALKIN, *v. n.* To walk; like *fleyne* for
fle, *bene* for *be*, *seyne* for *se*.

Bot desiring he taryit euermare,

Furth with him to *walkin* and repare.

Doug. Virg. 181. 6. V. *SEYNE*.

WALKRYFENESS, *s.* Watchfulness, as opposed
to somnolency, S. *waukrifeness*.

"So long as the diuell is in the world, so long there
is necessity requyred of *walkryfeness*: pastors must
be walkryfe, people must be walkryfe, and euerie man
and woman must be on their guard." Rollock on
1 Thea. p. 126.

To WALL up, *v. n.* To boil up, S.] *Add*;

O.E. "Wellynge or boylynge up as playnge pottys.
Ebullitio." Prompt. Parv.

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WALLACHIE-WEIT, s. The lapwing, Mearns.; from *Wallach* to wail, and *Weit*, a term used to denote the sound made by this bird. To **WALLAN, v.n.** To wither, to fade, Aberd.; synon. with *S. Wallow*.

WALLAWALLA, interj. Equivalent to *E. hush! silence! Orkn.*

WALLEE, s. That part of a quagmire in which there is a spring, *S. V. Well-ey.*

WALLER, s. A confused crowd in a state of quick motion; as, *a waller of birds, a waller of bairns, &c. Roxb.*

A.S. weall-ian, to boil up; *C.B. gwall-aw*, to pour out, to empty. *Su.G. wall-a* is used to denote inconstant motion.

To **WALLER, v.n.** To toss about as a fish does upon dry land, *Tweedd., Upp. Clydes.*; either corr. from *E. Wallow*, or claiming a common origin. It is indeed expl. by *E. Wallow, Clydes.*

WALLET, s. A valet.

"Oure souerane lord, remembring the lang, guid, trew and faithfull seruice done to his maiestie, alsweill in his hienes minoritie as maioritie, be his grace dalie seruitour Johnne Gib ane of the *wallettis* in his *G. chalmer*;—*Ratifies*," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. vol. iii. p. 507.*

The act is entitled "*Ratificatioun to Johnne Gib wallet of his maiestie's chalmer.*"

WALLY-DYE, s. A toy, a gew-gaw, *S.O.*

"*Wally-dys, gewgaws*;" *Gl. Sibb. V. WALLE, adj.*

WALLY-DYE, interj. Well-a-day, alas, *Ettr. For.*

"*Wally-dye, man, gin ye be nae better a fighter than ye're an examiner, ye may gie up the craft.*" *Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 111.*

WALLIDRAG, WALLIDRAGGLE, s. 1. A feeble ill-grown person. *S.] Add*, as sense

3. This term is especially applied to a slovenly female, who either from bodily feebleness, or from want of exertion, cannot keep herself out of the mire, or in a cleanly state, *Roxb., Loth.*

"I have three daughters, one of 17, one of 16, and one of 12 years old, and no one *wally draggles* among them, all fine girls." *Lett. Allan Ramsay, Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, P. I. p. 100.*

"They say—that king's chaff is better than other folks' corn; but I think that canna be said o' king's soldiers, if they let themselves be beaten wi'—wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very *wally draggles* o' the country-side." *Rob Roy, iii. 189.*

4. *Wally-draggle* is used to denote three sheaves set up together, in rainy weather, without the hood-sheaf, for being morespeedily dried, *Roxb.*

WALLIES, s. pl. 1. The intestines, *Ayrs.*

2. Also expl. "*fecket pouches*," or pockets to an under waistcoat, *ibid.*

WALLIES, s. pl. Finery, *Roxb.*; synon. *Braws.*

What bonny lassies flock to Boswell's fair,

To see their joes, an' shaw their *wallies* there!

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 96.

WALLIFOU FA'. V. under WALY.

To **WALLIPEND, v. a.** To undervalue, Mearns.; evidently corr. from *Vilipend.*

WALLY-WAE, s. Lamentation, *Ayrs.*

"I wish that I was dead, but I'm no like to dee, as Jenny says in her *wally-wae* about her father's cow and Auld Robin Gray." *The Entail, ii. 160.*

From the same origin with *Wallaway, q. v.*

WALLY-WALLYING, s. The same with *Wally-wae, Ayrs.*

"Such a *wally-wallying* as the news of this caused at every door; for the red-coats, from the persecuting days,—were held in dread and as a horror among us." *Annals of the Parish, p. 161.*

WALLOCH, s. A kind of dance familiar to the Highlands, *S.*

O she was a cantie quean,

Weel could she dance the Highland *walloch*,

How happy I, had she been mine,

Or I'd been Roy of Aldivalloch.

Song, Roy's Wife.

WALLOCH-GOUL, s. 1. A noisy blustering fellow, *Ayrs.*; apparently from *Wallach* to cry, as a child out of humour, and *Goul* a sort of yell.

2. A female of a slovenly appearance, *ibid.*

WALLOCK, s. The lapwing, *Moray.*

Perhaps from its wild cry; *V. WALLACH, v.*; or from its deceptious mode of teasing those who search for its nest; *Isl. valing-r fallax, or walk-a vexare, molestare.*

To **WALLOP, v. n.** 2. To gallop,] *Add*;

O.E. "Walop-yn as hors. *Volopto.—Walopinge* of hors. *Voloptacio.*" *Prompt. Parv.* The *v. Volopto* seems to have been a sort of *Lat.* term formed by monkish writers from the *O.E. v.*

WALLOP, s. 1. Quick motion, with agitation of the clothes, especially when in a ragged state, *S.*

2. The noise caused by this motion, *S.*

3. A sudden and severe blow, *Aberd.*

WA-LOOK, s. That suspicious down-cast look, which those have who *look away* from the person to whom they address themselves, *Clydes.*

WALLOWAE, s. The devil, *Shtl.*

Various etymons might be suggested, not destitute of plausibility. The designation might be traced to *Wally-mae*, or *Wallawa*, lamentation, because he is the cause or origin of grief, in the same manner as when called the *Sorrow*; or it might be viewed as an oblique use of *Isl. vala, voelva, valva*, the name given to a sorceress, or female fortune-teller. Or it might seem allied to *Su.G. wal, caedes, q. the destroyer.* But all this is mere conjecture.

To **WALT, v. a.** To beat, to thump, *Dumfr.*; perhaps radically the same with *Quhult, q. v.*

WALTERAE, s. One who overturns.

—*Walterars* of courts ye lat suborne yow.

Poems 16th Cent. p. 248.

WALTH, s. Enough of any thing, plenty of; as, "He has *walth* o' siller," i. e. abundance of money, *S.*; synon. *Routh.*

This may be from *A.S. waleth* rich; but perhaps in its application it as nearly resembles *Su.G. waelde*, power. Thus, the phrase is equivalent; "He has a *power* o' siller."

WALX, s. Wax, *Aberd. Reg.*

"*Walx*, at the entring, nathing, bot at the out-pas-

ing, gif it be weyt be hail wawis, viij. d. ilk waw." Balfour's Practicks, Custumes, p. 87.

If we might credit the history of former times, there must have been a considerable demand for this article for the purposes of witchcraft. It was generally found necessary, it would seem, as the medium of inflicting pain on the bodies of men.

"To some others at these times he teacheth, how to make pictures of waxe or clay, that by the wasting thereof, the persons that they beare the name of, may be continually melted or dried away by continuall sicknesse." K. James's Daemonologie, B. 2. c. 5.

In order to cause acute pain in the patient, pins, we are told, were stuck in that part of the body of the image, in which they wished the person to suffer.

The same plan was adopted for inspiring another with the ardour of love.

Then mould her form of fairest wax,
With adder's eyes, and feet of horn;
Place this small scroll within its breast,
Which I, your friend, have hither borne.
Then make a blaze of alder wood,
Before your fire make this to stand;
And the last night of every moon
The bonny May's at your command.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 35.

The Moon, it appears, has great power in this charm. For her supposed influence in love, V. the article MONE. Then it follows;

With fire and steel to urge her wheel,
See that you neither stint nor spare;
For if the cock be heard to crow,
The charm will vanish into air.

The wounds given to the image were supposed to be productive of similar stounds of love in the tender heart of the maiden whom it represented.

A female form, of melting wax,
Mess John surveyed with steady eye,
Which ever and anon he pierced,
And forced the lady loud to cry.—P. 84.

The same horrid rites were observed on the continent. For Grilland (de Sortilegiis) says: Quidam solent apponere imaginem cereae juxta ignem ardentem, completis sacrificiis, de quibus supra, & adhibere quasdam preces nefarias, & turpia verba, ut quemadmodum imago illa igne consumitur & liquescit, eodem modo cor mulieris amoris calore talis viri feruenter ardeat, &c. Malleus Malefic. T. II. p. 232.

It cannot be doubted that these rites have been transmitted from heathenism. Theocritus mentions them as practised by the Greeks in his time. For he introduces Samoetha as using similar enchantments, partly for punishing, and partly for regaining her faithless lover.

But strew the Salt, and say in angry tones,
"I scatter Delphid's, perjured Delphid's bones."
—First Delphid injured me, he raised my flame,
And now I burn this bough in Delphid's name;
As this doth blaze, and break away in fume,
How soon it takes, let Delphid's flesh consume,
Lynx, restore my false, my perjured swain,
And force him back into my arms again.—
As this devoted wax melts o'er the fire,
Let Mindian Delphy melt in warm desire!

Idyllium, p. 12, 13.

Samoetha burns the bough in the name of her false lover, and terms the wax *devoted*. With this the more modern ritual of witchcraft corresponded. The name of the person, represented by the image, was invoked. For, according to the narrative given concerning the witches of Pollock-shaws, having bound the image on a spit, they "turned it before the fire,—saying, as they turned it, *Sir George Maxwell, Sir George Maxwell*; and that this was expressed by all of them." Glanvil's Sadducismus, p. 391.

According to Grilland, the image was baptised in the name of Beelzebub. Malleus, ut sup. p. 229.

There is nothing analogous to the Grecian rite, mentioned by Theocritus, of strewing salt. For Grilland asserts, that, in the festivals of the witches, salt was never presented. Ibid. p. 215. It was perhaps excluded from their infernal rites as having been so much used as a sacred symbol.

WAMBE, WAME, &c., s. 2. The belly.] *Add*;

A coarse, but emphatical, proverb is often addressed by a mother to her children, when she reckons them unreasonable in their demands for food; "Weel, weel, what's in your wame [or nyme] 's no in your testament," S.

The direct meaning of the language would be; "What ye consume now, you cannot bequeath in any will you may make afterwards." But, as I have heard the Prov. applied, I have always understood the sense, to be; "What you get from me by your voraciousness now, you cannot expect to be bequeathed to you in the testament that I shall make for your behoof. You put this out of my power."

To WAME one's self, v. a. To fill one's belly, Roxb. V. WAMBE, s.

WAMEFOU, WAMEFU', s. A bellyfull, S.

"A wame-fou is a wame-fou,—whether it be of the barley-meal or the bran." St. Ronan, i. 235.

—Let neer a wamefu' be a missing,
But gie us routh o' food;
O gie us bannocks, brose, and kail,
Potatoes, cabbage, and the wale
O' every thing that's good.

Glutton's Grace, A. Scott's Poems, p. 163.

WAME-ILL, WEAM-ILL, s. 1. The belly-ache.] *Add*;

2. A disease of the intestines.

—"The wame-ill was so violent, that thar deit ma that yere than euir thar deit oulder in pestilens or yit in ony vthir seikness in Scotland." *Addic. to Scot. Corniklis*, p. 4.

A.S. *wamb-adj*, dolor ventris.

SAIR WAME, the same with *Wame-ill*, S.

ATHORT one's WAME, maugre, in spite of one's teeth, in open defiance of, *Aberd.*

It has been supposed that the phrase *across the belly*, often used by Pat. Walker, in his Remark. Passages, is a kind of modification of this. V. Pref. p. 15. *Over the belly* is a similar phrase. This, if E., has been overlooked by later Lexicographers.

WAMIE, *adj.* Corpulent, having a large belly, Upp. Lanarks.

WAMINESS, s. Corpulence, *ibid.*

Isl. *vambi*, ventricosus.

To WAMBLE, v. n. To move in an undulating manner.] *Add* to etymon;

Belg. *wemel-en* to creep, to crawl, *wemelend gewormte*, crawling worms; *gewemela* creeping, crawling; Sewel. But we find the very *v.* in Isl. *vambl-a*, aegre protrahere se humi ventre; *vambl* reptatus.

WAMBLIN, *s.* A puny child, Caithn. V. WAMFLIN.

WAME, *s.* The belly. To WAME; WAMEFU'; WAMIE. V. under WAMBE, *s.*

To WAMFLE, *v. n.* To flap, to flutter; applied to one's clothes, especially if tattered, or carelessly put on, when they are shaken by the wind, or when the wearer has an aukward motion. It is also said of a vessel at sea; "Her sails were *wamflin* i' the wind;" Fife.

This may be allied to Teut. *wemel-en*, circumagi; frequenter et leviter movere; Su.G. *wiml-a* motitari, trepidare; C.B. *gvammal-u* to waver. In the S. word *f* may have been inserted, as *b* in E. *Wamble*, from the same origin. Or it may be a provincial variety of *Weffil*. V. next word. Germ. Belg. and Su.G. *wimpel*, however, denotes the trappings of the sail-yard; Velum antennae, aplustre; Ihre.

To WAMFLE, *v. a.* Expl. "To sully;" Ayrs.; synon. with *Suddil*.

I suspect that it is originally the same with *Weffil*, *Waffle*, applied to what has lost its stiffness, as by frequent handling or tossing.

WAMFLET, *s.* V. WAEFLEED.

WAMFLIN, *s.* A puny child who has a large belly, Caithn.; perhaps a dimin. from *Wamb*, *wame*, the belly. The word is also pron. *Wamblin*.

WAMPES, *s.* A term used to denote the motion of an adder, Ayrs. V. next word.

To WAMPISH, *v. n.* To fluctuate, to move backwards and forwards, Ettr. For.

"Gang away, now, minister, and put by the siller, and dinna keep the notes *wampishing* in your hand that gate, or I will wish them in the brown pigg again, for fear we get a black cast about them." Heart M. Loth. iv. 259.

But yet his gear was o' the goude,

As it waved and *wampished* in the wind;

And the coal-black steed he rode upon,

It was fleetier than the bonny hind.

Ballad, Perils of Man, ii. 1.

To WAMPISH, *v. a.* 1. To brandish, to flourish, to toss about in a threatening, boasting manner, South of S.

2. To toss in a furious or frantic manner, *ibid.*

"Its fearsome baith to see and hear her when she *wampishes* about her arms, and gets to her English, and speaks as if she were a prent book." Antiquary, iii. 218.

"*Wampus*, to make curvilinear dashes, like a large fish in the water," (Gall. Enc.) must evidently be viewed as the same *v.* slightly varied.

This might seem a term borrowed from the science of defence, as denoting the act of brandishing, or of making a feint with the sword; as if formed from Fr. *sauant*, and *pass-er*, *q.* to make a *pass before*.

Perhaps it is from Ital. *vampeggiare* to flash, to be

in a flame; also to fume and fret, to rave, to rage, to be in a violent passion, from *vampa*, flame, blaze; passion, desire.

WAMPLE, *s.* The motion of an eel, undulating motion, Ayrs.

Evidently a provinciality for *Wamble*.

To WAMPUZ, *v. n.* V. WAMPISH.

WAN, a particle expressive of negation, prefixed both to adjectives and to substantives, S.

It had also been used in O.E. "*Wan beleuar*, Perfidus. *Wan beleuyng*, Perfidia. *Wan bode*, or he that biddeth not to the value.—*Wanhop-yn*, Diffido. Dispero.—*Wansyn*, Euaneco. Euanesco." Prompt. Parv.

Wan is an ancient Goth. and A.S. particle denoting privation. V. VANHOP.

WAN, *adj.* Not fully round, not plump; as, a *wan tree* is a tree that has not grown in a circular form, or that is not filled up on one side.

Wan-checkit, applied to a man whose cheeks are thin, Berwicks.

Isl. *van*, quod infra justum modum est; Su.G. *wan*, id. A.S. *wana*, carens, deficiens.

WAN, an adverbial affix, corresponding in signification and use with the Lat. *adv.* versus, Aberd.

I am indebted for the following account of this particle to a very intelligent correspondent in the north. "It differs from *With* as a termination, in these respects. *With* implies that the word, to which it is joined, expresses the place of one's destination; *Wan* does not convey this idea. *With* is not arbitrarily affixed to words; *Wan* is. 'He was gäin to Aberdeenwan;' He was on the road to Aberdeen."

I can form no idea of the origin of this particle, if we do not trace it to A.S. *waeg*, Isl. *veg*, Su.G. *waeg* also *waegh*, via, iter, a way. Dan. *vei* appears in its declined form *vejen*, *paa vejen*, in the way, on the road. *Vejene til en stad*, "the avenue to a town;" Wolff. Sw. *paa waegen*, *jd.* Isl. *vegn* signifies plaga, a quarter. *Fiogra vegna*. In quatuor orbis plagas; Olafs Saga, 84. ap. Verel. Ind. Ihre says, "It is probable that our ancestors sometimes used *waegn*" for *waeg*, "and hence, that *waegnar* remains in the plural, as when we say, *alla waegnar*, omnibus locis; *wida waegnar ifraan*, a locis dissitis." He views the term above quoted from Verelius as a confirmation of his conjecture; and renders Su.G. *wagnar*, tractus, regio. Did we invert the Sw. phrase, *Han aer paa waegen til London*, He is on his way to London; *til London waegen*, it would nearly resemble that mentioned above,—"gäin to Aberdeen wan." There is certainly an affinity between this and another S.B. phrase—to Aberdeen *awa*. This, in the A.S. form, would be to Aberdeen on *waeg*, i. e. on the way to Aberdeen.

WAN, *s.* *Wan and Wound*.

"Blissit is he quhome God dois correct;

Thairfore his scourge se thou not neglect.

For he it is quhilk geuis *wan and wound*,

And suddanlie he will mak hail and sound.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 31, 32.

This alliterative phrase has probably been proverbial with our ancestors. From the succeeding line, the analogy requires that there should be a connexion of idea between *wan* and *wound*. *Was* may there-

fore signify a blow or stroke, as allied to Teut. *wand* plaga; Isl. *vande* difficultas, periculum, noxa.

WANCANNY, *adj.* Unlucky, S. *A wancanny carlin*, one supposed to be a witch, Fife. V. CANNY.

WANCHANCIE, *adj.* 1. Unlucky, S.] *Add*;
—"When my kinsman came to the village wi' the factor, Mr. James Howie, to lift the rents, some *wanchancy* person,—I suspect John Heatherblutter, the auld gamekeeper, that was out wi' me in the year fifteen—fired a shot at him in the gloaming, where-with he was so affrighted, that I may say with Tullius in *Catilinam*, *Abiit, evasit, erupit, effugit*." *Waverley*, iii. 235.

WAND, *pret.* Did wind, S.B.

She bade ane near the door stan' still,

Or fate shou'd something gie her;

She *wand* the clue wi' tentie han',

An' cries, "Wha hauds the end o't?"

Tarras's Poems, p. 68.

This refers to one of the unwarrantable rites observed on *Fastren's Een*, S.B.

WAND, *s.* 2. The rod of correction.] *Add*;

"Let his own *wand* ding him." S. Prov. "Let him reap the fruits of his own folly." Kelly, p. 233.

It literally signifies, "Let him be beaten with his own rod."

WAND, *adj.* Wicker; as, "a *wand* basket," "a *wand* cradle," &c. S.

WAND OF PEACE, a symbol of relaxation from an unjust sentence of outlawry.

"Gif ony man alledgis him to be wrangouslie denuncit rebel,—and desyris, be way of supplicatioun gevin in to the Lordis of secrete counsal, in his name and behalf, to be relaxit thairfra; the Lordis may relax him, and give him the *wand of peace* instantlie, or ellis direct letteris to the Schiref of the schire—to do the samin," &c. A. 1505, Balfour's Pract. p. 560.

—"Relaxand thame inlykemaner fra the said proces of horne, and gevand the *wand of peax* to Johnne Bukim, messenger in thair names." Acts Ja VI. 1567, Ed. 1814, p. 5.

This is undoubtedly the same with what in L.B. is denominated *Virga Alba*, or the white rod, which Du Cange defines, *Pacis symbolum*. This was one of the ancient usages of England. It is mentioned by Britton. Si comme par simple disseisine faite de iour sauns force et armes, oue une *blanche verge* en signe de peas. Leg. Angl. c. 53. Fol. 138, b.

On the other hand, it was said of those who were put out of the protection of law, that their *wand* was broken. Qui sic convicti secum portant iudicium, sicut finaliter condemnati nullum habent appellum versus aliquem fidelem nec infidelem; quia omnino *frangitur eorum baculus*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Virga*.

Davies, referring to these passages, "The Lord hath broken the staff of the wicked:"—"How is the strong staff broken, and the beautiful rod?" observes; "These forms of expression must have alluded, necessarily, to some established customs, they must be referred indisputably to some primitive system, which regarded rods, branches, and staves, as the symbols of certain ideas, and as the vehicles of messages, commissions, or the like. So far the customs of the

old Asiatics corresponded in their prevalence to those of Druids in Europe.

—"Breaking the rod, or staff, seems—to have been the general mode of dissolving compacts. See Zech. xi. 7. 10. 11. "And I took my staff, even beauty, and cut it asunder, that I might break my covenant, which I made with all the people." Celtic Researches, p. 292, 296.

It seems to be in allusion to this ancient rite, that the devil, who appears to his comptroller Doctor Fian, after he had renounced his service, "with a white wand in his hande," is made to break it, as a presage of his vengeance. "The devil answered, 'Once ere thou die, thou shalt be mine': and with that (as he sayd) the devill brake the white wand, and immediately vanished foorth of his sight." News from Scotl. 1591. Law's Memor. xli.

Hence the breaking of a *wand* or rod, in relation to any individual, was a rite expressive of outlawry. Thus, in a passage quoted above, it is said that "the convicted carry their judgment with them, so that being finally condemned they have no appeal, because their *wand* is completely broken." Britton. Lib. iii. Tract. 2. c. 33. *Frangitur talium baculus*; Fleta, Lib. i. c. 38, § 16.

In allusion to this symbol, the female gypsy is introduced in Guy Mannering as breaking a rod after uttering her virtual denunciations.

"So saying, she broke the sapling she held in her hand, and flung it into the road." i. 125. "Here I stood, when I tauld the last laird of Ellangowan what was coming on his house;—and here, where I brake the *wand of peace* ower him." Ibid. iii. 135.

WAND-BIRN, *s.* Expl. "a straight burn on the face of a sheep," Clydes.

Perhaps q. a cheek-burn, from A.S. *wang* maxilla, and *byrn* incendium.

WANDFASSON, *s.* Denoting what is made in a basket-form, resembling *wands* or twigs, interlaced.

"Item, ellevin plaittis of sindrie sortis, maid of quhite anameling. Mair, viii quheit, 1 of *wandfasson*, iii of divers collouris," &c. Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.

It seems to be the same article which is afterwards thus described:

"Ane pleitt hollit as gif it wer *wandis*." A. 1578, Ibid. p. 241.

This curious collection supplies us with a singular fact as to the materials of which fans were manufactured in the reign of Q. Mary. They were made of small twigs.

"Item, ane glas, and sex litle culing fannis of litle *wandis*." Ibid. p. 158.

WANDOCHT, **WANDOUGHT**, *s.* 1. A weak or puny creature.] *Add*;

2. This is expl. "a silly inactive fellow," Roxb.

3. It would seem to be used as equivalent to "worthless creature," Aberd.

Altho' the *wandought's* sib to me,

He's gien's a waefu' night o't:—

For he's to blame for a' the skaith

That's happen't sin we met.

Cook's Simple Strains, p. 148.

WANDOCHT, WANDOUGHT, *adj.* Feeble, puny, contemptible, Perth., S.O.

"She's haddin' an' dung, daresna speak to them that I'm sure she anes liket;—that *wandought* ne'er-do-weel o' a dominie blawin' in her lug, an' winna had his filthy fingers aff her." Campbell, i. 334.

But, Sir, my *wandocht* rustic muse,
Gane hafflens daiz't an' doitet,
Begins to glunch, an' hing her brows,
Like ane grown capernoitet.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 160.

To WANE, *v. n.* To think.

Had ye it intill a quiet place,
Ye wald not *wane* to fiend.

Lyndsay, S. P. R. ii. 90.

Evidently the same with O.E. *wene*, modern *ween*; A.S. *waen-an*, *wen-ian*, Moes. G. *wen-jan*, Alem. *uwan-en*, Belg. *wan-en*, putare, opinari.

WANE, *s.* Expl. "a number of people."

But in my bower there is a wake,
An' at the wake there is a *wane*;
But I'll come to the greenwood the morn,
Whar blooms the brier by mornin' dawn.

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 236.

WANEARTHLIE, *adj.* Not belonging to this world, preternatural, S.

—"We ne'er luit on that we saw her, though ony body wad, in a moment, hae seen that it was something *wanearthlie*." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

V. WAN.

WANFORTUNE, *s.* Misfortune.

—"Geen [gin] I have had the *wanfortune* to believe also, That the Pretender is the Q——s brother, a prince of the bluid, nay the first prince of the bluid, I mon affirm, that he has been prayed for as such by the Church of England," &c. Speech for D——sse of Arnistoun, A. 1711, p. 10.

It would appear that the word had been then in use.

WANFORTUNATE, *adj.* Unfortunate.

—"The outter illegality of resistance (if I have been sa *wanfortunate* as to believe the Pretender to be legitimate, mon needs have made me disloyal to her Majesty." Speech, ut sup. p. 14.

WANGRACE, *s.* Wickedness, S.] *Add*;

Sum bene sa frawart in malice and *wangrace*,
Quhat is wele sayd thay loif not worth ane ace,
Bot castis thame euir to spy out falt and cruke.

Doug. Virg. 485. 24.

WANHOPE, *s.* Delusive hope.] *Add*;—Vana spe lusit. Virg.

This term has not been quite unknown in O.E., although used in a stronger sense. "I despayre, I am in *wan hope*." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 209, b.

"*Wanhop-yn*. Diffido. Dispero." Prompt. Parv.

WANION, *s.* Apparently, a misfortune or calamity.

"Bide down, with a mischief to ye,—bide down, with a *wanion*," cried the king, almost overturned by the obstreperous caresses of the large staghounds." Nigel, iii. 86.

"I sent him out of my company with a *wanion*—I would rather have a rifier on my perch than a false knave at my elbow." The Abbot, i. 156.

"What can have come over the lad, with a *wanion*!" Ibid. ii. 44.

It occurs in Pericles, Prince of Tyre, Shakspeare. xxi. 210. Perhaps from A.S. *wanung*, diminution; also, grief, from *wan-ian* to wane. Steevens says that the sense of the term is unknown.

WANYOCH, *adj.* Pale, wan, Clydes.

"Monty a wearie company o' wee wee gers-green riders cam neest,—their clais skinklan i' the *wanyoch* mune as though they had been just ae diamon'." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

This may be a relique of the Welsh kingdom on Clyde; as Lluyd gives C.B. *ovnog* as signifying pale, wan, fearful. Owen expl. *ovnanog* as if it bore only the latter signification.

To WANKISH, *v. a.* To twist, to entwine; as, in forming a basket the twigs are said to be *wankished*, Dumfr., Roxb. It is also pron. *vankish*, in some parts of the country.

This evidently suggests, from its form, a Goth. origin. But Su.G. *wanka*, which most nearly resembles it, signifies fluctuare, huc illuc ferri. Isl. *vink-a* circumroto, voluto. These are nearly akin to the sense of the synonyme *Wampish*. *Wik-a* signifies plicare, to plait, *neck plica*, *wickl-a* complicare.

Teut. *vanck* captura; tendicula. V. FANK, v.

WANLASS. *At the Wanlass.*] *Add*;

This was evidently used in E. as a term of the chase. "*Wanlass*, (a term in hunting) as, *Driving the Wanlass*, i. e. the driving of deer to a stand; which in some Latin records is termed *Fugatio Wanlassi ad stabulum*, and in Doomsday-Book, *Stabilitio venationis*;" Phillips.

"*Illi custumarii solebant fugare Wanlassum ad stabulum*,—i. e. to drive the deer to a stand, that the Lord may have a shoot;" Blount ap. Cowel. But this use of the term, it must be acknowledged, so far from elucidating it, leaves it in still greater obscurity; for here *wanlass* seems to signify, not the act, but the object that is driven to a stand.

In Fife, with the dialect of which Wyntown may be supposed to have been familiar, the term *wanlass*, or *wanlass*, is still used to signify a surprise; and to be "ta'en at a *wanlass*," to be taken at a loss, or unprepared.

WANLIESUM, *adj.* Unlovely, Mearns; the same with *Unlussum*, which, by the way, should rather be written *Unlussume*, as more expressive of the sound.

WANNLE, WANLE, *adj.* 1. Agile, active, including the idea that the person, of whom it is used, is also athletic, Roxb.; synon. *Yauld*.

The Stuart is sturdy an' *wannle*,

An' sae is Macleod an' Mackay;

An' I, their gude-brither Macdonald

Sal never be last i' the fray.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 182.

2. Stout, healthy, vigorous, *ibid*.

"The bairn was sent awa' and bred up near the Highlands, and grew up to be a fine *wanle* fallow, like mony ane that comes o' the wrang side o' the blanket." Antiquary, ii. 242.

If not allied to Isl. *vand-a* elaborare, Su.G. *wand-a*, *waann-a*, id., perhaps from C.B. *gwanawil* permeant, thrusting, or *gwanaganl*, driving.

WANNIS, *pl.* Scars, marks.

"He—had done grete vassalege, baith for the honoure and defence of the ciete, as weil apperit be sindry *wannis* and markis in his face; and uthir of his body." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 140. *Cicatrices*, Lat.

I see no word allied to this in form save A.S. *wenn* verruca, E. *wen*.

WANOWN'T, *part. adj.* Not claimed, not acknowledged, S.O.

"Men of Musselburgh, ye'll forrit yonder and help your wives to drive the *wanown't* cattle to the town." Rothelan, i. 238.

WANRECK, *s.* "Mischance, ruin;" Gl. Sibb.

WANREST, *s.* 1. Inquietude, S.] *Add*;

Mistakes, ye ken, maun be excus'd;

For habit there is nane;

Good nature whiles may be abus'd,

An' at a *wanrest* taen.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 62.

Tane at a wanrest seems to be a proverbial phrase, q. taken at disadvantage, when one has met with something to ruffle the temper.

2. *Wanrest of a clock*, the pendulum.] *Add*;

The candle trembled, as with fright,

An' glimmer'd dim, a dowy light:

The house from top to bottom shook,

An' as a *wanrest* wagg'd the crook.

Piper of Peebles, p. 13.

WANSHAIKEN, *part. adj.* "Deformed, Teut. *wanschaepen*, informis, imperfectus;" Gl. Sibb.

WANSONSY, *adj.* Mischievous, S.

We'll learn ye to be douce,

Ye auld *wanonsy* b — h.

Jacobite Relics, i. 70. V. UNSONSY.

* WANT, *s.* To *Hae a want*, to be under mental imbecility, S.

WANTHREVIN, WAN-THREVEN, *part. pa.* Not thriven, &c.] *Add*;

"And what am I but a poor wasted *wan-thriven* tree, dug up by the roots, and flung out to waste in the highway?" Heart M. Loth. ii. 199.

WANTHRIFT, *s.* "Extravagance; q. *un-thriftiness*;" Gl. Sibb.

WANTIN', used as a *prep.* Without, S.; sometimes *wintan*, Aberd.

WANTON, *s.* A girth; but most commonly used to denote that by means of which the *muck-creels* were fastened, Teviotd.

If this be not a cant or a ludicrous term, it may be related to Teut. *wand*, *wante*, rigging.

WANTON-MEAT, *s.* The entertainment of spirits and sweet-meats given to those in a house in which a child is born, immediately after the birth, Teviotd.; elsewhere called *Blithe-meat*.

Various etymons have been given of the E. *adj.*

Wanton. The only one that has the slightest air of probability is that of Serenius. Isl. *fant-r*, importunus tenebrio; Su.G. *faent-a*, puella lasciva, which has been traced to Isl. *fan-a*, temere festinare. But probably the term has had a British origin. For Owen gives C.B. *gwanlan*, as signifying what "is apt to separate or run off, variable; fickle; *wanton*." It seems very doubtful, indeed, whether the worst sense in which the E. word is used be the primary

one. This perhaps is "frolicsome, gay, sportive, airy."

WANUSE, *s.* Misuse, abuse, waste; as, "Ye tak care o' naithing; ye let every thing gang to *wanuse*;" Loth.; i. e. go to wreck from want of use, Roxb.

WANWORTH, WANWORDY, *adj.* Unworthy.] *Add*;

Frae Geordie Gow a cawf was stown,—

Whilk action of the rogue *wanwordy*

Distrest the heart o' anxious Geordy.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 162.

WANWUTH, *s.* A surprise, Fife; synon. with *Wanlass*. "To be ta'en at a *wanwuth*," to be taken by surprise, or at a loss.

Teut. *wan-wete* ignorantia, dubium; Isl. *vanvit*, insipientia; q. without *wit*, notice, or previous intelligence.

To WAP, *v. a.* 1. To throw quickly, S.] *Add*;

"Ise *wap* a samon ore the crage I tro, than with a grip ore his luggs we my ene hand; I tro Ise hold him a bit, an for au his struggle, Ise mar his march to sea any mare." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

To WAP, *v. a.* To wrap, to envelop, to swaddle, Tweed.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Wapp-yn* or hill-yn. Tego.—*Wapp-yn* or wyndyn in clothes. Inuoluo.—*Wappinge*, lappinge or hillinge. Coopertura. Inuolucio." Prompt. Parv.

To WAP, *v. n.* "To wrestle; *wapping*, wrestling;" Gall. Enc.

Teut. *wipp-en* agitare, vibrare. Most probably, indeed, it has had a common origin with *Wap*, to throw.

WAP, *s.* A bundle, or bottle of straw, Dumfr.

We learn from Grose, that the term is used precisely in the same sense in the north of E.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *waefw-a*, Isl. *wef-ia*, implicare, involvere, because it is rolled up or twisted; *wef-ia* involucrium.

WAPNIT, WAPINNIT, *part. pa.* Provided with weapons; E. *weaponed*.

"And thai to be weil horsit and *wapnit* in the best maner as accordis." Acts Mary 1545, Ed. 1814, p. 462. *Wapinnit*, *ibid*.

WAPNILES, *adj.* Unarmed; without weapons.

"Virginus—tuke fra you baith your armour and *wapinnis*, to bring you nakit and *wapniles* in your enemyis handis." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 234.

WAPPER, *s.* Any thing that is of a large size, Roxb.

"Forgotten him?" replied his kinsman, "what suld all me to forget him?—a *wapping* weaver he was, and wrought my first pair of hose." Rob Roy, ii. 218.

WAPPIN, *s.* A loose sort of dress, in which a fisherman wraps himself, when entering on his work, and which he wears without breeches, or the other usual parts of dress, Dumfr.

Apparently from *Wap*, to envelop, q. v. Su.G. *wepa* signifies stragulum crassum; "any kind of cloth for lapping about a thing." Wideg. Fenn. *wai-pa*, pallium, a cloak; A.S. *waefels*, tegmen, pallium.

WAPPING, *adj.* Large in size; as, "a *wapping* chield," a large boy, S.; often used as synon. with *Strapping*.

Perhaps from *Wap*, to throw, as originally denoting strength or agility.

It is, however, a singular coincidence, that A.S. *waepend* should signify masculine, as referring to the distinctive mark of the sex. Veretrum habens. Masculus. *Waepned bearn, waepned cild*, masculus infans. V. Lye. This is from *waepen* calamus, veretrum. In Ort. Vocab. Veretrum is expl. Virga virilis.

WAR, WARE, &c. *adj.* Worse.] *Add*;—*Waur*, or *warse* than one's self, a phrase commonly used to denote a visitor from the spiritual world. *I ne'er saw ony thing waur than mysel*, I never saw a ghost, S.

The dore worm-eaten creakit on its bands;
And in he steppit, irie, leukin' round
To ilka part he thought might ha'd a ghaist,
Aneath, and yont his bed, and up the lum;
But naething cou'd he see *warse than himsel*.

The Ghaist, p. 4.

A proverb, common in Angus, is nearly lost in the E. modification given of it by Kelly.

"Ill comes often on *worse* back,"—spoken when one misfortune succeeds another. P. 201.

The phrase used in the north of S. is, "Ill on the back of *waur*."

WAR, WAUR. This word is, in vulgar language, frequently used anomalously, in different forms, as if it were a *s.*; as, "Gin that were to happen, it wad be ten *waurs*," S.; i. e. ten times worse, q. there would be an accumulation of ten evils, each of them worse than that which is dreaded.

This corresponds with the use of *Worse*, in E. as a *s.*

TO WAR, WAUR, *v. a.* 1. To overcome.] *Add*, as sense

2. To injure, to make worse.

"Gif ony wines, beand stowit be the shipmen within ship, takis skaith,—without stress of wether, and the merchand sayis that the wines wer disturbit and spilt on the master's behalf; gif the master will sweir, with twa or thré of his fellowis, that their wines wer not *warrit* be thame, they sall pass quite." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 620.

3. To be *waur'd*, to be cast in a court of law, S.

"Our gudesire, Mr. Lovel,—was like to be *waured* afore the session for want of a paper—it was a paper of great significance to the plea, and we were to be *waured* for want o't." Antiquary, i. 199.

TO WAR, WARE, &c. *v. a.* 1. To lay out.] *Add*;

This, although Mr. Todd has not given it a place in his valuable insertions, is an O.E. *v.* "*War-yn* or *chaffaryn*. Mercor.—*War-yn* or *bestowyn* in byinge. Commutor. Comparo." Prompt. Parv. Kersey has not overlooked it. "*Ware* your money (N.C.)" i. e. North Country, "*bestow* it well." It does not, however, necessarily convey the idea of laying out money in a proper manner.

WARAND, WARRAND, *s.* 1. A place of shelter or defence from enemies.] *Add*;

2. A surety of a particular description; one who secures the fulfilment of any bargain, or war-

rants a purchase made by another; a forensic term, S.

"Ane beand callit and persewit for the singil and doubil avail of his mariage, may leasumlie call ony persoun for his *warrant*, quha is bund and oblist to warrant him thairanent." Balfour's Practicks, p. 320.

WARRANTICE, WABANDISS, *s.* The security given, by the seller, to the purchaser, that the bargain shall be made good to him, S.; the same with E. *Warranty*.

—"Na persoun may be callit and convenit for *warrantice* of ony landis annalyeit and dispoit be him, fra ward, releif or non-entres, except he be specialle and expresslie bund and oblist thairto." Balfour's Pract. p. 318, 319.

"The said Adam allegit to haue a tak of the saide land, & *warandiss* of the samyn." Act. Audit. A. 1481, p. 97.

L.B. *Warrantis-ia*, ut *Warranta*; Du Cange.

WARBLE, *s.* 1. A sort of worm, &c.] *Add*;

"*Warble*, a short thick worm, which lodges between the skin and the *fell* of black cattle, not between the *fell* and the flesh." Gall. Enc. This in Angus is called *Warbie*.

"If at such a time you were to look through an elf-bore in wood, where a thorter knot—has been taken out, or through the hole made by an elf-arrow, (which has probably been made by a *warble*) in the skin of a beast that has been elf-shot, you may see the elf-bull *haiging* (butting) with the strongest bull or ox in the herd; but you will never see with that eye again." Northern Antiq. p. 404.

2. A lean person, a scrag, Aberd.; synon. *Shargar*.

WARD, *s.* 2. A small piece of pasture ground.] *Add*;

"Now the country lords and barons of the covenant being come in to the earl Marischal, as said is, they sent out their horses and destroyed both grass and corns, fed where they pleased in the bishop's *ward*, and round about New Aberdeen, to the great grief and skaith of the poor labourers." Spalding's Troubles, i. 157, 158.

Sir W. Scott defines this in a note; "An inclosure for securing cattle; i. e. warding them."

But this definition seems too much restricted. I have always heard the term applied to a place that furnishes food. It has obviously this sense as used by Spalding.

Sir W. subjoins the following example of the use of *Calf-ward*.

Waes me for Johnnie Gedd's hole now,
His braw *calf-ward* where gowans grew,
Sae white and bonnie;
Nae doubt they'll rive't up wi' the plough,
They'll ruin Johnnie.

The subsequent remark is certainly well-founded.

"The commutation, which takes place occasionally betwixt the letters *G*, *Y*, and *W*, induces me to believe that *Ward*, *Guard*, *Gard*, *Garden*, are originally the same word. Thus *Guild-Hall* is spelled *Wheldo-Hall* and *Yeld-Hall*. The *G* in Scottish manuscripts, stupidly printed *Q*, is equivalent, like the same letters in Spanish, to *Wh*, as *Qhuilk*, *Whilk*, &c."

To **WARD**, *v. n.* To go to prison, to submit to confinement, to enter one's person in *ward*.

"The lords refused to let the lady marchioness go to the castle with her husband [Huntly], unless she would *ward* also." Spalding's Troubles, i. 48.

To **WARD**, *v. n.* To award; an old forensic term.

"This court of parliament schawis for law, that the dome given in the Justice Are of Coupir—was evill gevin & wele again said: And tharfor ilk barone & freehaldare that had soytouris in the said Are, & *wardit* & geve voce with the said dome, is ilkane in amerciament, sic as thai nicht tyne in the said Are," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1478, p. 66. Also Acts. Ja. IV. 1505, Ed. 1814, p. 264.

The origin of the E. term *Award* has been variously accounted for. Skinner derives it, as Johns. observes, "rather improbably" from A.S. *weard*, towards; Spelman, with far greater verisimilitude, from Anglo-Norm. *agard*, Fr. *garder*, as denoting what is to be kept or observed. Kilian expl. *agard*, awarded; *en vos agardetz*, in your judgment, determination. G, as Spelman remarks, is often changed into *w*. Perhaps we ought rather to say, that *w* of the Goths appears in the Celt. as *gw*, whence the Fr. *gu*. A.S. *on wearde* signifies, *vigilantia*, *exploratio* (Lye); which might assume the form of *award*, as *on waeg* has been softened into E. *away*, and *on sid* into *aside*.

The S. word, at least, seems to have been immediately traduced from the Gothic. Su.G. *word-a*, anciently *ward-a*, signifies, *custodire*, like A.S. *weardian*. Spelman has rightly observed that *warda*, or *varda*, Scotis dicitur *interloquitorium*, *judicium*, *constitutio*. Skene indeed expl. *varda curias* "the interloquutor or decreete of the court," adding; *Curia dicitur wardare*, *considerare*, *pronunciare*, referring to Quon. Attach. in different places. He subjoins; "That quhilk is called *verdictum assise*, in libro Carbreith, is called the *wardre*, *veredite*, or deliverance of the assise." Vo. *Varda*. The primary signification of the term is obviously retained in its secondary sense; as the assisors are supposed, in their *award*, to keep the oath they have taken; unless we should view it as regarding the result of their accurate investigation, in the sense of *exploratio*.

WARDE, **WARD**, *s.* A decision.] *Add*;

"Our souerane lord, &c. be sensemnt and *ward* of parliament, fand and deliuerit that the saidis Erles of Anguss, &c. bure thame trewlie, honourable and manfullie in the said twa battellis." Acts Ja. V. 1526, Ed. 1814, p. 312. It is also written *Waird*.

"Certane persones—are callit—the keies of the court, that is;—Ane sutor quha wardis & pronounces the *waird* & interlocutour of the court." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Curia*.

Wairdis is here equivalent to *awards*,—as expl. by the phrase following "pronounces the *waird*."

WARD AND WARSEL, security for.] *Add*;

This phrase occurs in Aberd. Reg. "To remane wpoun his *ward* & *warzell*." V. 24.

"He tuik nothyr *ward* nor *wersell* of the said clath." Ibid. Cent. 16.; i. e. he took no charge of it in any way whatsoever, so as to make him responsible either for the keeping, or for the sale of it.

I am surprised that this word should appear as if it had been merely local. The only northern term that I have met with which bears any resemblance is Isl. *verala*, *verdsla*, *nundinatio*, *cambium*; Haldorson.

WARDATOUR, *s.* The person who has the wardship of lands while the heir is a minor.

"Gif the *wardatouris* of sik landis refusis to find souirtie,—that the said schireff—charge thame to find the said souirtie,—vnder the pane of wanting of the proffets of all sic ward landis, conjunct-fee or lif-rentis to be inbrocht to the kingis vss." Acts Ja. V. 1535, Ed. 1814, p. 344.

L.B. *guardator*, *custos*.

WARDEN, *s.* "The name of a particular kind of pear," S., Gl. Sibb. V. **WASH-WARDEN**.

WARDLE, *s.* A singular transposition of *World*, the world, Buchan.

—That unto thee our *wardle* blate

May spread its leaf.

—Awa vile trash, thou *wardle's* gain, &c.

Tarras's Poems, p. 39. 126.

"*Wardle*, world;" Gl. *ibid*.

WARDOUR, *s.*

—"The castellis of Edinburgh, Dumbertane, Striueling and Blaknes, being four of the cheiff strenthis of this realme maist necessar to be kept, alsueill for our souerane lordis seruice as his residence within the samin at tymis convenient, as for the gard and keeping of prissoneris and *wardouris* chargit for their offences to remane within the samin," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 352.

E. *Warder* denotes a keeper, a guard; but this term seems to be used by inversion as denoting those who are kept, and as synon. with *prissoneris*; from *Ward*, *v. n.* to go to prison.

WARDRAIPPER, *s.* The keeper of the ward-robe.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Wardroper*. *Vestiarus*." Prompt. Parv.

WARE, *s.* A wire, S.

WARE, **WAIR**, *s.* The Spring, Gall., Ayrs., Clydes

There *ware* an' hairst ilk ither hawae

Upon the self-sam tree.

Ballad, *Edin. Mag.* Oct. 1818, p. 329.

"*Ware*, Spring." Ayrs. Gl. Surv. p. 593. V. **VEIR**.

WABETTYME, *s.* 1. The season of spring, Ettr. For., Roxb., Tweedd.

Mactaggart gives a different orthography; assigning a ludicrous origin to the word. "*Waurtime*, the spring season, for then the farmers *waur*, or lay out; they then sow with the hope to reap."

"The *Ware* evening is long and teuch,

The Harvest evening runs soon o'er the heugh.

"In the spring the days are lengthening; in harvest decreasing; which makes the one seem long, and the other short." Kelly, p. 334.

But it is not mere *seeming*. The twilight of spring, from a well-known physical cause, is in fact of longer duration than that of Autumn.

In Angus it is differently expressed:

The spring e'enings are lang and teugh,

The hairst e'ening tumbles o'er the heugh:

i. e. night so speedily succeeds day, that the evening may be compared to one falling over a precipice, who disappears at once.

2. Early period of life, *ibid.*

"I—fleechyt Eleesabett noore to let us torfell in the *waretyme* of ower raik," i. e. in the spring-season of our course or life. Winter Ev. Tales, ii. 41.

Isl. *vortimi*, vernum tempus, Haldorson.

WARE-BEAR, *s.* Barley raised by means of seaweed, Aberd.

"Near the coast, the principal part of the crop consists of barley, or, what is called *ware-bear*," &c.—
"When bear or big is manured with sea-ware, the crop is very abundant, but the grain is very small, and is known by the name of *ware-bear*." P. Ruthen, Aberd. Stat. Acc. vi. 17.

INCOME WARE, weeds cast in by the sea, as distinguished from those which adhere to the rocks, Fife.

"What I have hitherto observed is only of ware thrown in by the sea, which the farmers call *income ware*. But there is a kind of ware that at low water they shear and cut from the rocks, which is of a much stronger nature, and will last full three years." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 116.

WARE-COCK, *s.* A black cock, Galloway; perhaps *q.* the cock of spring.

The blow was ettled at a tall ane,

A bra *ware cock*;

Then, thud! I trow it was a bawl ane;

It made him rock.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 113.

WARESTALL, *s.*

"That James erle' of Buchane sall restore to—George bishop of Dunkeld—thre malvysy bocis price of the pece viij s. vi d., a Hambro barrel price iij s., a *warestall* price xxvj s. vij d., twa pare of hoisting crelis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1489, p. 129.

May this denote a stall for holding wares or necessary articles? Perhaps it is allied to Su. G. *waeria* to defend, as conjoined with *hoisting crelis*, which seem to denote panniers for the host or warfare.

WARF, *s.* A puny contemptible creature, a dwarfish person, Lanarks. *Orf*, Loth., *Urf*, Tweedd., *Warwoof*, Ang. V. WARWOLF.

TO WARY, WARYE, WERRAY, *v. n.* 1. To curse.] *Add*;

I have here quoted a proof from Barbour, which seems rather to belong to the *v. Werray*, to make war upon; and may substitute another from the Abbot of Corsraguell in lieu of it.

"The day, the day, the terrible day sall cum quhen the unhappy avaricius man sall *warry* the tyme that ever he had the brother, or sone, to quhame he bare sic fleschelic and ungodlie favour, as to steir him up to be anegy dare and rewar of Christis floke, quhilk culde not gyde himself. The malheuris prince sall *warry* the tyme that ever he tuke on hym the charge, quhilk wes na wayis convenient for him." Compend. Tractive, Keith's Hist. App. p. 203.

In margin this is rendered *lament*. But it undoubtedly signifies to curse, to execrate.

Lord Hume and Ker of Farnyhurst were accused in Parliament A. 1526, of the "treasonable art and part of the making of dampnable & *waryit* factious aganis our soverane lord." Acts, V. II. 303.

Both *v.* and *s.* appear in O.E., although not acknowledged by modern lexicographers. "*Wary-*

yn. Imprecor. Exprecor. Maledico.—*Waryar* or bannar. Imprecator. Anathematizator. Maledicus. *Warynge.* Maledictio. Imprecatio. Anathematizatio." Prompt. Parv.

Warrie is used by Chaucer. Urry has erroneously expl. it, "to make war upon, to disturb or molest, to worry." Tyrwhitt renders it, "to abuse, to speak evil of." This may correspond with the sense of the first passage he has referred to.

This soudannesse, whom I thus blame and *warrie*,
Let prively hire conseil gon hir way.

Man of Lawes Tale, v. 1492.

But he refers to another, in which the term evidently conveys a more forcible idea:

Answerde of this eche worse of hem than other,

And Poliphete thel gonnin thus to *warren*:

'And hongid be suche one, were he my brother.

And so he shal."

Troil. and Cress. ii. v. 1619.

"Maledico, to curse, ban or *vary*.—Maledictio, *varynge*, or spekyng of yll, or cursyng." Ort. Vocab. To WARY, *v. a.* To defend, to protect.

"The Regent's factioun were makand all the preparatioun they could to fortifie thair caus, and *warying* thair men." Hist. James the Sext, p. 131.

A.S. *waeri-an*, *werri-an*, *warig-an*, *wery-an*, defendere. V. WARYS.

WARIDRAG, *s.*

This term is in Moray applied to a puny hog or young sheep that loiters behind the flock, and requires as it were to be dragged along. The first part of the word has been traced to S. *weary*, as signifying puny, weak. V. WALLIDRAG.

WARING, *s.* Wares; as synon. with *Gudis*.

"Certane gudis & *waring*;" Aberd. Reg. V. 15.

WARK, WARKE, *s.* Work, *S.*] *Add*;

Ben. Johnson uses it, in his *Sad Shepherd*, as a colloquial word, A.Bor.

—I ha' that *wark* in hand,

That web upo' the luime, sall gar hem think,
By then, they feelin their owne frights, and feares.

"Lat vs go schortlie without trifling to the purpose, and lat *wark* beir witness." Reasoning, Crosraguell & J. Knox, F. 25, a.

This proves the antiquity of the proverbial phrase.

2. In pl. *The warks o' a lock or key*, the ward, S. To HALD, or HAUD, a WARK with one, to make much of or much ado about one; as *He held an wufu' wark wi' me*, he paid me great attention, he shewed me the greatest kindness possible, S.

WARK-DAY, *s.* A day on which one may lawfully work, S.; synon. *Ikaday*, *Every-day*. Yorks. "*wark-day*, (pron. *warday*); week-day, in contradistinction to *Sunday*;" Marshall.

WARKMAN, *s.* 1. One who, especially in the country, engages in any work he can find, a jobber, S. The emphasis is on the last syllable.

2. Improperly used for a porter, a bearer of burdens, Aberd.

To WARK, WERE, *v. n.* To ache.] *Add*;

O.E. "*Werk-yn* or hedeakyn. Doleo.—*Werkynge* or hede ake. Cephalia." Prompt. Parv.

WARK, *s.* A fortification; as in the compound designation, *Burnswark*, Dumfr.

"Two places deserve to be mentioned.—The one is the hill of *Burnmark*, famous for its particular form,—for the extensive view which it commands, and for the vestiges of Roman works," &c. Stat. Acc. iii. 351. V. also Gordon's Itiner. p. 16–18.

Isl. *virki*, vallum, munitio; literally, opus; A.S. *werc* moles, munimentum, castellum. Dr. Henderson expl. *virki*, as denoting in Iceland "a circular mound of earth, forming the most eminent remains of the fortification, which, in former times, surrounded the farm" of Reykholt. Iceland, ii. 142.

He subjoins in a note; "Hence *Southmark*, Icel. *sudvirki*, the southern fortification constructed by the Danes in the days of Ethelred, and so called because it lay on the south side of the Thames."

WARLD, s. 1. The world, S.] *Add*;

—"Ye say, your cumming in this cuntrie, was not to seik disputation, but simply to propose vnto the people, Jesus Christ crucified, to be the only Saviour of the *warld*." Reasoning betuix Crosraguel and J. Knox, iii. b. *Add*, as sense

3. Used in the pl. in a peculiar sense. *It's new warlds*; i. e. a complete change of customs has taken place, *Aberd.*

WARLDIE, adj. 1. Belonging to the world, S. 2. Secular, temporal.

"Therfor hir hienes—restoris, reponis, and reintegratis the said Schir Walter—to his fame, *warldie* honouris & digniteis in the samin estate, and als frelie as he was befor," &c. Acts Mary, 1542, Ed. 1814, p. 414.

3. Parsimonious; as, *a warldie body*, one who is covetous, or eager to amass wealth, S.

WARLD-LIKE, adj. Having nothing unnatural or monstrous in one's appearance; like the rest of mankind; often conjoined with *Wyss*, sense 3, "in the full possession of reason."

"Wasna he likely enough to be affronted at ane o' the family keeping sae muckle out o' the wye, as gin she wasna *wise an' warld-like*, or took him for the Black Bull o' Norway." St. Kathleen, iv. 19.

I rather think that, in this phrase, *like* had been originally used as applicable to both adjectives, *wyss-like and warld-like*.

WARLD'S GEAR, worldly substance. *Nae warld's gear*, nothing of any description, S.; as, "I didna taste *warld's gear*;" "There was *nae warld's gear* in the glass but cauld water," i. e. no mixture, nothing to qualify it, S.B.

"Bairns, bairns," he called loudly, and in a tone of the deepest pathos, 'keep together—keep yere heads up the flood, cling to the brutes, and let *warld's gear* gang.' Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 165.

WARLD'S-WASTER, s. A complete spendthrift, S. This term is more ancient than may be generally supposed, having been used at least as early as the reign of Ja. VI.

—Calling him many *warld's waster*.

Davidson's *Kinyeancleugh*. V. **REBGEASTOR**.

WARLD'S-WONDER, s. A person whose conduct is notorious and surprising, S. *Warld's-wunner*, *Aberd.*

WARLOCK FECKET. V. **FECKET**.

WARLOCKRY, s. Magical skill, S.

"Sin the Rhymer's days, the spirit o' true *warlockry* is gane." Perils of Man, i. 16.

WARLOT, s. A varlet.

Amongis the Bischopis of the towne,
He played the beggar up and downe.

—Ane scaffing *warlot*, wanting schame, &c.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, p. 337. V. **SKAFF, v.**

To **WARN, v. a.** Corr. from *Warrant*, Tweedd.

To **WARNE, v. a.** To refuse.] *Add*;

Warne O.E. signifies, to prohibit. "I *warne*, I defende one or commande hym nat to do a thyng. Je deffenda." Palsgr. F. 401, a.

WARNISIN, s. Warning; as, "Mind, I've gien ye *warnisin*," Ang.

WARPING, s. A mode of making embankments by driving in piles and intertwinning them with wattles, Gall.

"An attempt has been lately made by the Earl of Selkirk, to recover land from the sea by *warping*; this is done by driving piles of wood into the beach, interwoven with branches of trees, or any sort of bramble, to retain the mud on the ebbing of the tide." Agr. Surv. Galloway, p. 230.

I am at a loss whether this term should be traced to Isl. *verp-a* conjicere, congerere, as *verpa-gard*, aggerem struere; or, viewing it as expressive of the act of intertwining the branches, from the same origin with E. *warp*, as referring to the operation of weaving. A.S. *wearp*, not only signifies stamen, the warp of cloth, but vimen, a twig, an osier.

To **WARPLE, v. a.** To intertwine so as to entangle. "That yarn's sae *warplit*, that I canna get it redd;" it is so twisted that I cannot disentangle it, S.; synon. *Ravel*.

Dan. *wrafl-a sammen*, implicare; Seren. This is written *Vreol-er*, Stephanij Nomencl.

Hence, To **WARPLE, v. n.** 1. To be intertwined; applied to children who are tumbling and tossing, with their limbs twisted one through another, S.B. —At greedy-glad, or *warpling* on the green She 'clips'd them a', an' gar'd them look like draff, For she was like the corn, an' they the caff.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 10. First Edit.

2. Used in a moral sense, to denote the confusion of any business, S.B.

For Nory's heart began to cool right fast,
Fan she saw things had taken sick a cast,
An' sae thro' ither *warpl'd* were, that she
Began to dread atweeah them what meith be.

Ibid. p. 80.

V. **WRABIL, v.** which, if not originally the same, must be nearly allied.

WARRAND, s. A surety. V. **WARAND, s.**

• **WARRANT, s.** Security, S.

—"Showing that she had but one son to him, which was but a weak *warrant* to the realm." Pit-scottie, Ed. 1768, p. 175. V. **WARAND**.

WARRY, adj. Of or belonging to *sea-ware*; as, "de *warry gad*," the fish from the *sea-ware*; Shetl.

WARROCH, WARRACH (gutt.), s. 1. A knotty stick, Strathmore. V. **VIRROCK**.

2. A stunted, ill-grown person, or puny child.
A weary warroch, one who is feeble and puny,
 Ang., Mearns; nearly synon. with *Wroul*, *wurl*;
 but used in a more contemptuous sense.

Teut. *wier*, *weer*, nodus, callus; whence *weerachtigh*, knotty; A.S. *wearrig*, *wearriht*, *callosus*, *nodosus*, "knotty, knobbed;" Somner. *Wyrock*, the name given to a callosity on the foot, has evidently a common origin.

WARBACHIE, *adj.* Rough and knotty, as applied to the trunk of a tree, Ang., Mearns.

To WARROCH (gutt.), *v. n.* To wallow, Gall.

"*Warroching*, wallowing, struggling, like a creature lairing in mud;" Gall. Enc.

The body's living brawly;

Tho' *warroching* in mires.

Pure Mally never tires. *Gall. Enc.* p. 228.

This resembles Isl. *worgug-r* squalidus, sordidus.

WARROP, *s.* *Ane warrop*, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

WARS, **WARSE**, *adj.* Worse, South of S.

His fame spread like a spate wide foaming;

Warse deeds hae gi'en to mony a Roman

Eternal fame. *Mayne's Siller Gun*, p. 54.

Waur is the word generally used, S.

WARSEL, *s.* V. **WARD** and **WARSEL**.

WARSELL, **WARSTLE**, **WARSLE**, *s.* Struggle, S.] *Add*;

—The herd-boy seeing

Th' impetuous onset, fearfu' o' the fray,

Flings plaid an' luggy by, and stens the burn

Unto an aged elm, whence, out o' harm,

He views the *warsle*.—*Davidson's Seasons*, p. 45.

Wi' a WARSLE, with difficulty, S.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit,
 I wan up *wi' a warsle*." Saint Patrick, i. 166.

WARSLER, **WARSTLER**, *s.* A wrestler, S.

"I'm sair cheatit gin some o' your *warstlers* dinna
warstle you out o' ony bit virtue an' maidenly mense
 that ye hae." Winter Ev. Tales, i. 289.

WARSH, **WERSH**, *adj.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. Not salt; not sufficiently salted, S.; as, "What
 for do ye no sup your kail," or "your parritch?"

"I dinna like them; they're unco *wersh*; gie
 me a wee pickle saut." *Insert*, as sense

3. Having a feeling of squeamishness, S.

—That we might spen' the day wi' mirth and glee,
 To stook our drouth's a knag o' berry brown—
 Our cheeks are bleer't, our hearts are *warsh* and raw;
 'Twill drown our sorrow, an' ca' care awa.

Tarras's Poems, p. 8. *Add*, as sense

5. Delicate, easily affected; applied to the stomach,
 S.B. *Add*, as sense

6. Having no determinate character, or fixed principles.

—"The Worcester man was but *wersh* parritch,
 neither gude to fry, boil, nor sup cauld." Tales of
 my Landlord, ii. 228.

Vershe has been already mentioned, (vo. **WALSH**),
 as signifying, fresh. Our *warsh* appears in other forms
 in O.E. It is evidently the same with *wearyshe*, in-
 conditus, (Huloet) q. not pickled or salted. For
 Elyot expl. inconditus, *wearyshe*; and Skinner, after
 Gouldman, *werish*, inconditus, insipidus, insulsus.
 "Werish (old word) unsavoury;" Phillips.

WARSH-CROP, *s.* A name given to the third
 crop from *Outfield*.

"There are four breaks of the outfield in tillage.
 The first out of ley.—The second, what they call
Awald, where the produce will not exceed two bolls,
 or two bolls and a half, an acre. The third, or *Warsh-*
crop, where the return may be much as on the sec-
 cond." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 214.

The term seems here used in the sense of indifferent.
WARST, *adj.* Worst. 1. The superlative from
War.

"I ken ower weel that the *warst* we get is far
 aboon our demerits." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p.
 312. V. **WEIL**, *adv.*

WART, **WARD**, *s.* 1. A tumulus, &c.] *Add*;

—"That all manner of men shall convene, with
 all possible dilligence, at Kirkwall, in their best at-
 tire and aray, immediately after they shall see the
wart of Whiteford Hill on fire, and therefrae to fol-
 low direction from that part of [if] that any inva-
 sion shall be." Barry's Orkn. App. p. 469. A. 1628.

Insert, as sense

2. The term had also been used for the beacon
 or fire kindled on the mound, S.

"*Wart*, a heap of turfs and peets [peats] placed
 on the top of the highest hills, which being fyred
 gives advertisement to the country people to meet
 there; this being seen by the adjacent Ward." MS.
 Explic. of Norish Words.

It is evident that the writer views this as a diffe-
 rent use of the term. For he distinguishes "*Wart*,
 or *Wardhill*, from *Wart* formerly explained;" and thus
 defines it; "High hills in sight of so much ground,
 upon which they placed Beacons, which, fyred upon
 occasion, the people resort thither; and there is al-
 ways there the fewell ready. See *Wart*."

The language implies that it was still customary to
 kindle these beacons, when this *Explication* was writ-
 ten. *Add* to etymon;

With these may be conjoined *bergward*, a term in
 the Sw. laws, denoting the watches kept on moun-
 tains and headlands against the approach of an enemy;
 Excubiae in montibus et promontoriis, contra adven-
 turum hostem; Loccen. Lex. Jur. Sueo-Goth. p. 25.

WARTH, *s.* An apparition, Ayrs. "*Waith*, a
 spirit or ghost, Yorks., Durh." Grose.

At last, the queer spectre drew near like a *Warth*,
 And settl'd just straught i' my view,

But I ne'er was sae muckle amazed i' the earth
 As when I beheld it was—you.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 184.

Picken, in his Gl., gives *Warth* as synon. with
WRAITH, q. v.

WAR'T NOR, corr. perhaps from *War* [were]
 it not for, but commonly used as signifying,
 "Had it not been for," Aberd.

WARWOLF, **WERWOLF**, *s.* 1. A person sup-
 posed to be transformed into a wolf.] *Add*;

In this sense the word occurs in O.E.

—Christ seyde himself, of swliche I you warn,
 And false profetes in the feith, he fulliche hem calde,
 In vestimentis ovium, but only with inne
 They ben wilde *werwolves*, that wiln the folke robben.
 The fen [fiend] founded hem first, the feyth to
 distrie, &c. *Pere's Ploughm. Crede*, Di. i. b.

Add, col. 2. two lines from bottom, after the extract from Solinus;

I find that Solinus had derived his information on this subject from that very ancient and faithful historian Herodotus. For he nearly transcribes his language concerning the Neuri. "The same men," says Herodotus, "enter into danger, that they may be deemed necromancers; for it is said by the Scythians, and by those Greeks who inhabit Scythia, that once every year for a few days they become wolves, and again return into their former state." Melpom. c. 105.

WAS, *imperf. v. subs.* Used in defining the past time; as, "Yesterday was aught days," yesterday week; "Martinmas was a year," the term of Martinmas a year by-past, S.

—"Andro Balfoure sal broik & joiss the tak of the twa parte of the landis of Balledmont set—to the said Andro—for ten merkis of male for the termes of five yeris fra Witsonday was a yere." Act. Audit. A. 1482, p. 108.

WA'S, used for away. "*Slips his wa's, slips away*;" S., Gl.

Hame, as the gloamin nearer draws,
Convener Tamson slips his wa's.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 100.

This is analogous to *Gangs his wa's*. V. GANG, v. I observe that this is a Scandinavian idiom. Nec praetermittendum loquendi genus, quo utimur, *gaa sin waeg*, quod est abire; immo *han aer sin waeg*, abest. Ihre, vo. *Waeg*. He adds, that the ancients used the same mode of expression, referring to Otfrid, Lib. V. c. x. 15. *Ther dag ist sinas sindes*, dies abiit. For *sind* denotes a way, a journey.

WASH, *Wesch*, s. Stale urine, S.] *Insert*, before the quotation from Lyndsay;

There was a still more filthy and pernicious use of urine, in former times, in the fermentation of ale, in order to make it intoxicating. It is thus described by the Knight of the Mount.

Subjoin to the quotation from Lyndsay;

But however congenial this practice may seem to the manners of our forefathers, we cannot claim the whole honour to ourselves. It has evidently prevailed, in the North of E. at least, in a much later period. Hence, as Ray gives *land*, *lant*, *leint*, as signifying urine, he adds, "To *leint ale*, to put urine into it to make it strong;" Coll. p. 42, and Gl. Grose.

Yorks. "*wesh*, or *wash*, urine;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 341.

"Thow fals heretick said that hollie watter is not so guid as *wesch*." G. Wischart's Trial, Pitcottie's Cron. p. 468.

"Put into your copper a little stale *wash*, which will make your wald spend and raise your colour." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 368.

WASH-TUB, s. A large tub or cask into which urine is collected, S.O.; synon. *Maister-can*.

"A cask, into which urine was collected—known by the name of the *wash-tub*." Ag. Surv. Ayr. p. 114.

WASH-WARDEN, s. A coarse harsh-tasted winter pear, also called *Worry-carl*, Roxb.

To WASH WORDS *with one*, to converse in any way, Perth.

"He debarred her frae ever speakin' to the poor fellow, either at kirk or market; an' as far as I ken, they've never *washen words* wi'ither sinsyne." Campbell, i. 333.

WASHER, s. A moveable ring put round fixed axletrees, in order to prevent the wheels from having too much play, Clydes., Dumfr., Roxb.

Can this have any connexion with Su.G. *waeska*, Isl. *veski*, a pouch, as receiving the axle?

WASIE, *adj.* 1. Sagacious.] *Add*;

2. Apparently in the sense of gay, playful, or lively, Mearns.

The ploughmen, now their labour o'er,
Enjoy'd the balmy gloamin' hour,
Right *wazie* wax'd, and fou of fun,
They whiselt down the setting sun.

Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 18.

WASPET, *part. adj.* Become thin about the loins, "something like a *wasp*;" Gall. Enc.

WASSEL, s. A vassal.

"Oure soneranelord—vnderstanding that dyuers of the frie tennentis and heretable fewis of the temporal landis of the priorie of Sanctandros, being for the maist pairt meine *wassellis*," Grantis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1592, Ed. 1814, p. 588.

WASSIE, s. A horse-collar, Orkn.; originally the same with WEASSES. V. also WAESE.

WASSOCKS, s. *pl.* 1. "A kind of turban on which the milkmaids carry their pails, or *stoups* on their heads;" Gall. Enc.

2. "A kind of bunch put on a boring *juniper*, to hinder the water required in boring from leaping up into the quarriers' eyes;" *ibid*.

This must be merely *Waeae*, S.B. with the diminutive termination of the West of S.

WAST, *adj.* West, S.

"The king of France—send him thrie schipes furnished with men, money, and amunitioun, and landit in the *wast seas*." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 298.

WASTLAND, WASTLIN, *adj.* Western, westerly, Clydes.

WASTLAND, s. The west country.

"Many of the lordis assemblit,—to witt, the earle of Angus, &c. with all the lordis of the *Wastland*." Pitcottie's Cron. p. 298.

WASTLANDMAN, s. An inhabitant of the west.

"Thair was no *wastlandman* away except the earle of Lennox, and the lord Erskine." Pitcottie, *ibid*.

WASTE, s. The deserted excavations in a mine, S.

"The ektent of excavation or *waste*, in these mines, [the alum mines at Hurlet, Renfrews.] is about 1½ mile in length, and the greatest breadth about ¾ of a mile." Agr. Surv. Renfr. p. 26.

To WASTE WIND, to spend one's lungs in vain, to talk without serving any good purpose, S.

—"Cause thaim delyver thair answer in wryt, for—sum of our faithfull brethir hes wryttin sindry tymes to thaim baith and gettis na answer in wryt, bot *waist wynd* agane!" N. Winyet's Lett. to Counsaill of Edin. Keith's Hist. App. p. 216.

I hesitate, however, whether *waist* is not here used as an adj. ; q. "they got no answer whatsoever."

WASTEGE, *s.* A waste, a place of desolation, Ayrs.

"Carswell's family has all gone to drift, and his house become a *wastege*." R. Gilhaize, ii. 303.

WASTELL, *s.* A thin cake of oat-meal baked with yeast, Moray.

Kersey mentions *Wastel-bread*, as occurring in old statutes, for "the finest sort of white bread or cakes."

Undoubtedly from a common origin with O.Fr. *gastiel*, a cake, in L.B. *guastell-us*, *gastell-us*, *placenta panis delicatior*, also *Wastell-us*. In Picardy, Du Cange says, the maker of this bread is called *Wastelier*. He thinks the word may be from A.S. *witel*, expl. *tegulum*, *tegmen*, (a word I have met with no where else), because this bread is roasted in the ashes. But it is evidently from Armor. *gwastell*, *gâteau*, *sorte de pain plat et uni*. This Pelletier derives from *gwast*, as the root of *gwastadedd*, plain. Davies gives C.B. *gwastad* also in the sense of *planus*, *aequus*.

WASTELL, *Willie Wastell*, the name given to a game common among children, S. A piece of ground is chosen for a *den*, circumscribed by certain bounds. He, who occupies this ground, bears the name of *Willie Wastell*; the rest, who are engaged in the play, approach the limits of his domain; and his object is to get hold of one of them, who sets his foot within it, and to drag him in. If successful, the person who is seized occupies his place, till he can relieve himself by laying hold of another. He who holds the *castle*, or *den*, dare not go beyond the limits, else the capture goes for nothing.

The assailants repeat the following rhyme:

Willie, Willie Wastell,
I am on your Castle.
A' the dogs in the town
Winna pu' Willie doun.

It is thus given in *Scotch Presb. Eloquence*, 139.

Like Willie, Willie Wastell,
I am in my castel.
A' the dogs in the town
Dare not ding me doun,

This form evidently shews, that the rhythm was formerly repeated by the person supposed to hold the castle,

This, I am informed, is the same game with that in England called *Tom Tickler*.

To **WASTER**, *v. a.* To squander, to waste, Ayrs.

"My servant lasses, having no eye of a mistress over them, *wastered* every thing at such a rate, and made such a galravitching in the house, that, long before the end of the year, the year's stipend was all spent, and I did not know what to do," Ann. of the Par. p. 58.

"Since that time he's been neither to bind nor to haud,—*wasting* his income in the most thoughtless way." The Entail, ii. 184.

WASTER, *s.* A detached bit of the wick which causes a candle to run down, S.

Oft on the wick there hangs a *waster*,
Which makes the candle burn the faster,
G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 72.

WASTERFUL, **WASTERFOW**, *adj.* 1. Destructive, devastating.

"The chiefs of the clanne in the boundis, quhair broken men and limmers dwellis, and committis any *wasterful* reife,—sall be charged to find caution," &c. Acts Ja. VI. July 1587.

2. Prodigal; lavish, unnecessarily expensive, S.
"There's no need, for all the greatness of God's gifts, that we should be *wasterful*." Blackw. Mag. June 1820, p. 262.

WASTRIE, *adj.* Prodigal; a *wastrie* person, one who is extravagant in expence, Roxb. V. *Wast-rife*, *adj.* of which it is a corruption.

WASTRIFE, *adj.* Prodigal, wasteful, S.
"Do not slit the quill up sae high, its a *wastri-f* course in your trade, Andrew; they that do not mind corn-pickles, never come to forpits." Nigel, i. 119.

WASTERY, **WASTRIE**, *s.* 1. Prodigality, wastefulness, S.

"He abruptly exclaimed,—'Hey, what's a' this *wastery* for?' and, ere an answer could be returned, his jaw dropped, his eyes fixed, and the Laird of Glenferes ceased to breathe." Marriage, ii. 24.

"You no [know] my way, and that I like a been house, but no *wastrie*." Ayrs. Legatees, p. 182.

2. What is wasted, Clydes.

WASTRIFE, *s.* The same with *Wastery*.

"She confessed afterwards, that besides the *wastri-f*, it was lang or ahe could walk sae comfortably with the shoes as without them." Heart M. Loth. iii. 61.

WASTER, *s.* A kind of trident used for striking salmon, Dumfr., Eskdale; the same with *Wester*

"This chase, in which the fish is pursued and struck with barbed spears, or a sort of long-shafted trident, called a *waster*, is much practised at the mouth of the Esk; and in the other salmon rivers of Scotland." Guy Mannering, ii. 61.

Isl. *vas*, cum impetu feror.

A very intelligent and accurate correspondent explains *Leister* as properly denoting a spear with three prongs, and *Waster* one with five; assigning both terms to Selkirks.

WASTING, *s.* A consumption.] *Add*;

"A *wasting* seized the industrious girl, and—her case was given up as hopeless." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 156.

"Tabes, a *wasting* by sickness." Hunter's New Meth. p. 10.

WASTLE, *adv.* To the westward of, Roxb.

WAT, *s.* Moisture, S.B. V. **WET**.

Although my brogues may draw some *wat*,
That winna stop my thrivin'.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 125.

WAT, *adj.* 1. Wet, S.

—Though I got my moggan *wat*,

I didna let them gae.

Ibid.

2. Addicted to intemperance in drinking; as,
"They're gey *wat lads* thae, they'll no part sune," S.

WAT, **WATTIE**, abbrev. of the name *Walter*, S.
Wat, Act. Dqm. Conc. p. 10. col. 1. "Watie New-wall," Acts Ja. VI. Ed. 1814, p. 390.

WATAKING, WAYTAKING, s. The act of carrying off, or *taking away*. It seems generally to include the idea of theft or violence. Clydes. *wa-takkin*.

"Comperit David Wemys summond at the instans of Baldrede Blakater anent the *wataking* of thre oxin furth of the landis of Myrecarny, tane for his annuall tharof." Act. Audit. A. 1479, p. 98. V. AWAY-TAKAR.

"The *waytaking*, stealing," &c. Ab. Reg. Cent. 16.

WATCH-MAIL, WATCH-MEAL, s. A duty imposed for maintaining a garrison.

"Others more probably conjecture, from its name given it by Skeen, *voce* Pension—of the *watch-meal* of Kilpatrick, that it was for the sustenance of the garrison of Dumbarton.—When this *watch-mail* was constituted, there was no such measure known as that of Linlithgow." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 779, 780.

The sense is determined by these words in the decision; "That this *castle-ward duty* being a part of the king's patrimony, it can pay no cess."

From A.S. *waecce* vigilia, excubiae, and *mal* vectigal, stipendium. V. MAIL, tribute.

* **WATCHMAN, s.** The uppermost grain in a stalk of corn; also called the *Pawn*, Aberd.

It must have received the first name from its fancied resemblance to a sentinel, placed on an elevated spot. Shall we suppose that it has obtained the other designation in consequence of its lofty situation, in allusion to one who carries the *palm* of victory? We learn from Cotgr., indeed, that one species of grain is denominated *orge paumée*. But this is confined to that species of barley called big, because of its being as it were branched out like a *palm-tree*.

WATE, s. 1. A watchman, a centinel.] *Add*;

Palsgrave mentions the term as denoting the instrument itself. "*Wayte*, an instrument, [Fr.] hauboyes;" B. iii. F. 73, a.

WATER, s. The name given to a disease of sheep, Shetl. V. SHELL-SICKNESS.

WATER, WATTER, s. 1. A river, &c. S.] *Add*,—after the quotations from Bellenden;

"If the water is of quantity sufficient to drive a small water-wheel for light machinery, it is called a *burn*. Large streams are called *waters*. Tweed is our only *water* designed river." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 16.

The E. term, I suspect, is very seldom applied even to Tweed by the lower classes.

TO BURN THE WATER. V. under **BURN, v. a.**

TO GAE DOWN THE WATER, to go to wreck, to be totally lost; like corn carried down a river by a flood, S.

"If the life of the dear bairn,—and Jeanie's, and my ain, and a' mankind's depended on my asking sic a slave o' Satan to speak a word for me or them, they should a' *gae down the water* for Davie Deans." Heart M. Loth. i. 322.

TO RIDE THE WATER ON, a phrase, with the negative prefixed, applied to one who, it is believed, cannot be depended on, in any trying situation at least. Thus, it is said; *He's no to ride the water on*, S.

The allusion seems to be a horse, on which one may venture to ride on dry ground, but not to ford a

river, where one, in consequence of a false step, runs the risk of being drowned.

WATER-BERRY, s. Water-gruel, Dumfr. V. BREAD-BERRY.

WATER-BEASH, s. A disease, &c.] *Add*;

Mactaggart defines this term, as if he knew of one cause only that could produce the ailment.

"*Waterbrash*, an eruption in the stomach, brought on by drinking grog;" Gall. Enc.

WATER-BROO, s. "Water-gruel;" Gl. Antiq.

WATER-BROSE, s. "Brose made of meal and water simply, without the addition of milk, butter," &c. Gl. Shirr., S.

WATER-CORN, s. The designation given to that grain which is paid by farmers, for upholding the dams and races of mills, to which they are restricted according to their leases, S.

"1 boll of *water-corn*, being small corn, yearly, for each of the said three ploughs, for manufacturing and upholding the dams and water-gangs." Abstract of Proof, Mill of Inveramsay, A. 1814, p. 3.

WATER-COW, s. The name given to the spirit of the waters, especially as inhabiting a lake, South of S.

The torrents rush, the mountains quake,

The sheeted ghosts run to and fro;

And deep, and long, from out the lake,

The *Water-Cow* was heard to low.

Hogg's *Mountain Bard*, p. 83.

"The *Water-Cow*, in former times, haunted Saint Mary's Loch, of which some extremely fabulous stories are yet related; and, though rather less terrible and malignant than the *Water-Horse*, yet, like him, she possessed the rare slight of turning herself into whatever shape she pleased, and was likewise desirous of getting as many dragged into the lake as possible." Ibid. N. p. 94.

WATER-CRAW, s. The water ouzel, S.] *Add*;

"*Sturnus cinclus*, water ouzel, or *Water-Craw*."

Agr. Surv. Forfars. App. p. 43.

* **WATERFALL, s.** Used in the same sense with *Watershed*, Border.

WATERFAST, adj. Capable of resisting the force of rain. We now, in the same sense, use *Water-tight*, which I have not seen in any E. dictionary.

—"Has consentit to ane taxt,—for helping to repair the said kirk and halding of it *waterfast*." Counc. of Glasgow, 1574, Life of Melville, i. 439.

TO WATER-FUR, v. a. To form *furrows* in ploughed ground for draining off the *water*, S.

"Plow up the land and *water-fur* it, and so let it ly exposed through the winter to frosts, snows and rains, to mellow it, and make it fall." Maxwell's Sell. Trans. p. 51.

Teut *waeter-vore*, sulcus aquarius, lira.

WATERGANG, s. 1. The race of a mill, S.] *Add*;

"The auld *watergange* of the said burgh;" Aberd. Reg. A. 1538.

L.B. *watergang-ae*, *watergang-ia*; aquae ductus & fossae, per quas eliciuntur aquae in palustris regionibus, Flandris *waterganck*, a *water* aqua, & *ganck* ductus, iter. Spelmannusa Saxonice vocabulis, quae idem sonant, deducit. Du Cange. It occurs so early as the reign of Henry III. of England.

2. "A servitude whereby we have power and privilege to draw water alongst our neighbour's ground for watering our own; Stair, p. 287." Spottiswoode's MS. Dict. vo. *Aqueduct*.

WATERGATE, s.

"I'll watch your *watergate*;" S. Prov.; "That is, I'll watch for an advantage over you." Kelly, p. 396.

This seems to refer to a man's turning his face to the wall for a certain purpose, when an enemy might easily take his advantage. The only word that resembles it is A.S. *waeter-gyle*, the name given to the sign Aquarius. Lye expl. it, Qui aquam effundit. In O.E. *Watyr wey* is rendered by Meatus. Pr. Parv.

WATER-HORSE, s. The goblin otherwise denominated *Water Kelpie*, North of S.

"In some places of the Highlands of Scotland the inhabitants are still in continual terror of an imaginary being called the *Water-Horse*.—On our way to Harries,—although our nearest road lay alongst the shores of this loch, Malcolm absolutely refused to accompany me by that way for fear of the *Water-Horse*, of which he told many wonderful stories, swearing to the truth of them; and, in particular, how his father had lately been very nigh taken by him, and that he had succeeded in decoying one man to his destruction, a short time previous to that. This spectre is likewise an inhabitant of Loch Aven at the foot of Cairn Gorm, and of Loch Laggan in the wilds betwixt Lochaber and Badenoch." Hogg's Mountain Bard, N. p. 94.

The same dangerous quadruped also inhabits Loch Tay. According to tradition, he has been known to come ashore, and entice a whole family of fine boys to mount him, that he might have the pleasure of plunging with them all into the deep. V. **WATER-COW**.

WATER-KAIL, s. Broth made without any meat in them, S.

WATERKYLE, s. Meadow-ground possessed by the tenants of an estate by rotation; synon. *Alterkyle*.

Whether this word is still in use, or only found in old deeds, I cannot say; having no definite reference. *Kyle* seems to be the common corr. of *Cavel*, as signifying *chance*, or share, q. one's turn or share of the irrigated land, perhaps originally determined by lot, or by casting *cavils*. Shall we view *Alterkyle* as denoting a *change* of the lot?

WATER-MOUSE, WATER-ROTTEN, the water rat, S.

"*Aryicola aquatica*. Water Campagnol. E. Water Rat. S. *Water Mouse*, or *Rotten*." Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 505.

WATER-PURPIE, s. Common brooklime, S.] *Add*;

This seems to be meant in the following passage. "Leaves, of great Fow, Myrrh, Nightshade, Plantain, *Purpie*, Roses, Violet." St. Germain's Royal Physician, p. 52.

"Cresses or *water-purpie*, and a bit oat-cake, can serve the Master for breakfast as weel as Caleb." Bride of Lammermoor, ii. 72.

WATER-SHEP, s. The highest ground in any part of a country, &c.] *Add*;

"On the higher range of these hills the estate stretches backwards from the cultivated lands, about two miles, till at the *watershed* it meets with the lands of Strachan." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 351.

WATER-STOUP, s. 1. A bucket for carrying water, S.

Far hae I ridden,
An' farer hae I gane;
But siller spurs on *water stoups*
Saw I never nane.

Herd's Coll. ii. 173. V. **STOUP**.

2. The name given, in the vicinity of Leith, to the common periwinkle, (*Turbo terebra*, Linn.) from its resemblance to a pitcher.

WATER-TATH, s. Luxuriant grass proceeding from excess of moisture, S. V. **TATH**.

WATER-WADER, s. A home-made candle of the worst kind, Roxb.; synon. *Sweig*.

When a family make their own candles, after the regular operation is ended, there is generally some tallow left in the pot, swimming in a scum on the top of the water. Into this, for licking it up, a few wicks are immersed; which having much to do for accomplishing the purpose in view, because of their frequent passage through the water are significantly called *water-waders*. They of course prove miserable lights.

WATER-WAGTAIL, s. The name given to the wagtail, or *Motacilla*, S.

"*Motacilla*, a *waterwagtail*." Wedderburn's Vocab. p. 14.

WATER-WEAITH, s. The spirit of the waters. } *Add*;
Hobgoblins, fudd'rin thro' the air,
Clip Kelpies i' their moss-pot chair,
An' *water-weaiths* at intack drear,

Wi' eerie yamour. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 40.

WATRECK, interj. Expressive of astonishment; sometimes perhaps of commiseration, Loth. V. **RAIX**, s. 2.

In giving the sense and etymon of the term, in the place referred to, I have been influenced by the manner in which it is used by Dunbar and Lyndsay, as well as by their orthography. I have at times, however, been disposed to doubt if it is not at least occasionally used as if it had originally been a sort of execration; as formed from *traik* instead of *raik* or *rack*, care. Thus, it would be equivalent to *What plague*, or to the sense in which *sorrow* is frequently used in S.

WATTEL, s. V. **WATTLE**.

WATTY. *Ye look like Watty to the worm*, a proverbial phrase, expressive of the appearance of disgust, or great reluctance, S.B.

His father says, Lay by, man, thir humdrums,
And loukna mair *like Watty to the worm*;
Gin ye hae promis'd, what but now perform?

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

"To look like *Watty to the worm*, to look confusedly;" Gl. Shirr.

WATTIE, s. An eel, anguilla, Roxb.

If not a cant term, allied perhaps to Su.G. *waet*, any noxious or monstrous animal, because of the vulgar antipathy to this species.

WATTIE, s. A blow, a stroke, S.; the county unknown.

WATTIRTEICH, adj. Secure against the entrance of water, S. *Water-tight*.

"Our souerane lord—gaif &c. to the said vnquihle James lord Downe—certane few farmes—for the cus-

todie of the said castell of Downe, and for vphaliding of the samyn *waltirteich*." Acts Ja. VI. 1607, Ed. 1814, p. 381.

WATTLE, s. A billet of wood, Berwicks.

Apparently an oblique use of the E. word as signifying a hurdle; or perhaps from Dan. *wed* firewood.

WATTLE, s. A tax paid in Shetland.] *Add*;

This was "a duty of old paid by the inhabitants of Shetland for the maintenance of the Sheriff yearly, when he came to do justice." It included "18 nights meat and drink to him for men and servants; first converted by Olave Sinclair Fold in Stock-fish, taking for each night 7 meals of fish, each meal allowed to 9s. Dense (Danish). So the night's *Wattel* is 5 Gullyions and 3s., reckoning to an Angel in Gold and an English 6 pence each Gullyion; estimat to 24s. Scots, the 5th part of the Angel.—The duty of the Fair-isle extends to 100 Gullyions in hard fish, each Gullyion weighing 2 lispunds, estimat to 2 Trone stones as aforesaid, extending to 20 Angel Nobles, and in Scots money to 120l." From a Rental of Shetland under Robert Earl of Orkney.

To WAUBLE, v. n. To swing, to reel.] *Add*;

The snipe, rous'd by the early traveller,
Starts frae the slimy drain; and to the spring,
Wide smoking with the sun, now *waubles* fast.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 156.

Expl. "to move up and down," Gl. It seems to denote a vacillating motion. Perhaps allied to Teut. *wepel-en*, *weyfel-en*, vacillare, fluctuare.

WAUCHIE, adj. Sallow and greasy, Lanarks. Also expl. wan-coloured, disgustingly pale; as, "a *wauchie* skin."

"A fleefu' fien' will rise at your feet,
Wi' *wauchie* cheek and wauland ee.

"This word is applied only to the countenance, and denotes that the person has a sallow and greasy face." Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 527, 529.

"When the bad Fairies carried off a child, they always left one of their own number in its place, generally described in the language of the country as an ill-faur'd *wauchie* wandocht of a creature." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818.

The term may have the same origin with *Wak*, moist. C.B. *gwelm* signifies pale, *gwelmagan* pale white, *gwelmogoch* pale red.

WAUCHIE (gutt.), adj. Swampy, Clydes.

Germ. *waeghe*, gurgus; fluctus; unda; A.S. *waeg*, *weg*, aqua, vis aquarum; Su.G. *waeg* fluctus.

To WAUCHLE, v. n. 1. To move from side to side in walking, like a young child, Clydes.

2. "To walk after a fatigued manner; *wauchling*, walking, yet almost exhausted;" Gall. Enc.

Merely a variety of *Waigle* or *Wachle*, q. v.

To WAUCHLE, v. a. 1. To fatigue very much; as, "The road *wauchlit* him gay and sair;" Upp. Lanarks.

2. To puzzle; as, "That question *wauchlit* him;" *ibid*.

As Belg. *vaggel-en* signifies to stagger; here the term bears the same sense actively, to cause to stagger.

To WAUCHT, v. a. To quaff.] *Add* to etymon;

But whether there be any affinity between *swig* and *waucht*, E. *quaff* seems to have been originally

the same word. For Palsgrave gives it in a form nearly allied to that which it still bears in S. "I *quaght*, I drinke alle out.—Wyll you *quaght* with me?" B. iii. F. 331, a. The modern E. word, having lost the guttural sound like *Laugh*, is written according to the pronunciation, the *t* being thrown away.

WAVEL, s. A sort of slug or worm found in bake-houses, among the flour which is scattered on the earthen floor, Roxb.

This must be the same with E. *Weevil*, a worm bred under ground. V. Johnson.

WAVELOCK, s. An instrument for twisting ropes of straw, rushes, &c., Clydes.; synon. *Thrawcrook*.

Perhaps from Teut. *weyfel-en* vacillare, because of its rotatory motion.

To WAVER, v. n. To wander, S.] *Add*;

2. To exhibit slight symptoms of *delirium*, in consequence of fever or some other disease, S.; synon. *Vary*.

To WAUFF, v. n. To wave. V. **WAFF, v.**

To WAUFLE, v. n. To waver in the air, as snow, chaff, or any light substance, Upp. Clydes.

WAUFLE, s. A slight fall of snow, *ibid*.

Teut. *weyfel-en* vagare, fluctuare; A.S. *wafol* fluctuans; Isl. *vafi*, dubium, dubitatio.

WAUGH, WAUCH, adj. 1. Unpleasant to the taste, S.] *Add*, as sense.

2. Transferred to another sense, as denoting a heavy, damp, unwholesome smell; as that of a newly-opened grave, S.

"For my share," said one, 'I think she'll no put owre this night. The *wauch* earth smell is about her already.' Saxon and Gael, iii. 189.

Linens that have not been properly dried, when suffered to lie in this state for a time, are said to contract a *wauch* smell, Ang.

Yorks. " *waugh* insipid, unsalted, and so unsavoury;" Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 340.

3. In a moral sense, bad, worthless; as, *waugh fouk*, loose or disorderly people, or such as have at best a dubious character, Ang. *Waff* is more common in this sense.

To WAUK, WAULK, v. a. To full cloth.] *Add*;

2. To make close and matted, S.

3. To render callous; as when the palm of the hand is hardened by severe work, S.

Mactaggart gives the phrase, "*wauckit loof*, a hand with the flesh hardened."

WAUKITNESS, s. Callousness, Clydes.

To WAUK, v. a. To watch, S. V. **WALK.**

WAUKING, s. The act of watching, S.

Wauking of the Claise, the act of tending, during night, a washing of clothes which are spread out on the grass, for being bleached or dried. This, in the country, used to be a very joyous scene to young people of different sexes.

Wauking o' the Fauld, the act of watching the sheep-fold, about the end of summer, when the lambs were weaned, and the ewes milked; a custom now gone into disuse.

My Peggy is a young thing,
And I'm not very auld;

W A U

Yet well I like to meet her at
The *wauking* o' the fauld.

Ramsay's Gent. Shep. Act I.

Wauking o' the Kirk-yard, the act of watching the dead after interment, for preventing the inroads of resurrection-men, S.

To WAUKEN, *v. a.* To chastise, Aberd. I know not if this be formed from S. *Whauk*, id.

To WAUKEN, *v. n.* 1. To awake from sleep, S.; like E. *waken*.

2. To become animated, with the prep. *on* added; as, "He *wauken't* on his sermon," S.

3. To become violent in language, as in scolding. "O! how sho *wauken't* on him! and gi'd him an awfu' flyte!" S.

WAUKENIN, *s.* 1. The act of awaking, S.

2. An outrageous reprehension; as, "My certie, that is a *waukenin*," S.

3. *Could waukenin*, a phrase applied to a very bad farm, S.

WAUKER, *s.* A fuller.] *Add*;

—"William Cowtis deacoun of the *walkeris*,—The deacounis of craftis—ar fourtene in nowmere,—wobstaris, *walkeris*, bonnet-makeris," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 361-2.

WAUKFERE, *adj.* In such a state of health as to be able to go about; as, "He's gayly fail't now, but he's still *waukfere*;" Renfr.

From the *v. to walk*, and S. *fere*, entire; Isl. *faer*, *habilis*, *sufficiens*. In that language *herfaer* is compounded precisely in the same manner; fit for warfare, *militiae habilis*.

To WAUL, *WAWL*, *v. n.* 1. To look wildly, to roll the eyes.] *Add*;—S.O. and A.

The sicht forhow't her *waulen'* een,
Sho lay in the deadthraws.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 328.

"Presently recovering himself, he *wawls* on me with his grey een, like a wild cat, and opened his mouth which resembled the mouth of an oven." *The Pirate*, iii. 56. V. WAUL, *v.*

2. This word is often used to denote that heavy motion of the eyes, which appears in one who is so overpowered with an inclination to sleep, that he finds it very difficult to keep his eyes open; to gaze with a drowsy eye, Tweedd.

WAUL, *adj.* Agile, nimble, Dumfr.

This seems merely a provincial variety of *Yaul*, or *Yald*, id., q. v.

WAULIE, *adj.* Used in the same sense, Tweedd.

WAUL, *interj.* Expressive of sorrow, Buchan.

—Something gasp't and grain'd hum-hae!
Will Lormer's dead!

Nae ferlie, though it pierc't my saul;
I pegh't, I hegh't, syne cried *Waul! Waul!*

Tarras's Poems, p. 8.

Abbreviated perhaps from A.S. *wala*, *eheu*! ah!

WAULD, *s.* The plain open country, without wood, Lanarks.

Ower wud an' *wauld*, the rowkis could
Spread like a siller sea.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

WAULIESUM, *adj.* Causing sorrow, Ang.

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W A X

A *waesum*, wild, *waulierum* sight,
Eneough to quench the fires o' night,
And blanch the lightning's vivid light.

John o' Arnha', p. 36.

To WAUNER, *v. n.* To wander, S.O.

I saw, them, tentless, *wauener* owre the height.
Picken's Poems 1788, p. 21.

WAUR, *adj.* Worse. V. WAR.

WAUR, *s.* One orthography of the old word denoting spring. V. WARE, *s.*

To WAUR, *v. a.* To expend. "It's weel *waur'd* o' his hand," or "i' his hand;" S. Prov. V. WAR, *v. 2.*

WAUR-FOR-THE-WEAR, *adj.* Shabby, rusty, Fife.

"He lent me this bonnie auld apron, and his warst workin'-jacket forby this crunkled *waur-for-the-wear* hat." *Tenn. Card. Beaton*, p. 154. V. WAR, WAUR.

WAUT, *s.* A border, a selvage, a *welt*, Buchan. Gin onie chiel had coolie scaw't, Sic's grooglit crown, or raggit *waut*,

Wad we na jeer't? *Tarras's Poems*, p. 38.

WAW, *s.* Wave.] *Add*;

"Wave of the water. Flustrum. Fluctus. Unda." Prompt. Parv.

WAW, *s.* Wall, S.] *Add*;—In O.E. it had been pron. nearly in the same manner.

"Wall or Wome. Paries." Prompt. Parv.

WAW, *interj.* Pshaw, Aberd. V. WA.

WAW, *s.* A measure of twelve stones, &c.] *Add*;

"Walx, at the entring, nathing, bot at the out-passing, gif it be weyit be haill *wawis*, viii. d. ilk *waw*; bot gif it be weyit be stanes, for ilk stane, i. d." *Balfour's Practicks, Custumis*, p. 87.

To WAW, *v. n.* To caterwaul.] *Add*;

"Then she *waw'd* and she screamed an' she sprawled, till I thought she wad win away frae me." *Wint. Ev. Tales*, i. 314.

WAWAG, *s.* Voyage, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

To WAWYIK, *v. n.* To be vacant; for *Vaik*.

"We haue power till choyse a Cheplaine till do divyn service dayly at our said altar at all tymes, when the same should *wanyik*." *Seal of Cause*, A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 57.

To WAWL, *v. n.* To look wildly. V. WAUL, *v.*

WAWS, *s. pl.* *Waws of cheese*, the crust, especially that round the width, Aberd.; obviously q. the walls.

WAWSPER, *s.*

"For keiping of the fischingis in said tyme fra all manner of nettis, cobillis, *wawspers*, herryvalteris [herrie-water nets], & all wther instrumentis." *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1548, V. 20.

Can this be from A.S. *wig-spere*, *bellica hasta*, or q. *wael-spere*, from *wael* *caedes*, "a slaughter spear?"

WAWTAKIN, *s.* The act of removing or carrying off. "The *wawtakin* wrangusly," &c.

Aberd. Reg. A. 1521, V. 11.

* WAX, *s.* For the use of this in witchcraft, V. WALX.

WAX-KERNEL, WAXEN-KERNEL, an indurated gland, or hard gathering, which does not suppurate; often in the neck, or in the armpits of growing persons, S.

It seems to receive its name from *wasing* or increasing in size.

WAZIE, *adj.* V. WASIE.

WE, WEE, WIE, *adj.* Small, little.] *Add*;—C.B. *vaegh*, Gael. *beg*, id. The word is often repeated, as signifying very little.

I wuss I had a *wee*, *wee* house,

A *wee*, *wee* cat to catch a mouse,

A *wee*, *wee* cock, to craw fu' crouse.

Popular Song, Gall. Enc.

2. Mean, as regarding station; as, "wee fowk;" people of the lowest ranks, Clydes.

3. Mean, applied to conduct; as, "That was very *wee* in him;" *ibid*.

WEENESS, *s.* 1. Smallness, littleness, S.

2. Mean-spiritedness, Clydes.

WEANLY, *adj.* Feeble, slender, ill-grown, Fife. It seems doubtful if from S. *wean* a child; or, allied to Teut. *weynigh*, parvus, *weynighlick*, exigue. A.S. *wan-ian* minui, decrescere.

To WEAR, *v. a.* To conduct to the fold, or any other inclosure, with caution, S.; as, "Stand on that side, and *wear* that cow; I'll kep her here." "Wear them cannily, dinna drive them," S.

To WEAR *aff*, or *off*, *v. a.* To defend from or against, S.

"The lasses should *wear* the lads *aff* them," i. e. keep them at a distance, Galloway.

For *wearin'* corn of hens an' cocks,

For huntin' o' the hare or fox,—

His match was never made for thae tricks.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 23.

To WEAR *in*, *v. a.* 1. To gather in, &c.

To WEAR *inby*, *v. n.* To move towards a place with caution, S.

We'll cast about and come upon the bught.—

I think I see't mysell, we'll *wear inby*,

Gin we'll win there, it's time to milk the ky.

Ross's Helenore, p. 76.

To WEAR *up*, or *up weir*, seems to have been used in a sense nearly allied; as signifying the caution or art employed by a thief in driving home the cattle he had stolen.

Of sum grit men they have sic gait,

That redy ar thame to debait;

And will *up weir*

Thair stolin geir:

That nane dar steir

Thame, air nor lait.

Maitland Poems, p. 383.

To WEAR, *v. a.* 1. To guard, to defend, S.A.

"I set him to *wear* the fore-door wi' the speir, while I kept the back-door wi' the lance." *Minstrely Border*, i. 208. V. WER, WERE, *v.*

To WEAR, WEIR, *v. a.* To stop, Roxb.

A.S. *wer-ian*, prohibere, arcere; "to restrain, to forbid," Sommer.

Perhaps the same with *Were*, to guard.

WEAR, WEIR, *s.* Force, restraint, Roxb.

A.S. *waer* sepimentum, retinaculum; Teut. *waer*, weyr, propugnaculum.

* To WEAR, *v. n.* To last, to endure; as, "That hame-made clath *wears weel*," S.

WEAR, *s.* Clothing, apparel. "Every day *wear*," one's common dress, S.

To WEAR, *v. a.* "Wear the jacket. This phrase alludes to a custom, now, we believe, obsolete, by which, on paying a certain fee, or otherwise making interest with the huntsman of the Caledonian Hunt, any citizen aspirant, whose rank did not entitle him to become a member of that highly-born society, might become entitled to the field-privileges of the Hunt, and among others, was tolerated to *wear the jacket* of the order," Gl. Antiq.

To WEARY *for*, *v. a.* To long for, eagerly to desire, S.

To WEARY *on*, *v. a.* 1. To become weary of, S.

2. To long for, Roxb.

A.S. *weri-an* fatigare. As signifying to long for, it merely denotes that one becomes fatigued or worn out, in waiting for an object that is earnestly desired, but delayed beyond expectation.

WEARY, *adj.* 1. Feeble.] *Add*, as sense

4. Tedious, causing languor or weariness to the mind from prolixity, S.

"We gat some water-broo and bannocks, and mony a *weary* grace they said,—ere they wad let me win to." *Tales of my Landlord*, iii. 9.

WEARYFUL, *adj.* .1. Causing pain, &c.] *Add*;

"If Mr. Mordaunt should have settled down in the Roost, as mair than ae boat had been lost in that *wearyfu'* squall the other morning,—who, said Swertha, will be the auld fool then?" *The Pirate*, ii. 269.

2. Tiresome in a great degree, Ayrs.

"My head was buzzing like a beescap, and I could hear nothing but the bir of that *wearyful* woman's tongue." *The Steam-Boat*, p. 83.

WEARY FA', an imprecation, North and South of S.

"O *weary fa'* his filthy picture, to set my bairn a sichin an' sabbins." *Saxon and Gael*, ii. 33.

"O! *weary fa'* thae evil days!—what can evil beings be coming to distract a poor country, now its peaceably settled, and living in love and law?" *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 71.

Literally, a *curse befall*, from *Wary*, to curse, q. v.

WEARY ON, an imprecation, equivalent to *Weary Fa'*, S.

"O! *weary on* him! he ne'er brought gude to these lands or the indwellers." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 71.

WEATHER, *s.* A fall of rain or snow accompanied with boisterous wind, Roxb. When the wind comes singly, this term is not used, the following distinction being made; "It 'ill be no *weather* the day, but wind."

This corresponds with Isl. *vedr*, *vedur*, tempestas.

WEATHERIE, WEATHERFT', *adj.* Stormy, Roxb.

* WEATHER, *s.* Fair weather, flattery.

"If he'll no du'd [do it] by *fair weather*, he'll no du'd by foul," Prov., Roxb. If you cannot prevail with him by coaxing, you will not by severity.

O.E. to make *fair weather*, to flatter. V. NARES.

WEATHER-GAW, *s.* 1. Part of one side of a rainbow, S. V. under WEDDYE.

"*Weathergaw*,—The rainbow and it seem to be

of one nature, and to proceed from the same cause. —The back ground of the *weather-gaw*—is always a black cloud, and instead of being the segment of a circle, is, so far as it appears, a straight line." Gall. Encycl.

2. Any change in the atmosphere, known from experience to presage the approach of bad weather, S.

"See how much heavier the clouds fall every moment, and see these *weather-gaws* that streak the lead-coloured mass with partial gleams of faded red and purple." The Pirate, i. 59.

3. Any day too good for the season, indicating that it will be succeeded by bad weather, S.

4. Metaph. any thing so uncommonly favourable, as to seem an indication of a reverse; used as denoting an illusion, Aberd., Mearns.

Old Colonel Monro uses *Weather-gall* in this sense.

"This dayes service was but like a pleasant *weather-gall*, the fore-runner of a greater storm; for they made bootie this day, that had not the happiness to enjoy it eight and fortie houres." Monro's Exped. P. I. p. 52.

WEATHER-GLEAM, s. V. WEDDIR-GLIM.

"Often when Millar had driven his prey from a distance, and while he was yet miles from home, and the *weather-gleam* of the eastern hills began to be tinged with the brightening dawn, he has left them to the charge of his dog, and descended himself to the banks of the Leithen, off his way, that he might not seem to be connected with their company." Edin. Mag. Oct. 1817, p. 64.

* To WEAVE, v. a. and n. To knit, applied to stockings, &c.; pron. *Wyve*, Aberd.

WEAVER, WYVER, WYBISTER, s. A knitter of stockings, Aberd.

WEAZLE-BLAWING, s. A disease which seems to have its existence only in the imaginations of the superstitious. V. CATTER.

WEBSTER, s. 1. A weaver, S.] Add;

"O.E. *Webstar*. Textor. *Webstars* lome. Telarium." Prompt. Parv. *Webbar* was used for a female weaver. "*Webbar* or maker of clothe. Lanifica. Telaria. Lanifex." Ibid. It is singular, that the original use of the terminations should thus be completely inverted.

2. Metaph. transferred to a spider, because of the web that it weaves for catching its prey, S.

WECHT, WEIGHT, WEGHT, s. 2. A sort of tambourin.] Add;

We have a description in Chaucer which is somewhat similar, especially as the performers *plaid up-coill*.

There was many a *timbestere*,
And sailours, that, I dare well swere,
Ycouthe hir craft full parfityly.
The *timbres* up full subtilly
Thei casten, and hent hem full oft
Upon a finger faire and soft,
That thei ne failed never mo.

Tyrwhitt, Rom. Rose, v. 770., says;

"According to this description, it should rather seem that a *Timbestere* was a woman who plaid tricks with *timbres*, (basons of some sort or other,) by throw-

ing them up into the air, and catching them upon a single finger; a kind of Balance-mistress." Gl.

But in the original of the Romaunt, in another place the *timbre* is evidently mentioned as an instrument of music.

Cil flues si joliment,
E maine si grand dissonent,
Qu'il résonne, tabourne et *timbre*,
Plus souef que tabour ne *timbre*.

V. Dict. Trev. in vo. There the term is expl. "un instrument approchant du tambour."

It is most probably to this instrument that Palsgrave refers. "I playe vpon a *tymbre*; Je *timbre*. Maydens playe nat so moche vpon *tymbers* as they were wonte to do: Les filles ne *tymbrent* poynt tant *quelles* souloyent." B. iii. F. 318, a.

This is confirmed by Prompt. Parv. "*Tymber taboure*. Tympanillum."

To WECHT, v. a. To fan, to winnow, Buchan.

She *wechts* the corn anent the blaw,

Thinkin her joe wad scud her

Fast by that night.

Tarraf's Poems, p. 67. V. WECHT, s. Dict.

We ought undoubtedly to consider as cognate terms C.B. *gwagr* a sieve, *gwegr-a*, to turn in a sieve, to sift.

WECHT, s. 1. Weight, S.

2. The standard by which any thing is weighed, S.

To WECHT, v. a. To weigh, S.

WECHTY, adj. Expensive.

"His leving and rentis is sua trublit and burdynnit, that he can nocht defend the said actioun, being sua *wechty* that the same is hable to compryse ane greit pairt of his heretage." Acts Ja. VI. 1594, Ed. 1814, p. 80.

WED, s. Woad. "Ane pyip of *wed*;" Aberd.

Reg. V. 16. V. WADD.

To WED, v. a. To Wed a Heretage, to enter on possession of an estate.

"The rycht & heretage that he had or *wed* eftir his foreldaris." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

WEDDERBOUK, s. The carcase of a wether.

"ij s. Scottis for half ane *wedderbouk*, to pay the samyn of his awne purs." Aberd. Reg.

WEDDER DAIS, WEDDER DAYIS, a phrase apparently denoting a particular season in the year.

"And the clergy presumys thar may be specialte gottin to tflame and it be desiryt. And thair trow the Inglismen will alsueill consent till a specialte fra Candilmess till *Wedder dais* as thair dide now till Candilmess." Parl. Ja. II, A. 1456, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 45. *Wedder dayis*, Ed. 1566.

I am informed, by one well acquainted with the language of his country, that *Wedderdays*, in Fife, denotes the time of sheep-shearing; and hence, that the phrase, "fra Candilmess till *Wedderdais*," signifies, "from the beginning of spring till mid-summer." Notwithstanding the apparent connexion, however, I cannot entertain the idea that would occur at first view, that the word is formed from S. *wedder*, A.S. *weder*, or Su.G. *waedur*, a ram castrated, as there appears to be no sufficient reason for this particular specification. The compound term is

more probably allied to Su.G. *waederdag*, which in the laws of the Ostrogoths, denotes mild weather. Notat diem serenum, et colligendis frugibus aptum; Ihre. He adds that the word has the same sense in Isl. *That var um varit eirn vedrdag gothanu*; Erat tempus vernum et coelum mite; Ol. Trygg. S. V. II. p. 170. Thus it might appear probable that the *Wedder days* referred to in the Act, were meant of the more advanced season when the weather is settled.

WEDDERFU', **WEATHERFU'**, *adj.* Unsettled, stormy; applied only to the weather; as, in a very bad day, "What a *weatherfu'* day is this!" Roxb. Sw. *waederfull*, windy, full of wind.

WEDDYR, &c. *s.* Weather.] *Add*;
O.E. "*Wedyr* of the ayer. Aura. Tempus." Prompt. Parv. There was also a *v.* of this form, signifying to blow. "*Weder-yn. Auro.*" Ibid.

WED-FIE, *s.* "Wage, reward, recompence; perhaps some payment of the nature of the interest of money;" Gl. Sibb.

WEDOET, *s.* Widowhood.

—"The said Cristiane—band and oblist hir to relief & kepe him scathles tharof, like as hir lettres obligatouris mad in hir pure *wedoet* to the said George tharuppon purportis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 204. Evidently corr. from *wedohed*.

WEDOW, *s.* A widow, Aberd. Reg.

To **WEE**, **WEY**, *v. a.* To weigh, S.

WEE CHEESE, **WEE BUTTER**, a childish play, in which two, placing themselves back to back, and linking their arms into each other, alternately lift one another from the ground, by leaning forward; at the same time the one, when it is his or her turn to lift, crying, *Wee cheese*, [i. e. weigh] and the other, when he lifts, answering, *Wee butter*, Roxb.

WEE, *adj.* Little. V. **WE**.

WEEACK, *s.* A *wheak*, Buchan.
As I was tytin lazy frae the hill,
Something gat up, an' wi' a *weeack* dire,
Gaed slaughtin aff, an' vanish't like a fire.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

Isl. *kuaka*, garritus avium; *quak*, minuratio; Hal-dorson.

WEE-ANE, *s.* A child, S.B.

My grushy *wee-anes* roun' my knee
Sometimes do clim', an' sometimes tumble.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 42.

This, if I mistake not, is the general pronunciation of Kincardineshire and the other northern counties. V. **WEAN**.

WEE-BAUK, *s.* A small cross-beam nearest the angle of a roof, S.O. V. **SILL**, *s.*

This seems to be *q. little bauk*.

* **WEED**, *s.* Formerly used in S. as in E. for dress.
"This was the ordinary *weed* [brown velvet coats side to their hough, with boards of black velvet, &c.] of his majesty's foot guards." Spalding, i. 22.

* To **WEED**, *v. a.* To thin growing plants by taking out the smaller ones; as, "to *weed* firs," S.

WEEDINS, *s. pl.* What is pulled up, or cut out, in thinning trees, &c.

WEEDER-CLIPS, *s.* The instrument used for pulling up the *weeds* which grow among grain, S. Burns introduces the term in a metaph. sense.

The rough bur-thistle, spreading wide

Amang the bearded bear,

I turn'd the *weeder-clips* aside,

And spared the symbol dear.

V. *Minstreley Border*, I. Introd. cxxx. V. **CLIPS**.

WEEDOCK, *s.* An instrument for grubbing up weeds, Roxb.; evidently a corr. of E. *Weed-hook*, id.

WEEG, *s.* The Kittiwake, *Larus minuta*, Linn., Shetl.

Shall we view this term as originally the same with *wake* in the Scottish name? In Sw. the name of the *Anas Fuligula* is *Wigge*; Linn. Faun. Suec. N. 132. As this bird is denominated the Lesser Sea Swallow, it may be observed that in Isl. a swallow is called *igda* and *egda*.

To **WEEGLE**, *v. n.* To waggle. V. **WAIGLE**.

WEEGLE, *s.* An act of wagging or waddling, S.

WEEGLER, *s.* One who waddles, S.

WEEK, *s.* *Weeks of the mouth*. V. **WEIK**.

WEEL, **WELL**, with its composites. V. **WEILL**.

WEEL-SLEEKIT, *part. adj.* Well drubbed, S.

"If ye have oney wish for a *weel-sleekit* hide, ye can follow me out to the green forment the smiddy-door." Macrimmon, iv. 137.

In reference perhaps to the gloss produced on the skin of a horse by currying, as the E. *v. to curry* is used as signifying to beat, to drub.

WEEOCK, *s.* A little while; as, "Ye had better wait for him a *weeock*," S.O.; a dimin. from **WE**, **WEE**, little. V. **Oc**, **Ock**, termin.

WEERELY, *adj.* Warlike.

He sall deliuer thee at need,

And saue thy life from pestilence;

His wing[i]s are thy *weerely* weed;

His pen[ni]s are thy strang defence.

Ps. XCI. Poems 16th Cent. i. 99.

V. under **WERE**, war.

WEERIGILLS, *s. pl.* V. **WEIRIGILLS**.

WEERIT, *s. l.* The name given to the young of the Guillemot, or *Colymbus Troile*, Mearns.

It is supposed that the name has originated from their cry, which it resembles in sound; as they have an incessant peevish note. Brisson, however, gives this bird the name of *Uria*. Hence,

2. The term has been transferred to a peevish child, *ibid*.

WEE-SAUL'T, *adj.* Having a little soul, S.

'Tis also said, our noble Prince

Has play'd the *wee-saul't* loun for ance, &c.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

WEESE, *s. l.* A bundle of straw; also, a stuffed roll of cloth, of a circular form, which a woman puts on her head, for enabling her to carry on it a wooden vessel, &c. From the same origin with *Weasses*. V. **WAESE**.

To **WEESE**, **WEEZE**, *v. n.* To ooze.] *Add* to etymon;

A.S. *waes* also signifies humor, mador, aqua.

Hickes has observed that in E. a marshy and moist place is called a *wash*. Gramm. A.S. c. 20.

WEESH, *interj.* Addressed to a horse, to make him go to the right hand, Aberd.

Su.G. *hyss* est vox sues abigentium; Ihre. Rather allied perhaps to *hiss-a* incitare; Teut. *hissch-en de honden*, instigare canes.

WEEST, *part. adj.* Depressed with dullness, Buchan.

—For Jamie maun ilk shepherd mourn;

Shepherds to come shall weet his sacred urn.

Pat. Oh! waes my heart! nae ferlie, then, that ye Should gang sae wees't, an' tine your wonted glee.

Tarras's Poems, p. 115.

Wees't is expl. "hebitated;" Gl. *ibid.* R. *hebetated*. Teut. *wesse* signifies, dilutum multi cerevisiarii; *wesse* orphanus; Isl. *vos* miseria, and *vacs-a* inquietare. But the origin is very doubtful; although the last mentioned term seems to have the preferable claim. It might indeed originate from the common expression used in lamentation, "*Wae's* me," wo is me, an A.S. idiom.

WEET, *s.* Rain, S.

"Monro caused big up betwixt the crosses a court de guard, for saving his soldiers frae *weet* or cold on the night, and wherein they should be, except such as were on watch." Spalding, i. 218th.

WEETY, *adj.* Rainy; as, a *weety* day, S. V. WEIT.

The gait was ill, our feet war bare,

The night is *weety*.

The Farmer's Ha', st. 36.

WEETNESS, *s.* 1. Wet, rainy weather, S.

2. Applied to any thing drinkable, Tweedd.

WEET-MY-FIT, *s.* The quail, Roxb., Fife, Perth.

The name seems given from its cry, as if the sound were equivalent to "*Wet my foot*."

To WEEUK, WEEAK, *v. n.* A term used to denote the squeaking of rats, the neighing of stallions, or the bellowing of bulls when they raise their voice to the shrillest pitch, Moray; *Weelack*, Buchan.

This is obviously a provincial variety of *Wheak*, *Week*, to whine, q. v. Teut. *wiechel-en*, hinnire, would seem to be a diminutive from the radical term. This was secondarily used to signify divination, because, as Tacitus testifies, the Germans were wont to divine from the neighing of horses. V. Kilian, vo. *Wijchelen*.

WEFFILNESS, *s.* Limberness, the state opposed to stiffness, S.

WEFT, *s.* A signal by waving.

"Your boatmen lie on their oars, and there have already been made two *wefts* from the warder's turret, to intimate that those in the castle are impatient for your return." Abbot, iii. 66. V. WAFF, *v.* and *s.*

WEHAW, *interj.* "A cry which displeases horses," &c. Gall. Enc.

WEY, *adj.* Mean, despicable, Annandale. This seems merely a metaph. sense of the *adj.* as literally signifying, little. V. WE.

WEYAGE, *s.* The charge made for weighing goods.

—"Exceptand—tolles, pettie dewteis, customes—*weyages* and heaven [haven] dewteis dew—in harboreis, mercats," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. V. 243.

WEY-BRODDIS, *s. pl.* Boards used for weighing.

"Ane pair of *wey broddis* garnist with yron for weying of mettall with thair towis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 255.

WEID, WEED, *s.* A kind of fever, &c.] *Add*;

—"There to appearance she still lay, very sick of a fever, incident to women in her situation, and here termed a *weed*." Edin. Mag. March 1819, p. 220.

Men, women, and animals are liable to be affected by this disease. "Milch cows are not unfrequently subject to what is here called a *weed*, which is a kind of feverish affection." Agr. Surv. W. Loth. p. 168. 2. A fit of the ague, Tweedd.

WEYCHE, *s.* A witch. "Sayng vmquhill his moder wes ane commound *weyche* to hir end day." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

WEYES, WEYIS, *s. pl.* A balance, &c.] *Add*;

Junius in his Goth. Gl., vo. *Wagid* agitatus, throws out a very ingenious idea as to the origin of *waage* libra, trutina. He derives it from *wag-an*, *weg-an*, movere. And indeed, the use of a balance is, in consequence of its being properly adjusted, to move backwards and forwards, till what is put into the one scale be equal to the weight on the other.

To WEIGHT, *v. a.* 2. To burden, to oppress, S.] *Add*;

"These hath been as much guiltiness in me, as might and would have *weighted* down to the pit the whole world; but my lovely Lord hath shewed me warm blinks of his love." Test. J. Robertson, Cloud of Witnesses.

WEIK, WEEK, *s.* A corner. *Weiks* of the mouth.] *Add*;

Thoresby mentions Yorks. "*nawks*, or corners of the mustachios;" Ray's Lett. p. 340. This seems originally the same word.

L. 8, for *beach* of a river, r. *reach* of a river; Somner. *Add* to etymon;

The same phraseology occurs in Isl., Dan., and Sw. Isl. *munnvig*, canthus oris; Dan. *wundvig*, "the corner of the mouth," Wolff; Sw. *munviken*, id., Wiedeg. Isl. *augnavik*, Dan. *ojevig*, sinus oculorum.

To HING BY THE WEIKS OF THE MOUTH, to keep the last hold of any thing, to keep hold to the utmost.

"The men of the world say, we will sell the truth: we will let them ken that we will *hing by the wicks of the mouth* for the least point of truth." Mich. Bruce's Soul-Confirmation, p. 18.

WEIL, *adv.* Very, joined with *Gret*, *Gud*, &c.] *Add*;

"Mair, ane uther coitt of blew velvet *weill* auld and worne." Inventories, A. 1562, p. 159; i. e. "very old and much worn." V. WEIL, *adv.*, and FEIL, *adj.*

WEILDING, *part. pr.*

—"The inexpert student, in search of letters *weilding* amidst infinite variety, is cast in such doubt

of choise, that, tasting about, before hee happilie fall on ought worthy to feed on, appetite is spent, and he filled with hee cannot tell what." Bp. Forbes on the Revel. Dedic.

Apparently "running wild," or "bewildering himself;" like Su.G. *fara wild*, a via aberrare, *foerwillia*, in errorem abducere.

WEILL, WEEL, *adj.* 1. Well, in health, S. "Weel, well, North," Grose.

2. Insufficiently dressed; applied to meat. "Is the denner *weel*?" Is it ready to be served up? Clydes., Roxb.

With hunger smit, may hap they seem to feel,
Or cry, perhaps, Oh! is the *hodgil* weel?

A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

Or it may be used as the adv. Then the phrase must be viewed as elliptical for "well done."

WEIL, WELE, *adv.* Very, &c.] *Add*;

In this sense it is often conjoined with the comparative and superlative *War* and *Warst*. Thus, "It cudna be *weill war*," S. This nearly corresponds with the E. phrase, "It could not *well* be worse;" but, from the unaccountable influence of idiom, it seems, at least to a Scottish ear, to express a more forcible idea, "Gin ye tak that way, it'll be *weill war*," S. Here it seems to have one of the senses of A.S. *wel*, *well*. This is vere, revera, sane; or, as expressed by Somner, "greatly, very much." Tèut. *wel* is rendered valdè. It is used in a similar mode in the superlative; as, "He abus'd me the *weel warst* that could be," S.B.; He could not have given me more abusive language.

WEIL-BUILT, *adj.* Strongly made, S.

"But d'ye hear Leddy Sibby, hae nae thing to do wi' that feckless coif o' a Frenchman: leuk at Sir John Gawky there, a stout *weel-built* caller chield, an' ne'er fash your thumb wi' the monshiers." Saxon and Gael, i. 81.

WEIL-FAUR'T, *adj.* Well-favoured, having a handsome or goodly appearance, S.

There was a may, and a *weel-far'd* may,

Lived high up in yon glen;

Her name was Katharine Sanfaria,

She was courted by mony men.

Minstrelys Border, i. 238.

In the same manner *ill-far'd* or *ill-faur'd* is used for hard-favoured, S.

"He's a pratty man; a very pratty man," said Evan Dhu.—'He's very weel,' said the Widow Flockhart, 'but no naithing so *weel-far'd* [rather *weel-faur'd*] as your colonel, ensign.'" Waverley, ii. 288.

"Jenny, who was a *weel-far't* lassie, had as many wooers as Tibby Fowler." The Steam-Boat, p. 357.

WEIL-FAUR'TLIE, *adv.* 1. Handsomely, S.

2. Avowedly, as opposed to any clandestine measure, S.

3. "With a good grace," S., Gl. Shirr.

WEIL-FAUR'TNESS, *s.* Handsomeness, S.

WEIL-GAITIT, *part. adj.* A term applied to a horse that is thoroughly broke, S.

WEILNESS, *s.* The state of being in good health, Clydes.

WEIL-PAID, *adj.* Well satisfied, Buchan, Mearns.

V. ILL-PAID.

WEIL-PUT-ON, *adj.* Well dressed, S.

"I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, *weel put-on* gentleman," &c. Nigel, i. 77.

WEIL TO LIVE, 1. In easy circumstances, S.

Well to live is given as E. by Sherwood, and expl. by Fr. *Bien moyennée, aisé, riche*.

2. Tipsy, elevated with drink, half seas over, S.

WEIL TO PASS, in easy circumstances, in comparative affluence, S.

"Ye see, Ailie and me we're *weel'to pass*, and we would like the lassies to hae a wee bit mair lair than oursells, and to be neighbourlike—that would we." Guy Mannering, ii. 321.

Well enough to pass is an E. phrase, but more limited in its sense than this.

WEILL-WAL'D, *adj.* Well-chosen. V. WALE, *v.*

WEILL-WILLAR, *s.* A friend, a well-wisher.

"The earle of Huntlie—brunt the on syd of the toun,—bot spaired the other syd, befoir thair departing, sweir, that he sall weill and richteously govern, but doing damnage to our soverane Lord's subjectis, freindis, allyais, favouraris or *weill-willaris*." Pitscottie, Ed. 1814. *Goodwillers*, Edit. 1728.

"The said Admiral—sall gar the heidismen, capitania, and marineris of ilk ship, befoir thair departing, sweir, that he sall weill and richteously govern, but doing damnage to our soverane Lord's subjectis, freindis, allyais, favouraris or *weill-willaris*." Sea Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 632.

"*Weillwillaris*, wellwishers;" Aberd. Reg.

WEILL-WILLIE, WEILL-WILLIT, *adj.* Liberal.]

Add;

Well-mylded is given by Palagr. in a more general sense, being rendered, *de bonne volonté*. It is thus expl., Prompt. Parv. "*Wel nyllynge* or other gode wyl. Beniuolus."

WEILL, *s.* 1. Prosperity.

"The *weill* of the kingdom's metropolis of the city of our solemnities, must also be here considered, in so far as it draws not with it any considerable prejudice to the rest of the country." Fount. Dec. Suppl. ii. 567.

2. A benefit, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Chaucer uses *wel* for wealth, prosperity. A.S. *wela prosperitas*, abundantia, opes. V. WEIL, *s.*

WEILL, *s.* A calf.

"Ane article for slauchter of *weillis* and lambis."

Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 214. V. VEIL.

WEIR of Law.] *Insert*, as definition;—The act of a person, charged with a debt of which there is no legal evidence, whether by contract or by the presence of witnesses, who engages, in the next court, to clear himself of it by his own oath, supported by the oaths of five compurgators, who shall attest their belief that he swears truly.

This is synon. with the E. forensic phrase, *Wager of Law*: (V. Jacob's Dict.) and L.B. *vadiare legem*. The E. phrase is from O.Fr. *gagiere, gaigiere*, act, promesse, engagement; corresponding with L.B. *vadium, guagium*. V. Roquefort.] Ours seems to be immediately from A.S. *waere*, foedus, pactum; whence, as Lye observes, *waer-borh*, *wer-borh*, fidejussor, sponsor.

I need scarcely remark the near affinity between the latter, and the language in the Act of Ja. I. "a *borgh*—foundin in a *weir* of law."

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane strek a borch apone a *weir* of law, the tothir party-sal haf leif to be avisit, gif he will ask it, quhether he will recounter it or nocht:—And gif he recounteris the borch, & strenthis it with resonnis, he & his party removit the court." Acts Ja. I. A. 1429, Ed. 1814, p. 18, c. 7.

The language of Quon. Attach. on this head is; Et si non habeat probationem, pars negans suum debitum, *faciat legem suam*, ad proximam Curiam cum se sexto. Cap. 5. sect. 5.

It might seem that the phrase had an intimate connexion with A.S. *wer-ian*, defendere; Germ. *wer*, Alem. *waere*, *wera*, *uura*, defensio; Su.G. *waer-ja*, sensu forensi juramento purgatorio sese defendere, corresponding with Isl. *waernar ed*, juramentum defensorium, the synonyme of which, as given by Verelius, is Sw. *waerje eed*.

It may be subjoined, that Schilter explains Alem. *gewaer* as signifying, testis; vo. *Waere*. He at the same time gives sponsio as the primary sense of *waere*; and renders *keuvaro*, spondeo, constituo, pro me vel pro alio. L.B. *garire* also signifies, tueri, protegere, evidently formed from the Goth. terms bearing this meaning; and O.Fr. *garir*, *guar-ir*, garantir, se mettre en sureté, and *garieur*, caution, répondant, garant; Roquefort.

This has, however, most probably been meant, although inaccurately, as a translation of L.B. *werelada*, A.S. *wer-lade*; compounded of *wer* aestimatio capitis, and *lada* purgatio, excusatio. It denoted the act by which a man, accused of homicide, offered to purge himself by witnesses of the crime charged against him, or by ordeal; in consequence of which he became free from payment of the *were* or pecuniary mulct due to the relations of the person slain. Sometimes thirty witnesses were required. But the number varied according to the rank of the person accused; a greater number of witnesses being requisite for the purgation of a great man, than for that of one of inferior station. When witnesses were admitted, he was said to be purged *more canonico*: if he appealed to ordeal, or the judgment of God, it was denominated a purgation *more vulgari*. *Lade* is from A.S. *lad-ian* purgare, culpa liberare. V. Spelm. Gl. vo. *Lada* and *Werlada*. The term was used as early as the reign of Canute. V. Lye, and Du Cange.

To *Strek a Borch apone a Weir of Law*, apparently signifies, to enter into suretyship that the person shall legally purge himself from the crime charged against him.

WEIR, *s.* A hedge, Galloway; used as synon. with E. *Fence*.

Now *weir* an' fence o' wattled rice

The hained fields inclose;

Poor Brawny presses 'gainst the thorn,

But cannot reach the rose.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 51.

Su.G. *waer-ia* tueri; as a hedge is used for defence. A.S. *waer*, *wer*, septum, sepimentum, retinaculum. (Flandr. *weer*, id.); from *waer-ian* defendere. This seems originally the same with E. *Wear*. V. YAJR.

To WEIR, *v. a.* To herd, to keep, to watch over, Roxb.

He tether'd his tyke ayont the dyke,

And bad it *weir* the corn.

Old Song.

V. WEIR, &c. also WEAR, *v.* to guard.

WEYR, *s.* Spring. Wall. 8. 1697. V. VEIR.

WEIR, *s.* A term including cows and ewes giving milk, Roxb. It is almost obsolete, and used only by very old people.

It occurs in this sense in Percy's Ballads; and is obviously, like *Weir* a hedge, from A.S. *waer*, sepimentum, because cows or ewes, giving milk, were formerly inclosed in a fold.

WEIR-BUSE, *s.* A partition between cows, Clydes.; q. a partition for defence. V. BUSE.

WEIRD, WEIRD, *s.* 1. Fate, destiny.] Add;

3. It is used in the sense of *fact*, as denoting something that really takes place.

"After word comes *weird*; fair fall them that call me Madam;" S. Prov. "A facetious answer to them who call you by a higher title than your present station deserves; as calling a young clergyman *Doctor*, or a young merchant *Alderman*, as if you would say, 'All in good time.'" Kelly, p. 2.

The general idea conveyed by this common Prov. is, that things which are talked of, although perhaps only in jest, often eventually prove to be true.

This corresponds to one of the senses given to the A.S. word.

4. Fate is also personified under the name of *Weird* used in the singular.

Quhom suld I warie bot my wicked *Weard*,
Quha span my thriftles thraward fatal thread?

Montgomerie. V. WIDDERSYNNIS.

To WEIRD, WEIRD, *v. a.* 1. To determine one's fate.] Add;

3. To make liable to, to place in the state of being exposed to, any moral or physical evil.

Erlinton had a fair daughter,

I wat he *weird* her in a great sin,

For he has built a bigly bower,

An' a' to put that lady in.

"Placed her in danger of committing a great sin."

N. Minstrelsy Border, iii. 235.

Weird seems to be used for *weirded*.

There is a sense in which the Isl. *v.* is used, which is nearly allied to this; *cogi*, *teneri*, Haldorson. As G. Andr. gives the latter sense, he adds; *Verdung*, obligatio, qua quis ad aliquid agendum tenetur.

WEIRDIN, WIERDIN, *part. adj.* Employed for the purpose of divination, S.B.

Jock Din is to the yard right sly,

To saw his *wierdin* piz.*

i. e. pease.

Tarras's Poems, p. 68.

* "Which he does in this form:—One for each sweetheart he may have occasion to have, or has in view; when the first briered [sprung] pea foretells, with undoubted surety, his unavoidable alliance with the girl it represents." N. *ibid.*

The pea seems to be of great importance in divination. For it is also used in the *bannocks* baked for this evening.

They wyle the bannock for the *weird*,

The pea that grannie set.*

* "As there was a pea dropped amongst part of the bannocks, each receives one [bannock,] and must eat it before the company; and whoever has the good

luck of catching it, has also decided their fate as to the surety of wedlock." N. *ibid.* p. 73.

We learn from Grose, that a superstition, nearly allied to this, prevails, A. Bor. "*Scadding of Peas* ; a custom in the North of boiling the common grey pease in the shell, and *eating them* with butter and salt. A bean, shell and all, is put into one of the pea-pods ; whosoever gets this bean is to be first married." Gl.

Gay, in his "*Spell*," refers to the use of a peascod, containing "three times three," as a charm for divining the future lot in marriage. V. Ellis's Brand, i. 303.

"In the old Roman Calendar," says Brand,—"I find it observed on this day, that a dole is made of soft *beans*. I can hardly entertain a doubt but that our custom is derived from hence.—Why we have substituted *Pease* I know not, unless it was because they are a pulse somewhat fitter to be eaten at this season of the year. They are given away in a kind of dole at this day." *Ibid.* i. 97, 98.

There can be no doubt that this learned writer justly traces the origin of this custom to heathenism. "Beans were given away," as he remarks, "in the funeral ceremonies of heathen Rome." According to Pliny, "Pythagoras expressly forbade to eat beans: but as some have thought and taught, it was because folke imagined, that the soules of such as were departed had residence therein: which is the reason also that they be ordinarily used and eaten at the funerals and obsequies of the dead. Varro also affirmeth, that the great priest or sacrificer, called the Flamine, abstaineth from beanes both in those respects aforesaid, as also for that there are to be seene in the flower thereof certaine letters and characters that shew heaviness and signes of death." This rather betokens bad luck. But something follows, which proves that they also carried in them a more favourable omen. "There was observed in old time a religious ceremonie in beanes; for when they had sowed their ground, their manner was, of all other corne to bring backe with them out of the field some beanes for good lucke sake; *presaging* thereby, that their corne would returne home againe unto them.—Likewise, in all port sales it was thought, that if beanes were entermingled with the goods offered to be sold, they would be luckie and gainefull to the seller." Hist. B. xviii. c. 12.

By the Egyptians, this species of pulse was venerated as a deity, and accounted so sacred that they neither sowed nor eat beans, and were even afraid to look on them. Plutarch. Sympos. ap. Pierii Hieroglyph. Fol. 413, a.

WEIRDLESS, *adj.* 1. Thriftless, not prosperous. 2. Destitute of any capacity to manage worldly affairs, S.

WEIRDLESSNESS, *s.* Wasteful mismanagement, S.B.

WEIRDLY, *adj.* Happy, prosperous, South of S.

In thy green and grassy crook

Mair lies hid than crusted stanes;

In thy bien and *weirdly* nook

Lie some stout Clan-Gillian banes.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 189.

But Harden was a *weirdly* man,

A cunnin tod was he;

He lockit his sons in prison straung,

And wi' him bore the key.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 46.

WEIRIGILLS, **WEERIGILLS**, *s. pl.* Quarrels. In the *weirigills*, in the act of quarrelling, Mearns. At the *weeriegills* is the phrase, as used in Berwicks; expl. "in a state of wrangling, brawling so as to appear to be on the point of fighting."

It has been conjectured that this may be from *weir* war, and *gills*, *q.* a strife of lungs. Can it be an oblique use of the ancient term A.S. *wer-gild*, Teut. *were-gheld*, L.B. *werigeld-um*, pretium quo vir occisus aestimatur; "the price or value of a man's life, or of a slain man?" V. Somner. Many quarrels were doubtless occasioned by the unreasonable demands made on the one side, and the provoking depreciation on the other.

WEIRS. In *weirs*. V. **WIERS**.

To **WEISE**, *v. a.* 2. To guide,—to direct.] *Add*;

In this sense, to *weise a ball* is to aim a bullet with such caution as to hit the mark, S.

"Ye ken yeresell, there's mony o' them wadna mind a bawbee the *weising* a ball through the Prince himsell, an the chief gae them the wink; or whether he did or no, if they thought it wad please him when it was done." Waverley, iii. 132.

—"I'll uphad it, the biggest man in Scotland shouldna tak a gun frae me or I had *weized* the slugs through him, though I'm but sic a little feckless body." Guy Mannering, ii. 185.

3. To turn, to incline.] *Add*;

"*Weize* yoursel a wee easel-ward—a wee mair yet to that ither stane." Antiquary, i. 162.

Add, as sense

4. To draw or let out any thing cautiously, so as to prevent it from breaking; as, in making a rope of tow or straw, one is said to *weise out* the tow or straw, S.

5. To *Weise in*, or *out*, to allow to go in or out, by removing any impediment; as, by opening a door, Roxb.

—"There was a necessity for some reformation in the office, and I foresaw that the same would never be accomplished, unless I could get Mr M'Lucre *weized out* of it, and myself appointed his successor." The Provost, p. 24.

WEYSE, **VISE**, *s.* The indication of the direction that a mineral stratum has taken, when interrupted in its course.

"Where the coal is not quite cut off by the *gae*, but hath its course only altered, you are to consider, in searching for it, before you pierce your *gae*, that which the coal-hewers term the *vise*, or some of them the *weyse* of the *gae* [i. e. dyke] which in effect is nothing else, but a dark vestige of the dipp or rise, that the body which now constitutes the *gae*, should have had naturally, if it had been perfected." Sinclair's Hydrost. Misc. Obs. p. 281.

Evidently from Teut. *wys-en*, &c. ostendere; whence *wyser* monstrator. V. the etymon of **WEISE**, *v.*

WEYSH, **WYSH**, *interj.* A term used for di-

recting a horse to turn to the right hand, Mearns; *Haup*, S.A.

"The horse must do what he is commanded, without other direction than the *weysh*, (pronounced long, and means to hold off) and the *come hither*; and the *hy*, (go on) and the *woy* (stand still)." Agr. Surv. Kincard. p. 424.

If not merely a factitious term, perhaps from the same origin with *Weise*, v.

WEIST, s. The west, Aberd. Reg.

To WEIT, WEET, v. a.] Add;

To WEIT, WEET, v. n. To rain; as, "It's ga'in to *weet*," the rain is about to fall; "It's *weet-in*," it rains, S.B.

Su.G. *waet-a*, Isl. *vaet-a*, humectare.

To WEIZE, v. n. To direct. V. WEISE.

WELCOME-HAIM, s. 1. The repast presented to brides, &c.] Add;

2. In Angus, used to denote a comotation among the neighbours of a newly-married pair, on the day following that on which they have been *kirked*, S.

"On Monday evening, just about gloamin, the husbands and wives of the village assemble at the house of the newly-married couple, to celebrate the *welcome-hame*, by a good drink and funny crack." Edin. Mag. Nov. 1818, p. 415.

WELE, s. 1. A whirlpool, an eddy, S.] Add;

—"Places on Tweed at this place still retain their names from the monks there, as the *Haly-wheel* and the *Monk-ford*." Milne's Descr. of Melrose, p. 6.

WELL, s. A whirlpool, Caithn.; the same as *Wele*.

"In the Firth are several places remarkable for their danger, as the *Wells* of Swinna.—They are like unto whirle-pooles, turning about with such a violence, that if any boat come nigh unto them, they will suck or draw it in, and then turneth it about, until it be swallowed up: but these *wells* are only dangerous in a calm, and sea-men or fishers, to prevent their danger thereby, use when they come near them to cast in an oar, barrel or such like thing, on which the *wells* closing, they safely pass over." Brand's Orkn. p. 141, 142. V. WELE.

WELL-EY, WALLEE, s.] *Substitute*, as definition;—"That part of a quagmire in which there is a spring; S. *wallee*."

WELL-HEAD, s. The spring from which a marsh is supplied, Länarks.

—"The charger on which he was mounted plunged up to the saddle-girths in a *well-head*, as they call the springs which supply the marshes." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 32, 33.

WELL-STRAND, s. A stream from a spring, S.A.

"The designation of the smallest rill of water is a *syke* or a *well-strand*, if from a spring-well. If the water is of quantity sufficient to drive a small water-wheel for light machinery, it is called a *burn*." Agr. Surv. Peeb. p. 16.

To WELL, WALL, v. a. 1. To forge, &c.] Add;

Fraunces does not define the O.E. word quite accurately. "*Well-yn* metell. Fundo.—*Wellyd* as metäl. Fusus. Conflatilis." Prompt. Parv. Now, this

is effected by beating when sufficiently heated. V. *Weld*, Johnson.

2. To be incorporated, &c.] Add;

I find that the O.E. *v.* was used in a sense very nearly allied to this. "*Wellyn* mylke. Coagulo.—*Wellyd* as mylke. Coagulatus. Inspissatus." Pr. Parv. 3. *To Wall to*, to comply with, to consent to; from the idea of uniting metals into one mass; Fife.

WELL-GRASS, s. Water-cresses, S. *Well-kerses*, synon.

"*Nasturtium aquaticum, well-grass*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 18.

WELL IS, an old phraseology expressive of the happiness of the person concerning whom it is used, S.

"*Well is* that man in whose mouth this word is put: and *well is* that people that hes a man in whose mouth the Lord hes put his word; the basnesse and infirmite of the man will not be able to hinder the power thereof." Rollock on 2 Thes. p. 84. V. WELL, s. Prosperity.

WELL-MAKER, s. One whodigs or forms wells.

"*Aquilex, aquilegis, a wel maker*." Despaut. Gram. C. 3. a.

WELL-SET, part. adj. Well-disposed.

"The marquis of Huntly, and some *well-set* friends settled this feud." Spalding's Troubles, i. 8.

WELL-SITTING, part. adj. Favourably disposed, partial.

"If there was not a favourable juncto at one time, why, in so long a tract, did not one opportunity, one occasion, offer, of a *well sitting* Sheriff?—Surely no reason can be assigned for this but the monstrous enormity and inequality of these grants," &c. Fount. Dec. Suppl. ii. 647.

WELTERER, WALTERAR, s. One who overturns by violent means.

—"Sindrie were broght hame that war the kingis enemeis, *walteraris* of his kingdome, and enemeis of religione, which was ane appeard danger to his persone and realme." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 500.

WER, WERE, adj. Worse.

—"It is *wer* na Pariss siluer, or siluer of the new werk of Bruges," &c. Acts Ja. IV. Ed. 1814, p. 222.

The orthography of Wyntown is *Were*. V. WAR, adj.

This form of the word corresponds with O.E. "*Werre*. Deterior. Pejor.—*Werre*, aduerbial. Deterius. Pejus." Prompt. Parv.

To WERY, v. a. To curse.

"Gif Appius desirit thame to haisty thare passage, thay past huly.—Quhen he past by thame, thay *weryit* him." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 198. *Pratereuntem execrari*, Lat. V. WARY, WARYE, WERRAY, r.

WERY, adj. 1. Infirm from disease.

"Than wes Ebucius, ane of the consullis, dede in the ciete; and his colleig, Servilius, sa *wery* that he nicht skarslie draw his aind." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 215. *Exigua in ape trahebat animam*, Lat.

2. Feeble, in a political sense.

"The ciete was nocht sa *wery*, that it nicht be dantit with sic remedis as it wes wont to be." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 236. Aegra, Lat. V. WEARY.

WERING, *s.*

"Item, Tirepressy is and ay has bene twa davach of land into the bischapis rentale, and to the Kingis *wering*." Supposed to be written A. 1390, Cart. Aberd. Fol. 46.

This may signify measurement. L.B. *wara*, modulus agri apud Anglos; Monast. Angl. tom. 2. p. 128; Du Cange. *Wara* also signifies valor; *ibid.*

Or it may signify estimation, from A.S. *wer*, properly, capitis estimatio [V. VERGELT], used in an oblique sense.

WERKMAN, *s.* A tradesman; as a goldsmith.

"Quhar thar is fundin only sic werk within the said finace,—the said *werkman* to be punyst at the kyngis will." Acts Ja. III. 1485, Ed. 1814, p. 172.

WERSELL, *s.* V. WARD and WARSEL.

WERTEWS, *pl.* Accomplishments, particularly in relation to music.

"The singier to pas & remane in Pareis for ane yeir to leir *wertens*." Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

Fr. *vertue*, "worth, perfection;" Cotgr.

To WESCHE, *v. a.* To wash, Aberd. Reg.

WESCHELL, VESCHELL, *s.* A collective term denoting all the plate, dishes, &c. used at table in a great house.

"Villiam Murray, keipar of *Weschell*." Chalmers's Mary, i. 179. *Veschell*, p. 177.

WESCHALE-ALMERY, an ambry for holding vessels.

"Thomas Kirkpatrick—sall restore—twa met burdes, a *weschale almary*, a cop almary," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 98.

This is distinguished from an ambry used for holding cups; or a cup-board.

WE'SE, we shall, S.

"*We'se* no hae a lamb-cloot on a' the Caulside o' Dunscliro, if we thrapple the gudeman o' the flock." Blackw. Mag. May 1820, p. 159.

Se is often used in this manner; as in *I'se*, I shall, *Ye'se*, ye shall, *He'se*, he shall, &c. S., like *he'd* for *he had* or would.

To WESY, *v. a.* To examine.] *Add*;

"Bothwell this 24th day wes found werray tymus *wesing* the Kyngis ludging that was in preparing for him." Anderson's Coll. ii. 272.

2. To visit, Reg. Aberd.

WESSEL, WASSEL, *adv.* Westward, S.

"Ye maun haud *wessel* by the end o' the loan, and take tent o' the jaw-hole." "O, if you get to *easel* and *wessel* again, I am undone!" Guy Mann. i. 11.

To WEST, *v. a.* To vest, to invest. Part. pa. *westit*, vested.

—"Thai retourit, deliuerit, & fand, that the said vmquhile Patrik Tendale deit last *westit* & seait as of fee of ane land & annuale rent of tene merkis vsuale money of Scotland," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1490, p. 185.

WESTLANDER, *s.* An inhabitant of the west of Scotland, S.

"The *westlanders*—were all poor ignorant creatures, taken from their husbandry, and brought forth only to make a show, as also multitudes of them every day running home to get in their harvest." Guthry's Mem. p. 289.

WET FINGER. With a small effort.

"I'll make you sensible that I can bring mysell round with a *wet finger*, now I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dyke loon." Redgauntlet, iii. 295.

This phrase is used in E. But I have met with the explanation of it only in Archdeacon Nares' Glossary. He supposes, with great appearance of truth, that it "alludes to the vulgar and inelegant custom of wetting the finger, to turn over a book with more ease;" subjoining the following passage; "I hate brawls with my heart, and can turn over a volume of wrongs with a *wet finger*." G. Harvey's Pierce's Supererog. p. 21. rep.

WEWLECK, *s.* An instrument for making ropes of straw, for thatching corn-stacks, Teviotd., Eskdale, Ettr. For., also *Wewlock*; synonym. *Thraw-crook*, Wyle, Wylie.

This, from its form, might seem allied to Teut. *vlecht-en*, to twist, to plait. But see WYLE, *s. id.*

WEWPIT, *part. pa.* Bound. "The neif *wewpit* up with blak virge thred." Aberd. Reg. V. SKAWBERT, and OOP, *v.*

To WEX, *v. a.* To vex, to disturb.

—"That Robert Patonson *wex* nocht thaim nor distrouble in the broukin & joysin of the samyn in tyme to cum." Act. Audit. A. 1574, p. 36.

WEZ, *pron.* Us; in some places, we; Orkn. Su.G. *oss*, Isl. *oss*.

WH, changed into F in the northern counties of S. V. FAT, *pron.*

WHA, *pron.* Who, used as an indefinite designation of a person, Gall.

What notion gard ye croak awa

Sae far's the rosseny Netherlaw?—

Thou'st been, I doubt, like mony a *wha*,

Owre het aham.

Gall. Enc. p. 397.

WHA TO BE MARRIED FIRST, the name of a game at cards, Gall.

Mactaggart has given us a curious list of a variety of old names of a similar appropriation.

"The chief Galloway games at cards are, *Catch the Ten*, or *Catch Honours*, *Lent for Beans*, *Brag and Pairs for Slaes*, *Beggarmy Neebour*, *Birkie*, *Love after Supper*, and *Wha to be married first*. These are the genuine rustic games." Gall: Enc. vo. *Vowl*.

WHAAP, WHAP, *s.* A curlew. V. QUHAIP, QUHAUP.

WHAAP-NEB, *s.* The auld *whaap-neb*. V. WHAUP-NEB.

To WHACK, *v. n.* To quack, South of S.

The ducks they *whackit*, the dogs they howled,

The herons they shriekit most piteouslie;

The horses they snorkit for miles around,

While the priest an' the pedlar together might be.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 20.

Isl. *kuak* garritus avium; Runolf. Ion.

WHACKER, *s.* Any thing uncommonly large of its kind, Dumfr.; synonym. *Whapper*. It seems to be of the same origin with *Whauk*, *v.* q. something that has power to give a stroke.

WHAE, *pron.* Who; the pronunciation of Roxb. and other southern counties.

For many year nae force cude stand him,
Whae ever try'd, their master fand him.

Hogg's Scottish Pastorals, p. 14. V. QHUA.

WHAILING, *s.* "A lashing with a rope's end,
 —from the name of a rope called a *whale-line*,
 used in fishing for *whales*;" Gall. Enc.

To WHAISH, *v. n.* To wheeze as one who
 has taken cold, Roxb.

This term is not exactly synon. with *Whaisle*, or
Wheeze; as the latter denotes a shriller and more
 continued wheezing than *Whaish*. When *Whaish* is
 conjoined with *Wheeze*, according to the alliterative
 idiom of the Scottish, it becomes *Whaishle*; as, "That
 puir dune bodie boichs a' nicht, and gangs *whaish-
 lin'* and *wheelin'* a' day." V. WHAISLE.

To WHAISK, *WHESK*, *v. n.* 1. To speak with
 a husky voice, to speak with difficulty from any
 affection in the throat, Roxb.

2. To emit a noise like one who strives to dis-
 lodge any thing that has stuck in his throat,
 to hawk, Tweedd.; synon. *Hask*.

3. Also expl. "to gasp violently for breath," Tweed.
 This *v.* is viewed as different in signification from
Whaisle. It may, however, be a frequentative from
A.S. hweos-an, *Su.G. hwaes-a*, *raucere*, to *wheeze*, *Isl.*
hwas-a, *fessus* anhelare. If not, it may be allied to
Su.G. hwisk-a, *Isl. hwisk-ia*, *mussitare*; *Dan. hwisk-
 er*, to mutter, to grumble.

WHAIKIN, *s.* The act of speaking with such a
 voice, *ibid.*

WHAIKLE, *WHEASLE*, *s.* The wheezing sound
 emitted by the lungs, when one has a severe
 cold, *S.*

WHAM, *s.* A wide and flat glen, usually ap-
 plied to one through which a brook runs,
 Tweedd. V. QUHAM, and WHAUM.

WHAM, *WHAUM*, *s.* A blow, *S.B.*
 "A meikle man," co' he, "foul-faw him,"
 But kent na it was Tammie,
 Rax'd me alang the chafts a *wham*,
 As soon as e'er he saw me,
 And made me blae.

Christmas Ba'ing, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.* p. 125.

In *Aberd. Edit.* 1805, *whaum*.

Allied probably to *Isl. hvim*, *motus celer*, *hvim-a*
cito movere.

To WHAMBLE, *v. a.* To overturn, *Fife*.
 V. QUHEMLE.

WHAMLE, *s.* The state of being turned upside
 down, *Ayrs*.

"The chaise made a clean *whamle*, and the laird
 was lowermost." *Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 293.

"The vessel heel'd o'er, till I thought she would
 hae coupit, and made a clean *whamle* o't." *The*
Steam-Boat, p. 287.

WHAMPLE, *s.* A stroke, a blow, Tweedd.;
 synon. *Whap*.

"Ony man that has said to ye, that I am no grate-
 fu' for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a
whample at him wi' mine eatche." *Bride Lam.* ii. 278.

Allied probably to *Teut. humpel-en*, *inepté operari*.
 Hence *humpeler* denotes an aukward or unskilful
 workman. Thus *whample* might originally denote an

aukward stroke of a workman's instrument, by means
 of which he wounds himself. *Wachter* derives *Germ.*
humpl-en id. from *hammeln*, mutilare, to maim.

WHAN-A'-BE, *WHEN-A'-BE*, *adv.* However,
 notwithstanding, *Loth., S.O.*

The master—vow—that he will share
 His staff amang them, and no spare
 Sic daft fool-folk;

Whan-a'-be, they but kemp the mair.

The Har'st Rig, st. 63.

A low term, aukwardly compounded of *when*, *all*,
 and *be*, *q.* although *all be*, or should *be so*.

WHANG, *s.* 1. A thong, *S.*

"Many one times the half-merk whinger for the
 half-penny *whang*;" *S. Prov.*; "spoken when peo-
 ple lose a considerable thing, for not being at an in-
 considerable expence." *Kelly*, p. 248, 249. "*Mony*
ane," &c. *Ferguson's Prov.*

Kelly expl. half-merk as equal to sixpence. But
 its proper value was six shillings and eightpence
Scots. V. QUHAING.

2. "A blow, or rather—a lash with a whip;"
 Gall. Enc.

To WHANG, *v. a.* 1. To flog, *S.*] *Add*;

2. To cut down in large slices, *S.*

At last, came cheese to crown the feast;—
 My uncle set it to his breast,
 And *whang'd* it down.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 8.

WHANG-BIT, *s.* A bridle made of leather, ap-
 parently as distinguished from *Branks*, *Tether*,
 and perhaps also *Snysle-bit*.

My daddie left me gear enough—
 A *whang-bit* and a *snysle-bit*, &c.

Herd's Coll. ii. 143.

To WHANK, *v. a.* 1. To beat, to flog, *Roxb.*
Whauk synon.

But tho' I get my hurdies *whankit*—
 I will be laith

To quat the muse, while ae au'd blanket
 Can hap us baith.

Ruickbie's Way-side Cottager, p. 175.

2. To cut off large portions, Tweedd.

WHANK, *s.* A stroke; the act of striking, pro-
 perly with the fist; as, "a *whank* aneth the
 haffets;" *Roxb.*

This seems to be a frequentative from the *v.* to
Whang, *Quhang*, id. It affords a strong presumption
 in favour of this idea, that as *S. whang*, in a second-
 ary sense, denotes a slice, *A.Bor. whank* has the
 same application: "*Whank* of cheese, a great slice
 of cheese;" *Grose*.

WHANKER, *s.* Something larger than common,
Roxb.; synon. *Whulter*.

WHAP, *s.* A stroke or blow, Tweedd.

I was at first inclined to view this as merely *Whap*,
 id. aspirated. But I observe that it is an old C.B.
 word. *Chwap*, a sudden stroke or blow; *chwap-
 iaw*, to strike smartly. This perhaps is the proper
 origin of *Whap* itself, as bearing this sense.

WHAPIE, *s.* Used as a dimin. from *whelp*, *S.*
whalp.

They stood in rows, like *whapies* doil'd,
 Set up upo' their end.—*Lintoun Green*, p. 15.

"Whelps confused," N. *ibid.*

WHAPPER, *s.* Any thing excessive in its kind, or surpassing expectation in regard to size; said of a large fish, of a big apple, of a swinging blow, &c. Dumfr.; *synon.* *Whacker*.

This seems merely a variety of *Wapper*.

To WHARLE, *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force, Ettr. For.; *to Whur*, E. *Synon.* *Haur*, *Burr*.

WHATEN, *adj.* What kind of. V. *QUHATKYN*.

WHATFOR, *adv.* For what reason, why, wherefore, S.

"The women wept, the men looked doure, and the children wondered *whatfor* an honest man should be brought to punishment." R. Gilhaize, ii. 323. V. *FYKERIE*.

"*What for* are ye greeting, mother?" said Margaret; "Let us hope the best." M. Lyndsay, p. 85.

WHAT-RACK, an exclamation expressive of surprise. V. *RAIK*, *s.* Care.

WHATRECK, *conj.* Expl. "notwithstanding;" Gl. Surv. Ayrs. V. *RAIK*, *ut sup.*

WHAT-LIKE, *adj.* Resembling what, used interrogatively; as, *What-like is't?* What does it resemble? *What-like is he?* What appearance has he? S.

This is perfectly analogous to Moes.G. *quheleiks*, *qualis*, formed from *quhe* *cui*, and *leiks* *similis*. V. *Hermes Scythicus*, p. 173. 194.

To WHAUK, *v. a.* 1. To strike, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

2. To slash, or cut severely with any sharp instrument. When a culprit is scourged, he is said to be *whaukit*, S.A.

3. *To Whauk down*, to cut in large slices. The phrase is often applied to a cheese, *ibid.*

Whang is *synon.*; and it is worthy of remark, that they both primarily denote corporeal correction.

WHAUK, *s.* 1. A smart stroke, the act of thwacking, S.

2. A large slice, *ibid.*

WHAUM, *s.* 1. A hollow part of a field, Roxb. 2. Perhaps more properly expl. "a glen where the ground on both sides spreads out into an ample bosom of hills," Ettr. For.

This is distinguished from *Howm*, also used in the same district, but as denoting flat ground, or a plain on the side of a river.

This would seem more nearly allied, than *Holme*, *Howm*, to Isl. *hwamm-r* *convallacula*, seu *semivallis*, referred to under *Holme*. The terms by which the Isl. word is rendered, appear to be the most proper that could be employed for denoting a glen of this description. Halderson expl. it; *Convallacula* *decliva*, adding, in Dan. "a little dale, or depression."

3. It is sometimes used to denote a hollow in one hill or mountain; viewed as exactly *synon.* with Gael. *corri*. V. *CORRIE*.

To WHAUP, *v. n.* To send forth pods, S.B.; *synon.* *Swap*, S. Hence,

WHAUP, *s.* A pod, a capsule, S.B.; *synon.* *Swap*, *Shaup*, S.

To WHAUP, *v. n.* To wheeze, Fife.

Perhaps an oblique use of E. *whoop*; or from A.S. *hwœp-an* clamare, ejulare; Moes.G. *wop-jan* clamare.

WHAUP-NEB, *WHAAP-NEB*, *s.* 1. The beak of a curlew, S.

2. *The auld whaup-neb*, a periphrasis for the devil, S.B.

"These Indians wad devour the auld whaup-neb himsel' gin he were weel cooked, and sup the broth after." Penrose's Journal, iii. 93, 94.

WHAUP-NEBBIT, *adj.* Having a long nose, Roxb.; in allusion to the *Quhaup* or curlew.

"*Whaup-nebbet* Samuel fell aff the drift too." Gall. Enc. p. 264.

WHAURIE, *s.* *Dele* definition, and *substitute*; A term applied to a mis-grown child, Ang.

WHAWKIE, *s.* A low and ludicrous designation for whisky, S.

—I was musin' in my mind—

On hair-mould bannocks fed an' barefoot kail,
Withoutten *whamkie* or a nog o' ale.

Taylor's Scots Poems, p. 3.

To WHEAK, *WEEK*, *v. n.* To whine, &c.] *Add*: "Weaking, fretfulness, peevishness, Exm." Grose.

To WHEASIE. V. *WHAISLE*.

WHEEGEE, *s.* 1. A whim, a maggot, S.

2. In *pl.* Superfluous trappings, ornaments of dress, Fife, Ayrs.

C.B. *gwág*, vain, frivolous; *gwegi* vanity; levity. Isl. *veig* is expl. *ornamentum peculiare*; G. Andr.

WHEEGIL, *s.* A piece of wood used, on the harvest field, for pushing in the end of the straw-rope with which a sheaf is bound; Loth.

WHEEL, *s.* A whirlpool or eddy, Ang.

"It widna be Christian-like to stay cosie at hame, an' a' the country-side on the *Wheel*.—The *Wheel* o' Clackriach has made mony watery ee afore now. St. Kathleen, iii. 216, 217.

This is the same with *Wele*, *q. v.*, only aspirated.

WHEELIECRUSE, *s.* A church-yard, Orkn.

Some of the more intelligent inhabitants of the country say, that, in the old language, this term signifies "a place of stopping or resting." And indeed their interpretation has great plausibility. For Isl. *hvil-a* signifies *quiescere*, *hvilla* *lectus*, *cubile*, *hvilid* *quies*; and *kró-a* (pron. *krou-a*) *circumsepire*, *includere*; *q. to inclose* in the *bed* of death, or to *inclose* the place of *rest*; unless we deduce the last syllable from *kros* *crux*, *q. the rest* of the *cross*, i. e. in consecrated ground.

To WHEEMER, *v. n.* To go about muttering complaints and disapprobation, Roxb.; *Flyre*, *synon.*

C.B. *chwiniawr*, one who stirs about briskly; or changed from *achwynwr*, a complainer.

WHEEN, *s.* 1. A number, a quantity, S. V. *QUHEYNE*.

This *s.* is sometimes used in the plural; as, "*Wheens* focht, and *wheens* fled." "How mony *wheens* war there?" i. e. How many parties were present? "There war a gay twa-three *wheens*;" Clydes.

2. A division, Clydes.

"They rade furth in three *wheens*; the first munt it on black ponies, the neist on grey, an' syne the last on bonnie wee beasties white as the driftit snaw." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155. V. QUHEYNE, *adj.* WHEEN, *s.* Queen, Shetl.; *wh*, or perhaps rather *hw*, being always substituted for *qu*.

To WHEEPLE, *v. n.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. "To whistle like a whaup;" Gall. Enc., vo. *Whaup*.

C.B. *chwiban*, a whistle, a trill; *chwibian*, to trill, to quaver; *chwibianl*, of a trilling quality; from *chwib* a pipe.

2. To whistle with a shrill melancholy note, as plovers, &c., Roxb., Clydes.

The fairy houndis are litling on,

Like redwings *wheeping* through the mist.

Hogg's Hunt of Eildon, p. 323.

WHEERIKINS, WHIRKINS, *s. pl.* The hips.

"I'll whauk your *wheerikins*," I will beat your breech for you, Lanarks., Edin. This in Roxb. is thus expressed; "I'll whither your *whirkins* to ye."

This may be connected with *Hurkle-bane*, coxa, *q. v.*, or Teut. *horck-en*, *hurck-en*, inclinare se, whence *Hurkle-bane* has originated. Or it may have been formed from A.S. *hweorfa* verticillum, like *hweorban*, E. *whirl-bone*; because here the bones so meet that they may turn. *Whither* seems to claim affinity with Isl. *hwiðr-a*, cito commoveri.

WHEERIM, *s.* Anything insignificant, Aberd.

Allied perhaps to Su.G. *wurm*, a whim or whimsy; or to A.S. *hwearf-ian* circumvolitare, Su.G. *hwerf-a* in gyrum agere, *myr-a* in orbem movere.

WHEERNY, *s.* A very gentle breeze, Orkn.

WHEERUM, *s.* A toy, a play-thing, Roxb.

Perhaps from A.S. *hwaerf-ian*, *hweorf-ian*, to whirl, and *on* or *um* about, *q. a* whirligig. The *f* is thrown away in composition, as in *hweorban* a whirl-bone.

WHEESHT, *interj.* and *s.* This is the common S. pronunciation of what is *Whist* in E.

"*Wheesht*, an order for silence. *Haud your wheesht*, be silent;" Gall. Enc.

To WHEESK, *v. n.* To creak, but not very harshly, Roxb.

WHEESK, *s.* A creaking sound, *ibid.*

"Thilk dor gyit ay thilk tother *wheesk* and thilk tother jerg." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42. V. WHAISK.

WHEETIE, QUHEETIE, *adj.* Low, mean, scurvy, shabby, Aberd., Mearns; *synon.* with *Fouty*.

C.B. *chwith*, *chwithig*, left, sinister, not right. V. WHITE-WHATIES.

WHEETIE, *s.* The whitethroat, *Motacilla sylvia*, Linn., Loth.; supposed to receive its name from the whiteness of its throat.

WHEETIE-WHITEBEARD, *s.* The same, Lanarks.

To WHEETLE, *v. n.* A term used to denote the peeping sound emitted by young birds, especially by pullets, S.

This seems to be a very ancient term; apparently the same with old Teut. *quedel-en*, thus defined by Kilian; Garrre, modulari: minutizare, vernare, gutturire, queri. Ovid. *Dulce queruntur aves*; et Horat. *Queruntur in silvis aves*. This verb is a diminutive

from Su.G. *quaed-a*, Isl. *kved-a*, Germ. *qued-en*, *ca-nere*, or Su.G. *quid-a*, A.S. *cmyth-an*, ejulare. Alem. *quittl-on* is given by Ihre as *synon.* with *quaed-a*; though I have not observed that it is mentioned by Schilter.

WHEETLE, *s.* The sharp peeping sound made by young birds, S.

WHEETLE, *s.* A duckling, or young duck; evidently denominated from the sound which it makes, Loth.

To WHEETLE, *v. n.* To wheedle.

"Ye wad *wheetle*, an' whushie, an' blaw i' the lug o' Sathan to tryst a bein neuk at the cheek o' his brunstane ingle, ye warlock-face't elfa." Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

Johnson says he "can find no etymology" for the E. word. Seren. derives it from Isl. *vael-a* decipere. But I am convinced that the origin is the same with that given under the preceding verb.

WHEEZAN, *s.* "The noise carriage-wheels make, when moving fast;" Gall. Enc. Su.G. *hwaes-a*, stridere.

WHEEZE, *s.* An act of whizzing produced by flame, Clydes.

To WHEEZIE, *v. n.* To blaze with a whizzing noise, *ibid.*

WHEEZIE, *s.* A blaze accompanied with a whizzing noise, *ibid.*

These terms are not derived from any root denoting flame, but have a common origin with E. *to Whiz*, of which Johns. merely says, "from the sound that it expresses." He ought to have observed, that it occurs in various northern dialects, as indeed radically the same with *Wheeze*, A.S. *hwaes-an*. Serenius gives Sw. *hwaes-a* as signifying to whizz, although it is also expl. sibilare, to hiss. Indeed, *wheezing*, *whizzing*, and *hissing*, are all congenerous; suggesting a common idea as to the sound caused by the action of the air. Thus, Isl. *hwass*, formed from *hwas-a*, fessus anhelare, signifies ventosus, and *hwes-sir*, surgit ventus.

To WHEEZIE, *v. a.* To pull pease by stealth, Clydes.

WHEEZIE, *s.* The act of pulling pease by stealth, *ibid.*

Shall we trace this to C.B. *chwim-ian*, to pilfer, *chwimgi*, a pilferer?

WHEEZLE, *s.* The act of wheasing, S.

"I lost all power, and fell on the ground in a convulsion of laughter, while my voice went away to a perfect *wheezle*." Perils of Man, ii. 346. V. WHAIZLE, *v.*

WHEEZLE-RUNG, *s.* A stick often used by the country-people for lifting a large boiling pot off the fire, Ayr.

WHEEZLOCH, *s.* An old term which seems to have denoted the state of being short-winded; from the same fountain with E. *Wheeze*, "to breathe with noise."

She had the cauld, but an' the creuk,
The *wheezloch*, an' the wanton yeuk;
On ilka knee she had a breuk.

A Mile aboon Dundee, Old Song,
Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 238.

A.S. *hweos-an*, exspumare; Isl. Su.G. *hwaes-a*, gravior anhelare.

To **WHEGLE**, *v. n.* To wheedle, to use means for cajoling, Berwicks. Isl. *hweck-ia*, decipere.

WHEY-BIRD, *s.* The wood-lark, *Alauda arborea*, Linn., Lanarks.; a name probably from Isl. *hwei* colliculus, *q.* the hill-lark, if not corr. from the Cimbric name of this bird, *heede-lerke*, as given by Penn. Zool. ii. 236. *Heede* seems the same with Isl. *heide*, sylva, *q.* wood-lark.

WHEY-DROP, **WHEY-DEAP**, *s.* A putrifying hole in a cheese, resembling an ulcer, S.O.

"If the milk is either allowed to cool too much, before it is made into curd, or not brought to the proper temperature, when the rennet is mixed into it, the curd is soft, does not part with the whey, and the cheese is soft, brittle, and difficult to be kept together; and even when the utmost pains have been taken to press out the serum, (*r.* whey) it will, several weeks after the cheese has been made, burst out in putrifying holes, which, in the dairy language of Ayrshire, are termed *whey-drops*." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 452.

WHEY-EYE, **WHEY-EE**, *s.* Synon. with *Whey-drop*, Ayrs.

"*Whey-springs*, or *eyes*, are seldom met with in the cheeses of Ayrshire." Agr. Surv. Ayrs. p. 455.

WHEYLKIN, *s.* Expl. "lively, coy motions," Shetl.; by insertion of the aspirate, from Isl. *velking* contractatio, *velk-a* contractare, volvere.

WHEY-SEY, *s.* A tub in which milk is curdled, Lanarks.; from E. *Whey*, and S. *Say*, *Saye*.

WHEY-WHULLIONS, *s. pl.* Formerly a very common dish for dinner among the peasantry of S.; consisting of flummery prepared by collecting all the porridge left at breakfast, which was beat down among fresh *whey*, with an additional quantity of oat-meal. This, being boiled for some hours, was eaten, or according to our vernacular phraseology, *suppit*, with bread, instead of broth.

Whullion seems to be merely the aspiration of Su.G. *waelling*, the definition of which has the closest analogy, as it denotes a thinner sort of porridge; Pultis liquidioris genus. To this agree Isl. *velling*, puls fervidè cocta, duque parata; G. Andr. p. 252.—Puls tenerior, sorbitio, (Haldorson), what our peasantry would call *suppable*- or *spoon-meat*; Dan. *velling*, "porridge, broth," Wolff. The word is also, with some slight variation, to be found in the German dialects; Teut. *nollinck*, farraceum; ex alica farris edulium, Kilian; Mod. Sax. *welgen*, id. A.S. *weall-an*, Alem. *uall-an*, Su.G. *waell-a*, Isl. *vell-a*, Teut. *mell-en*, Germ. *wall-en*, all signifying to boil.

WHENA'BE, *adv.* However, after all. V. **WHAN-A'-BE**.

To **WHESK**, *v. n.* V. **WHASK**.

To **WHEW**, *v. n.* To whistle with a shrill pipe, as plovers do, S.A.

"Iika bag, and den; and todhole round about, seemed to be fu' o' plovers, for they fell a' to the whistling an' answering ahe another at the same time.

I had often been wondering how they staid sae lang on the heights that year, for I had them aye *whewing* e'en and morn." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 49.

This seems from the same origin with E. *whiff*, a blast; properly the act of breathing with the mouth; perhaps C.B. *chmyth*, halitus. Isl. *hwi-a*, however, signifies to neigh; adhinnire equorum lascivientium, Haldorson.

WHEZLE, *s.* The vulgar name for a *weasle*, *mustela*, Loth.

WHICKIE, *adj.* Crafty, knavish, Clydes.

Isl. *hweck-ia* decipere, *hweck-r* dolus, impostura, *hweckiot-r*, subdolus, vafer. Perhaps the root is *hwik-a*, Su.G. *hwek-a*, *hwick-a*, vacillare. G. Andr. gives as one sense of *hwecke*, celeriter subtrahere.

WHICKING, *s.* A term used to express the cry of pigs.

"The *whicking* of pigs, the gushing of hogs." Urquhart's Rabelais. V. **CHEEPING**.

This seems the same with *whacking*. V. **WHEAK**, **WEEK**. Haldorson renders Isl. *qvak-a* minurizare, to chirp.

To **WHID**, **WHUD**, *v. n.* To fib, S. It conveys the idea of less aggravation than that which is attached to the term *lie*; implying that the falsehood is not so direct, that the person rather equivocates than tells an absolute falsehood.

WHID, **WHUD**, *s.* Substitute as definition;—A falsehood of a less direct kind, an untruth, S.

To the example given, *subjoin*;

A *rousing whid* is not a common, nor a correct, phrase. It suggests the idea of a more gross infringement on truth than is warranted by the determinate use of the term.

Upo' their tongues the rising topics swell,
An' sometimes mix'd too wi' a fustly *whid*, &c.

A. Scott's Poems 1811, p. 161.

Here also the term is used in a stronger sense than what properly belongs to it.

For the probable origin, V. **QHYD**, **WHID**, sense 4.

To **WHID**, *v. n.* To move nimbly and lightly, without noise, S.

"That creature *whids* about frae place to place, like a hen on a het girdle, clip, clipping wi' a tongue that wad clip clouts." Saxon and Gael, iii. 104, 105.

Whidding 'like a hen on a het girdle,' is not quite an appropriate conjunction; as this allusion refers to a timorous and unsteady motion, as that of one who has tender or gouty feet. "*Whidding*, scudding;" Gl. Antiq. V. **QUHID**, *v.*

To **WHID back and forret**, to whisk backwards and forwards with a quick motion, S.

WHIDDER, *s.* A gust of wind, Shetl.

The term is used in this sense by Gawin Douglas. V. **QUHIDDER**, *s.*

WHIDDY, *adj.* Unsteady, unstable; as, a *whiddy wind*, i. e. one that shifts about; Orkn. Isl. *hvida*, cita commotio aeris; Haldorson. V. **QUHID**, *v.* and *s.*

WHIDDIE, *s.* A name for a hare, Banffs.; pron. *Fuddie*, Aberd.; *wh* being changed into *f*.

Rob than to her did hunt his dogs,
Thro' glens an' shaws, thro' muirs an' bogs;

But *Whiddie*, wi' her cockit lugs,
Said, Kiss your luckie.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 91.

Most probably from its quick motion. V. QUHID, s.

To WHIDDLE, *v. n.* To proceed with a light rapid motion, Kinross.

Undoubtedly a diminutive from the *v. to Whid*. V. QUHID.

WHIFFINGER, *s.* A vagabond. V. WAFFINGER.

To WHIG, *v. n.* To go quickly; Loth. (synon. *Whid*), perhaps the same with *Whihh*, Ang., to go quickly, with a whizzing motion: C.B. *chwiw-ian*, to turn, or dart about, to fly here and there.

"Whigging, jogging rudely; urging forward;" Gl. Antiq.

To WHIG *Awa'*, *v. n.* To move at an easy and steady pace, to jog, Liddesdale.

—"When I had gotten just in again upon the moss, and was *whigging* cannily *awa* hame, twa landloupers jumpit out of a peat-hag on me or I was aware, and got me down, and knevelled me sair aneuch." Guy Mannering, ii. 39.

"To Whig *awa'* with a cart," remarks Sir W. Scott, in a note to Dict., "signifies to drive it briskly on. I remember hearing an Highland farmer in Eskdale, after giving minute directions to those who drove the hearse of his wife, how they were to cross some boggy land, conclude; "Now, lads, *whig awa'* wi' her."

Allied perhaps to Isl. *hwick-a* vacillare, Sw. *wick-a* to joggle.

To WHIG, *v. n.* Stale churned milk, when it throws off a sediment, is said to *whig*, Nithsd.

WHIGAMORE, *s.* A cant term of the same meaning with *Whig*, as applied to the old Presbyterians, but apparently more contemptuous.

"There was he and that sour *whigamore* they ca'd Burley—if twa men could hae won a field, we wadna hae gotten our skins paid that day." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 164.

WHIGGERY, *s.* The notions or practices of a Scottish Presbyterian, S.

"Gang *awa'* wi' your Whiggery, if that's a' ye can do; auld Curate Kilstouk wad hae read half the Prayer-Book to me by this time." H.M. Loth. i. 195.

"That's a' your *whiggery*," re-echoed the virago; 'that's a' your *whiggery*, and your Presbytery, ye cut-lugged graning carles." Waverley, ii. 122.

To WHIGGLE, WHIGGLE *alang*, *v. n.* To wriggle, to waddle, Fife; the same with *Wiggle*. V. WAIGLE.

To WHIGGLE, *v. n.* To trifle, Fife.

I am at a loss whether to view this term as an oblique use of the preceding one, or as allied to Teut. *wijchel-en* hariolari, augurari, as latterly applied in ridicule of the arts of divination.

WHIGGLE, *s.* A trifle, a toy, a kickshaw, Fife.

WHIGGLE, *s.* A gimcrack; a term used to denote any thing that ministers more to conceit than to utility, Fife.

Isl. *hwikull* inconstans, from *hwika* cedere. Or,

Belg. *huyghelen* to dissemble, to play the hypocrite; synon. with E. *juggle*.

WHIGMELEERIE, *s.* 1. The name of a ridiculous game.] *Add*;

3. A fantastical ornament in masonry, dress, &c., S. "Ah! it's a brave kirk, nane o' yere *whigmalceeries* and curlewurlies about it." Rob Roy, i. 127.

WHIGMALEERIE, *adj.* 1. Dealing in gimcracks, S. 2. Whimsical, S.

"I met ane very honest, fair-spoken, weel put-on gentleman,—that was in the *whigmalecery* man's backshop." Nigel, i. 77.

WHIE (gutt.), *s.* "The sound of an adder, her *fuffing* noise, when angered;" Gall. Enc.; slightly changed from C.B. *chwiif*, a hiss, or *chwith-u*, to hiss.

WHILE, *conj.* Until, S.

"Still the covenanters could not be pleased *while* their cup was full, conform to the conclusion between them and the covenanters or malecontents of England," &c. Spalding, i. 81. V. QUHILL.

WHILEOMS, *adv.* At times, sometimes, S.B. *Whileoms* they tented, and sometimes they play'd, And sometimes rashen hoods and buckies made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14. V. QHYLUM.

WHILES, *adv.* At times, occasionally, S.

"He offered him to prove that though she took *whiles* fits of distraction, yet that she had *delucida intervalla*, and that it was in one of these that she granted the said assignation." Fount. Dec. Suppl. ii. 460.

"He lies a' day, and *whiles* a' night, in the cove in the dern hag." Waverley, iii. 237. V. QUHILE, QUHILES. *Add* to etymon;

I hesitate whether we ought not rather to view this term as the genitive sing. of A.S. *hwil* tempus, which is *hwiles*, q. "of a time she took fits," &c. It would seem indeed that A.S. *hwilum* (retained in O.E. *Whilom*), signifying aliquando, is merely the same A.S. noun in the dative or ablative plural, q. *by*, or *in times*.

WHILLIE-BILLOU, *s.* A variety of *Hilliebalow*, Gall. *Whilly-baboo*, Dumfr.

"Whillie Billou, a noisy commotion, as when the fox is up, started for chase;" Gall. Enc.

Can this have any connexion with C.B. *chwylwibianwl*, apt to wander about, from *chwylwib-ianwl*, to wander round about, and this again from *chwylwib*, orbit, motion?

To WHILLY, WHULLY, *v. a.* To cheat, to gull.] *Add*;—properly, by wheedling means.

"Let me alane for *whillying* an advocate;—it's nae sin to get as muckle frae them as wi' can—after a' it's but the wind o' their mouth—it costs them naething." Heart M. Loth. i. 328.

"Whillying, bamboozling; deceiving with specious arguments;" Gl. Antiq.

WHILLIEGOLEERIE, *s.* A hypocritical fellow, a wheedler, one who speaks fair from selfish motives, Roxb.; synon. with *Whille-mha*. The first part of the word is evidently the same with *Whilly*, *Whully*, *v.*

This, if traced to Goth. may be deduced from Su.G.

hwil-a cunctare, to delay, and Teut. *laerie*, mulier vaniloqua, stulta, *laeri-en* ineptire, nugas ineptiasque dicere, A.S. *ge-laer*, Germ. *leer*, vacuus. Or it may be from C.B. *chwiliaw* to pry about, and *llewy* radiance, conjoined by the particle *go*, denoting progress towards, q. one who pries about, exhibiting a fair and flattering appearance.

WHILLILU, *s.* An air in music, Ettr. For.
“And all the while he was full earnestly whistling a tune.

List me, my son, What *whillilu* is that

Thou keep'st a trilling at?” *Hogg's Tales*, i. 162.

Isl. *hwel-a* sonare, *hwel-r* sonitus, and *lu* lassitudo; q. a dull or flat air.

WHILLIE-WHA, *s.* 1. A person on whom there can be no dependence.] *Add*, as sense

2. A cheat, *S.*

If ye gang near the South-sea house,

The *whilly-whas* will grip your gear.

Herd's Coll. ii. 40.

3. Used also to denote a wheedling speech, coaxing language, South of *S.*

“I wish ye binna beginning to learn the way of blawing in a woman's lug, wi' a' your *whilly-whas*.” *Tales of my Landlord*, ii. 105.

“*Whilly-whas*, idle cajoling speeches; flummery;” *Gl. Antiq.* *Add* to etymon;

Perhaps rather allied to C.B. *chwilgi*, a searching dog; a busy body; *chwiliaw*, *chwiliach*, to pry about; *chwiliat*, a pryer; *Owen*.

WHILLIE-WHAW, *adj.* Not to be depended upon, *S.*

“Because he's a *whilly-whaw* body and has a plausible tongue of his own,—and especially because nobody could ever find out whether he is Whig or Tory, this is the third time they have made him Provost.” *Redgauntlet*, ii. 277.

TO WHILLY-WHAW, *v. n.* To talk in a kindly and cajoling way; used to express the conversation of two young persons supposed to have a mutual attachment.

“What, man! the life of a king, and many thousands besides, is not to be weighed with the chance of two young things *whilly-whawing* in ilk other's ears for a minute.” *Q. Durward*, iii. 217.

TO WHILLY-WHA, *v. a.* To cajole, to wheedle, *S.*

“I'm ower failed to tak a help-mate, though Wyllie Mactrickit the writer was very pressing and spak very civilly; but I'm ower auld a cat to draw that strae before me. He canna *whillywha* me as he's dune mony a ane.” *Tales of my Landlord*, iv. 246.

WHILLYWHAING, **WHILLYWHAING**, *s.* The act of wheedling, *S.*

“My life precious!” exclaimed Meg Dods; ‘nane o' your *whullywhaing*, Mr. Bindloose.” *St. Ronan*, ii. 11.

TO WHILLIEWHALLIE, *v. n.* To coax, to wheedle, *Perths.*

TO WHILLIE-WHALLIE, *v. a.* To dally, to loiter; *S.B.* *V.* **WHILLIWHAW.**

WHILOCK, **WHILEOCK**, **WHILOCKIE**, *s.* A little while, *S.O.*, *Dumfr.*, *Perths.*

“I'll wauger half-a-croon that he's no at the point

o' death, and wunna be for a *whileock*.” *M. Lyndsay*, p. 145.

Ock is the mark of diminution, as in many other words. *V.* the letter *K*, also *Oc*, termin.

Teut. *nijlken*, parvum temporis spatium, is formed in a similar manner, by the addition of *ken*, the mark of the diminutive, from *nijle* momentum.

WHILPER, *s.* Any individual larger than the ordinary size of its genus; as, “What a *whilper* of a trout!” *Dumfr.*

Whulter is used in some other counties.

WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *adv.* In a state of palpitation, *S.] Add*;

The Danes use *kullert* og *bullert* in the sense of upside down.

TO WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *v. n.* To palpitate, *Ayrs.*

—“A kin' o' nettling ramfeezalment gart a' my heart *whiltie whaltie*.” *Ed. Mag. Ap.* 1821, p. 351.

TO WHILTIE-WHALTIE, *v. n.* To dally, to loiter; given as synonym with *Whilly-whally*, *S.B.*

TO WHIMMER, *v. n.* To cry feebly, like a child, *Roxb.*

This seems radically the same with *E. to Whimper*; only retaining the form of Teut. *nimmer-en* obvagire, clamitare prae dolore vel gaudio. (*V. Skinner*, vo. *Whimper*.) Germ. *nimmer-en*, “to whimper, or whine, as a little child;” *Ludwig*. *Wachter* views it as the same with Germ. *jammern*, ejulare, *w* being prefixed. This must be the same with *Wheemer*.

WHIMWHAM, *s.* 1. A whim, a whimsey, *Loth.*, as used by old *E.* writers.

2. A kickshaw, in relation to food.

They brought to him a good sheep's head,

A napkin, and a towel,—

Gae, tak your *whim-whams* a' frae me,

And bring me fast my gruel.

Ballad Book, p. 17.

C.B. *chwym*, motion, impulse, *Owen*; a whimsey, *Richards*. The *Isl.* exactly corresponds. *Hwim*, motus celer; *hwim-a*, cito movere.

WHIN, *s.* A few. *V.* **QUHEYNE.**

It is also improperly given in the form of *Whine*, under *JOB-TROTT*.

TO WHINGE, *v. n.* To whine, *S.] Add*;

“Mr. William [Guthry] said, ‘I'll tell you, Cousin, what I'm not only thinking upon, but I am sure of it, if I be not under a delusion; and it is this, that the malignants will be your death, and this gravel will be mine; but ye will have the advantage of me, for ye will die honourably before many witnesses with a rope about your neck, and I will die *whinging* upon a pickle straw.’” *Walker's Remark. Passages*, p. 174.

WHINGER, **WHINGAR**, *s.* A sort of hanger.]

Add;

Whiniard is expl. by *Phillips*, “a kind of crooked sword.” *Minsheu* and *Skinner* also give the same word; so that it is probably *O.E.* *Jacob* derives it from A.S. *winn*, to get, and *are* honour.

WHINGICK, *s.* A snuff-box, *Shetl.*

I can discover no origin, unless we should suppose that the name, before the use of tobacco, had been given to a box for holding Angelica, which in *Isl.* is denomi-

nated *hwann*, and seems to have been a favourite root with the Scandinavians. The Dalecarlians in Sweden call it *quasrot*, the Norwegians *quanne*.

WHINYARD, s. The same with *Whinger*.

"Ruthven, with his complices—struck him over our shoulder with *whin-yards*," &c. Chalmers's *Mary*, i. 164.

To WHINK, v. n. 1. A term used to denote the suppressed bark of a shepherd's dog, when from want of breath he is unable to extend his cry; or his shrill impatient tone, when he loses sight of the hare which he has been in pursuit of; Ettr. For.

"He saw—the malignant collies *whinking* after him." *Perils of Man*, ii. 22.

The word, I am informed, is confined to the *Collie*; and used only in relation to his pursuit of game.

2. To bark as an untrained dog in pursuit of game, *ibid.*, Tweedd.

I never thought, for a' your ruse,
That e'er he was for muckle use,
Except for drivin' nout to fairs,
Or rinnin' *whinkin'* after hares.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 20.

WHINK, s. The suppressed bark of a shepherd's dog, as above described, *ibid.*

Isl. *qveink-a*, frequenter lamentari, is the only word that appears to have any resemblance. Su.G. *kwink-a*, vacillare, is indeed perfectly similar. But it refers to motion, not to sound. The same thing may be observed of Teut. *quinch-en*, dubio et tremulo motu ferri.

WHINNER, s. 1. The sound caused by rapid flight or motion, whizzing noise, S.B., Loth., Dumfr. *Whunner*, Gall.

"*Whunner*, a thundering sound," Gall. Enc.

2. "The blow which causes such a sound;" *ibid.*

At last the beggars clear'd the field,
For wha could stan' their *whinners*?

The very ploughmen had to yield,
Wi' hides as black as shuners. *Ib.* p. 268.

3. A smart resounding box on the ear, Dumfr. Isl. *kwir*, sonus ex vibratione; fremitus venti; Halderson.

WHINNERIN', part. adj. A *whinnerin'* drouth, a severe drought, accompanied with a sifting wind. It is applied to any thing so much dried, in consequence of extreme drought, as to rustle to the touch; as, "The corn's a' *whinnerin'*," Clydes.

WHIN-SPARROW, s. The Field or Mountain sparrow, S.; *Fringilla montana*, Linn.; denominated, as would seem, from its being often found among *whins* or furze.

WHIP. In a Whip, adv. In a moment.] *Add*; C.B. *chvip*, a quick flirt or turn; also quickly, instantly; *chvip-iaw*, to move briskly; Owen.

WHIP-LICKER, s. One who has a cart and horse for hiring, Fife; a cant term.

WHIP-MAN, s. A common carter, Loth., Perth.

But waes me, seldom that's the case,
Whan ruthless *whip-men*, scant o' grace,
Baghash and bann them to their face.

The Old Horse, Duff's Poems, p. 84.

WHIPPER, SNAPPER, s. 1. A little presumptuous fellow; a very contemptuous term, S. This is also cant E., expl. "a diminutive fellow;" Class. Dict.

2. A cheat, Dumfr.; pron. *Whopper-snapper*.

3. A fraudulent trick, *ibid.*

It might be deduced from Isl. *hwipp*, saltus, celer cursus, and *snap-a*, captare escam; as originally denoting one who manifested the greatest alacrity in snatching at a morsel.

WHIPPY, s. A term of contempt applied to a girl or young woman; a malapert person; sometimes implying the idea of lightness of carriage, Lanarks.

"Go! ye idle *whippy*!" said her mother, 'and let me see how weel ye'll ca' the *kirn*.' *Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 200.

Isl. *hwopa* levitas; whence *hwopulegr*, levis et inconstans; G. Andr. p. 127; *hwippin*, ultro citroque vagari. C.B. *chvip-iaw*, to move briskly.

WHIPPY, WHUPPY, adj. Active, agile, clever, Lanarks.

To WHIR, WHIRRY away, v. n. To fly off with such noise as a partridge or moorcock makes, when it springs from the ground, Roxb.

"Or I gat his grave weel howket, some of the quality, that were of his ain unhappy persuasion, had the corpse *whirried away* up the water, and buried him after their ain pleasure doubtless." *Monastery*, i. 49.

Whirring is used as a part. in this sense in E. Senenius traces it to Su.G. *hurr-a*, cum impetu circumagi. *Hwerf-a*, in gyrum agere, is nearly allied.

To WHYRIPE, v. n. To mourn, to fret, Gall.

"One always railing against this world, *whyripes*, frets, &c.—I know some who are ever *whyripping* on their poor husbands." Gall. Enc.

Changed, perhaps, in transmission, from C.B. *chwern-s*, to fret.

WHIRKINS, s. pl. The posteriors. V. *WHEERIKINS*.

WHIRL, WHURL, s. The apple also denominated the *Thorie pippin*, Roxb.

The name is still the same; the difference arising solely from the various modes of pronouncing the same term. V. *WHORLE*.

WHIRLIWHAW, s. A whirligig, S.O.

"There's mair gold about the *whirli-whaw* o' that ae button-hole than in the whole bouk o' a rose noble." *Rothelan*, i. 213.

WHIRRET, s. A smart blow, apparently as including the idea of the sound caused by it.

"Then did the monk, with his staffe of the crosse, give him such a sturdle thump and *whirret* betwixt his neck and shoulders,—that he made him lose both sense and motion, and fall down stone dead at his horse's feet." Urquhart's *Rabelais*, B. i. p. 192.

Bailey gives *Wherret* in the same sense. Perhaps, as denoting the sharp sound of the stroke, from *Quhir*, v., to whizz, q. v.

It seems to be merely a provincial term. "*Wherret*, a great blow; perhaps a back-handed stroke;" Grose.

To WHIRRY, v. a. Apparently a clownish corruption of the E. v. to *Hurry*.

"See now, mither, what ye hae dune," whispered Cuddie; "there's the Philistines, as ye ca' them, are gaun to *whirry* awa' Mr. Harry, and a' wi' your nashgab." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 194.

WHIRROCK, s. A knot in wood, caused by the growth of a branch from the place; 'Twaedd. V. **VIROCK.**

WHISH, WHUSH, s. A rushing or whizzing sound.] *Add* to etymon;

Hwijsk-a, mussitare, *ibid.* p. 127.

WHISHT, interj. Hush, be silent.] *Add*;

Clav. Yorks. "*Whesht, whesht*, is peace, peace."

Ben. Jonson frequently uses *husht* precisely in the same sense with our *whisht*.

"*Whisht*, gudewife; is this a time, or is this a day, to be singing your ranting fule-sangs in?" Waverley, ii. 122.

This is sometimes used as a v. S.B.

They'd better *whisht*, reed I sud raise a fry.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

This is nearly allied to Fr. *housische*, which Palsgr. gives among "Interiections betokenyng kepyng of sylence;" F. 473, a.

WHISKER, WHISCAR, s. 1. A bunch of feathers for sweeping any thing, Moray. E. *whisk*, a small besom or brush.

2. The sheath, at a woman's side, used for holding the end of a wire, while she is knitting stockings, *ibid.*

Sw. *hwiska*, scopae; Seren. Teut. *wissch-en*, tergere.

WHISKER, WHISQUER, s. "A blusterer."

"March *whisker* was never a good fisher," S. Prov.; "an old proverb signifying that a windy March is a token of a bad fish year." Kelly, p. 254. Ferguson writes *whisquer*.

Isl. *hwaa-a* anhelare; *hwass*, ventosus; *hwass-widri*, ventus acer; *nú er hwast*, ventus spirat.

WHISKIE, s. A kind of gig, or one-horse chaise, S.; denominated perhaps from its *whisking* motion.

WHISKY, s. A species of ardent spirits, distilled from malt, S.

Dr. Johnson observes that *Usquebaugh* is "an Irish and Erse [Gael.] word, which signifies the water of life." He adds; "It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky*." Dict.

I know not how the learned lexicographer had adopted the idea of its "being drawn on aromatics," unless it had been from the occasional flavour of the *peat-reek*.

It is a curious fact that, in former ages, none of that liquor, then called *aquavita*, might be distilled or sold in Edinburgh, save by members of the incorporation of surgeons.

"That nae persons, man or woman, within this brugh, maik or sell any *Aquavita* within the samen, except the said masters, brether, and frie men of the said crafts, under the pain of the escheat of the samen, but favours," i. e. without any exception. Seal of Cause, A. 1505, Blue Blanket, p. 58.

WHISKIT, part. adj. A *whiskit* mare, appa-

rently a mare having a switched tail, Perth. ; q. one adapted for *whisking* off the flies.

WHISKS, s. pl. A machine for winding yarn on a quill or clue; of more modern construction than *Windles*, Renfr.; probably from E. *Whisk*, because of the quick motion.

WHISTLER, s. A bird so named, Kinross. V. **LOCH-LEAROCK.**

WHISTLERS, s. pl. "These farmers upon a very extensive estate, who give the common enemy, i. e. the proprietor, information as to the rent or value of their neighbours' farms, when he is about to raise his rents." South of S. Sir W. S.

To **WHIT, v. a.** To milk closely, to draw off the dregs, Ettr. For.; *Jib* synon.

I see no analogous term except perhaps C.B. *chwyd-u*, to eject, *chwyd* ejection.

WHITTINS, s. pl. The last part of what is called "a *male* of milk;" which is considered as the richest, and is usually milked by a thrifty housewife into a vessel by itself, and put among the cream reserved for making butter, Tweedd.

To **WHITE, v. a.** To cut with a knife.] *Add*; This appears in O.E. in the form of *Thwyty* and *Twyty*. "Telwyn or *twytyn*. Abasco. Reseco." Prompt. Parv. The *s.* is also given as *Thuytynge*, and "Theytinge. Scissulatus." *Ibid.*

WHITER, s. 1. One that whittles, S.

2. A knife, in respect of its being ill or well adapted for this purpose; as, "a gude *whiter*," "an ill *whiter*," S.

WHITINS, s. pl. Thin slices cut off with a knife, Clydes.

To **WHITE, v. a.** To flatter, Galloway.

"To *White*, to flatter for favour;" Gall. Enc. C.B. *hud-o*, to wheedle, *chwyd-aw*, to trick. Hence,

WHITIE, WHITELIP, s. A flatterer. "An *ould whitie*, a flatterer; the same with *whitelip*;" Gall. Enc. V. **WHITE FOLK.**

WHITE-CRAP, s. A name applied to grain, to distinguish it from such crops as are always green, S.

"*White-crops*, corn, as wheat, barley, &c., Glouc." Grose.

WHITE-FEATHER. To have a *white feather* in one's *wing*, a proverbial phrase denoting timidity or cowardice, South of S.; analogous to E. *White-livered*.

"He has a *white feather* in his *wing* this same Westburnflat after a'"; said Simon of Hackburn, somewhat scandalized by his ready surrender. "He'll ne'er fill his father's boots." Tales Landl. i. 180.

WHITE FISH. V. under **QUH.**

WHITE FOLK, a designation given to wheedlers, S.

"You are as *white* as a loan soup. Spoken to flatterers who speak you fair, whom the Scots call *White Folk*." Kelly's S. Prov. p. 371.

I see no particular reason for the use of this metaphor by our ancestors, unless we should suppose that it originated in the preference given to this co-

lour by those who laid claim to greater purity than others, as in the dress of priests, virgins, &c., who too often gave practical evidence that their purity lay chiefly in their dress. The only approach to the use of a similar metaphor, which I have observed, is in the Fr. phrase, *C'est le cheval aux quatre pieds blanc*, which Cotgr. says, "is most used to expresse a companion that promises much, and performs nought."

Another Fr. phrase conveys the same idea: *Ils sont tout blanc au-dehors, & tout noirs au-dedans*; c'est-à-dire, qu'ils sont vertueux en apparence, mais qu'au fonds ce sont des méchans. Dict. Trev.

WHITE HARE, the Alpine hare, S.

"*Lepus variabilis*. Alpine Hare.—S. *White hare*." Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 507.

WHITE HAWSE, "a favourite pudding; that which conducts the food to the stomach with sheep;" Gall. Enc.

WHITE-IRON or AIRN, *s.* Tin-plate, S.

WHITE-IRON SMITH, a tin-plate worker, S.

"We observed two occupations united in the same person, who had hung out two sign-posts. Upon one was, 'James Hood, *White Iron Smith*,' (i. e. Tin-plate Worker.) Upon another, 'the Art of Fencing taught by James Hood.'" Boswell's Journal, p. 54.

WHITE-LEGS, *s. pl.* The smaller wood, such as branches, &c., of a *hag* or cutting, Berw.

"The smaller wood, provincially termed *white legs*, is sold for temporary fences, or fire wood." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 334.

WHITE-LIVER, *s.* This word is used in a sense quite different from the E. adj.; for it denotes a flatterer, Roxb.

White is used by our old writers as signifying hypocritical. V. QUHYTE, *adj.*

WHITE-MEAL, *s.* Oat-meal; as distinguished from what is made of barley, called *Bread-meal*, Clydes.

WHITENIN, *s.* The chalk used for making walls or floors *white*, S.

WHITE PUDDING, a pudding made of meal, suet, and onions, stuffed in one of the intestines of a sheep, S.

And first they ate the *white puddings*,

And then they ate the black.

Herd's Coll. ii. 159. V. BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE SHOWER, a shower of snow, Aberd.; pron. *Fite shower*.

WHITE-SILLER, *s.* Silver money; as, "I'll gie ye *white-siller* for't," I shall give you a sixpence at least, S.

The phrase *hwit seolfer* occurs in A.S., but as signifying pure silver; Lye, vo. *Seolfer*. Sw. *hwita penningar*, silver money.

WHITE WAND. V. WAND OF PEACE.

WHITE-WIND, *s.* Flattery, wheedling; a cant term. *To blow white wind in one's lug*, to flatter one; Clydes., Roxb.

WHITE-WOOD, *s.* The white and more decayable wood on the outside of a tree, S.

"The oaks [in the mosses] are almost entire; the *white wood*, as it is called, or the outermost circles of the tree only are decayed." Agr. Surv. Stirl. p. 40.

To WHITHER, *v. a.* To beat, to belabour, Roxb.

WHITHER, *s.* A stroke, a smart blow, *ibid.*

Isl. *hwidr-a*, cito commoveri.

To WHITHER, *v. n.* To whirl rapidly with a booming sound, Teviotd. V. QUHIDDIE, *v.*

WHITHER-SPALE, WHUTHER-SPALE, WITHER-SPALE, *s.* 1. A child's toy, composed of a piece of lath, from seven inches to a foot in length, notched all round, to which a cord is attached. This, when whirled round, produces a booming sound, Roxb.

2. Expl. "a light straw or down." "He would steal it, if it were as light as a *whither-spale*," *ibid.*

3. A thin, lathy person, *ibid.*

4. One who is of a versatile cast of mind, who is easily turned from his opinion or purpose, *ibid.*

I do not suppose that the 2d sense is correctly communicated. Most probably the meaning, in this acceptance, is, "Light as a straw or down." For the primary application seems to have been to the toy, above described; from *Whither*, to whizz (V. QUHIDDIE, QUETHYR,) and *Spale*, *spail*, a lath, or shaving of wood, q. "a whizzing" or "booming *spail*."

WHITIE-WHATIES, *s. pl.* Silly pretences, &c.] *Add*;

Whittie-Whaws is used in the same sense, Aberd.

It's them that fleys me wi' their taws,

Their cankart cuffs, and *whitty whaws*.

Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 179.

Add to etymon;

Isl. *vaettuge*, quod nullius est ponderis, atomon, quod non potest librari; G. Andr. C.B. *chwitichwat*, a sly pilferer; Owen: *chnydawiaeth*, nugatio, gesticulatio; Boxhorn.

* WHITING, *s.* The name of this fish is metaphor. used for the language of flattery, S.

"He gave me *whitings*, but [without] bones," S. Prov.; "That is, he gave me fair words. The Scots call flatteries *whitings*, and flatterers *white people*." Kelly, p. 158. V. WHITE FOLK.

The phrase *to Butter a Whiting*, is used in the same sense, S.

WHITLIE, QUHITELY, QUHITLIE, *adj.* Having a delicate or fading look, S.] *Add*;

"As for the earle of Bothwell he wes fair and *quhitlie*, hinging shouldered, and went something forward." *Pittscottie's Cron.* p. 423. *Whitely*, Ed. 1728.

WHITTER, *s.* "Any thing of weak growth is a *whitter*;" Gall. Enc. *Twitter*, q. v., is elsewhere used in the same sense.

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To move with lightness and velocity; as, *Whitterin down the stair*, Ayrs.

It must be the same word with that given by Mactaggart. "*Whittering*, running about in a strange simple manner. The way a modest lover haunts his mistress;" Gall. Enc. Apparently a diminutive from *Quhid*.

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To lessen by taking away small portions, to fritter, Roxb.

Shall we view this as a frequentative from the *v. to White*, to cut with a knife, as perhaps originally applied to the manual operations of children?

To WHITTER, *v. n.* To speak low and rapidly, Roxb.

Here objects charm on every hand,
The winking swankies *whitter*,
And fondly ee some female band
Sail by in smirking titter.

St. Boswell's Fair, A. Scott's Poems, p. 56.

WHITTER, *s.* Loquacity, prattle. "Hold your *whitter*," be silent, Roxb.

WHITTER-WHATTER, *s.* Trifling conversation, chattering, Roxb.

Hout, man, it's ablins but a clatter;
What need we heed sic *whitter-whatter*,
Or 'tween us twa what need we care,
Tho' a' the French were stanin there?

A. Scott's Poems, p. 47.

2. A woman who is very garrulous, is said to be "a perfect *whitter-whatter*," *ibid.*

This reduplicative term, more forcibly expressing continuation, is formed from a *v.* primarily denoting the chattering of birds. *V. QUITTER, v.*

To WHITTER-WHATTER, *v. n.* To converse in a low tone of voice, Roxb. *V. QUITTER, sense 2.*

WHITTIE-WHATTIE, *s.* 1. Vague, shuffling, or cajoling language, *S.*

—"Your reluctant brethren—may essay to keep you back by telling you some new stories (when they find you cannot be charmed or enchanted into a forbearance by the old *Spring of Prudence*) of they themselves know not what. But the sense and substance of all this *whittie whattie*, to be sure, will be only; "O be quiet, let nothing be heard, that may provoke his Highness." *M'Ward's Contend. p. 363.*

2. Applied to a person, as denoting one who employs every kind of means to gain an end, *Fife.*

To WHITTIE-WHATTIE, *v. n.* 1. To talk frivolously, to shilly-shally, *S.*

"What are ye *whittie-whattie*ing about, ye gowk," said his gentle sister, "gie the ladie back her bonie die there, and be blithe to be sae rid on't." *The Pirate, i. 136.*

2. To form frivolous pretences or excuses, *S.*

WHITWRATCH, *s.* The name formerly given in *S.* to a tarrier.

"But before they departed from these ugly earth-holes, an ill-contrived urchin, or a cur out of shape, and deform'd, (as they described him), but we call him a *Tarrier*, and they by the name of a *Whitwratch* (bastard-brood of the Fox) as the servants apprehended; so might any man as well as they rationally conclude, as by the circumstances given us by their description." *Franck's Northern Mem. p. 136.*

Apparently *q. white ratch.* *V. RACHE.* The Icelanders call a fox *moelrache*; *G. Andr. vo. Rache, p. 194.*

WHOOGH, *interj.* An exclamation, especially used by dancers, for mutual excitation, *Mearns, Ang.*

—At ilka thud and sough,
They cried, "Weel done!—hey! hilloa! *whoogh!*"
Beattie's John o' Arnha, p. 58.

"*Whoo! whoo!*" an interjection, marking great surprise. *North.* *Grose.*

WHON, WHUN, *s.* A vulgar name for a worth-

less character, *Teviotd.*; *synon. Scamp.* *C.B. chwyn* denotes a chaos, also weeds; *chwynu* a grub.

WHOPIN, WHAUPIN, *part. pa.* Large, big; *A whaupin pennyworth*, a good bargain for the money, *Lanarks.*

WHOPPER-SNAPPER, *s.* *V. WHIPPER-SNAPPER.*

WHORLE, *s. 2.* The fly of a spinning-rock. *]Add;*
Wi' cauk and keel I'll win your bread,
And spindles and *whorles* for them wha need.

Gaberlunzie Man, Herd's Coll. ii. 51.

O.E. "*Whorle* of a spyndyl. *Vertebrum.*" *Prompt. Parv.*

WHORLE-BANE, *s.* The hip-bone or joint, *Fife.*

Teut. nerval-been, vertebra, spondylus. *E. whirlebone* denotes the knee-joint. But in O.E. *whyrlbon* had the same signification with the *S.* word. "*Joynt or hole of the knokyll bone cleped, the whyrlbon. Ancha.*" *Prompt. Parv. Ancha* is expl. as *synon. with Coxendix*; *Du Cange. Knokyll bone* is afterwards rendered, not only by the more general term *Condilus*, but by *Coxa*, the hip-bone.

WHOW, *interj.*

Perhaps, like *Lat. eho*, expressive of admiration. *Dan: ho! ho! aha*, hold a little. *V. WHOUGH.*

WHO-YAUDS, *interj.* A term used to make dogs pursue horses, *Lanarks.*

Who seems the same as *Hou* in *Hou-SHEEP, q. v. V. YAD.*

To WHOZLE, *v. n.* To wheeze, *Dumfr.*

—*Whozling* sair and cruppen'down
Auld Saunders seem'd.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 42.

"*Whozling*, breathing hard, as from asthma;" *Gl. ibid. p. 153. V. WHAISLE.*

WHUD, *s.* A lie, South of *S.* *V. QUHID.*

To WHUDDER, *v. n.* To make a whizzing or rushing sort of noise. "The wind in a cold night is said to *whudder*;" *Gall. Enc.*

WHUDDER, *s.* A noise of this description, *ibid. V. QUHIDDIR.*

To WHULLY, *v. a.* To circumvent by wheedling. *V. WHILLY, v.*

To WHULLUP, WHOLLUP, *v. n.* To fawn, to wheedle, to curry favour; as including the idea of bestowing a small gift on the person whose good graces are courted, *Roxb.*; perhaps contr. from *Whully up.* *V. WHULLY.*

WHULLIGOLEERIE, *s.* A wheedling fellow. *V. WHILLIGOLEERIE.*

WHULLILOW, *s.* "The same with *Whillie-billou*;" *Gall. Enc.*

WHULT, *s.* "A blow received from a fall, or the noise attending such a fall. 'He gat an unco *whult* from falling,' and, 'He fell with an unco *whult*;" *Gall. Enc.*

C.B. chmelyd, to overturn; *chwil*, a turn. The *S.* word may have been primarily used to denote the act of falling, or a kind of somerset.

WHULT, *s.* Any thing uncommonly large, "any thing larger than expected;" *Gall. Enc.*

This may have been changed perhaps from C.B. *helaeth, chclaeth*, large, *helaeth-u*, to amplify. *Gwala* also signifies fullness, and *gwalaed* a making full.

WHULTER, s. A term used to denote any thing that is large of its kind; as, What'n a great *whulter*! or, a muckle *whulter*, S.

"A large potatoe is termed a *whulter*;" Gall. Enc. Perhaps from the same origin with the v. *Wolter*, Teut. *woelter-en*, to overturn; q. something ready to overturn another object.

WHUMGEE, s. Expl. "vexatious whispering; also, trivial trick;" Gall. Enc.

Allied perhaps to C.B. *chwm* impulse, *chwm-ian*, to move round briskly, *chwmith* nimble, speedy. Isl. *hwums*, however, is expl. repressae vocis sibilus; Haldorson.

WHUMMILS, s. pl. A scourge for a top, Aberd. V. **FUMMILS.**

WHUMMLE, s. Overthrow, overturning, S. "Nae doubt—it's an awfu' *whumml*—and for aye that held his head sae high too." Rob Roy, ii. 194. V. **QUUMMLE.**

WHUMPIE, s. A wooden dish which contains as much sordid food as suffices for two persons; otherwise expressed, *a twosum bicker*, Berw.

Probably transmitted from the Danes of Northumberland; Dan. *kumper* signifying a bowl.

WHUN, s. Furze, S. *Whin*, E.

The waving flags, and mony a gunn,
Buskit wi' flow'rs and yellow *whun*—
Stream'd like a rainbow—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 78.

WHUNCE, s. "A heavy blow, or the noise of such a blow, as when two *channle-stanes* strike one another;" Gall. Enc.

Corr. perhaps from E. *Wince*, as denoting the effect produced by such a blow. C.B. *gwing-o*, signifies to wince.

WHUNLINTIE, s. This is said to be the red linnet, and to be thus denominated as often building its nest among *whins*, S.A.

"They are of different sorts, though all of the linnet tribe. *Whunlinties* form the greatest number." Gall. Enc. vo., *Havoc-Burds*.

To WHUNNER, v. n. To strike with force so as to cause a loud noise, S.

—"Yonner a gatherin' o' the Pehts *whunnerin'* at the dyke wi' a' their birr; as if they wadna lea' a clod o' tae haud out a stirk." Saint Patrick, iii. 84. V. **WHINNER, v.**

WHUPPIE, s. A term of contempt applied to a female; as, "a sour-like *whuppie*;" viewed as synon. with *Gipsy*, and *Cuttie*, Perth.

This is merely a variety of *Whippy*, given above.

WHURAM, s. 1. A term applied to slurs or quavers in singing, Roxb.

2. Any ornamental piece of dress, *ibid.*; a variety of *Wheerum*, q. v.

To WHURKEN, v. a. To strangle, Teviotd. "Whirkened, choaked, strangled," A. Bor. Grose.

Isl. *kyrk-ia* strangulare, from *kverk*, *qverk*, the

throat; *kyrking*, strangulatio; Su.G. *qwarka* guttur; whence the term is transferred to that disease in horses in which they labour under a cough and phlegm, q. "the disease of the throat."

WHURLIE-BIRLIE, s. "Any thing which whirleth round. Children have little toys they spin; so termed;" Gall. Enc.; probably a ludicrous name corr. from E. *Hurly-burly*.

To WHIRLIWHA, v. a. To gull.

"I can read the bright winkin' o' yer een,—though these gowks canna. It does ane's heart gude to see how ye *whurliwha* a' round ye." Corsspatrick, ii. 209.

The proper orthography, doubtless, is *Whullishaw*. **To WHURR, v. n.** To make a whirring noise, S. V. **QUHIE.**

WHUSH, s. 1. A rushing noise, Ettr. For.

—"The roar of the water-fall only reached his ears now and then wi' a loud *whush*, as if it had been a sound wanderin' across the hills by itsel." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 318.

2. A rumour. "A marriage makes a *whush* for a while on a *kintra side*;" Gall. Enc.

WHUSHER, WHUSHERING, s. A whisper, whispering, Gall. Enc.; C.B. *hushing*, id.; *hust*, a low or buzzing noise. But see **WHISH**, id.

To WHUSHIE, v. n. Apparently, to soothe, to mitigate; synon. with E. *Hush*.

"Ye wad wheetle an' *whushie*, an' blaw i' the lug o' Sathan," &c. Saint Patrick, ii. 191.

Viewed as a variety of *Hushie*, to lull a child. V. **WHEETLE, v.**

WHUTTLE-GRASS, s. Melilot, Trifolium M. officinalis Linn., Roxb.; called also *Kings-claver*.

Perhaps from some supposed resemblance in form to a *whittle* or knife.

WHUT-THROAT, s. The weazle, Gall.

"The *whut-throat* or weazle, and the *hoodie*, have often bloody wars with each other about a piece of food they both relish, such as the egg of a hen." Gall. Encycl. p. 375.

"*Whut-throat* fuffing, confab of weazles;" Ib. 306.

O! hatefu' it's to hear the *whut-throat* chark,

Frae out the auld taffyke. *Ibid.* p. 411.

This is merely a corr. of the old S. name *Quhitred*, *Quhitret*, *Whitred*, q. v.

WI, prep. 1. Commonly used for *with*, S.

2. From, owing to, in consequence of; as, "Wi' bein' frae hame, I miss'd him."—"He turn'd sick, wi' the kirk bein' sae fu'," S.

3. Sometimes, though rarely, used in the sense of for, by means of; as, "The horse winna gang to the water wi' me," S.

4. Conjoined with the active voice of active transitive verbs; as, "That buik winna read wi' me," That book I cannot read, S.

5. Equivalent to *by*; as, "He was prann'd wi' a horse," Aberd.

It is justly observed, that by Sir D. Lyndsay, "*with*" is used in the sense of *by*." Chalmers's Lynds. i. 160, N.

WIBROUN, s. A designation given to the Gyre Carling.

For this wild *wibroun* wich thame widlitsa and wareit;
And the same North Berwik Law as I heir wyvis say,
This Carling, with a fals cast, wald away careit.

Bannatyne MS. Minstrelsy, ii. 201, N.

Perhaps a dimin. from *Guebre*, a name given by the Persians to an infidel. V. Dict. Trev. The word might be introduced during the Crusades. Or from Fr. *guespiere*, *guespiere*, a wasp's nest, like *guespine* a waspish dame (Cotgr.)

To **WICHESAUF**, *v. n.* To vouchsafe.

"The lordis baronis walde beseke our souerane lorde, that he walde *wichesauf*, of ilk state to tak twa persounis of wisdom, conscience, and knowlege, for the cleirnes of the said materis to be had," Acts Ja. III. A. 1473, Ed. 1814, p. 105.

WICHT, *adj.* 4. Strong, as applied to inanimate objects.] *Add*;

It is also used to denote the strength of wine.

And ay besydis he fillis his guttis,

Wachting the wyne, for it was *wycht*.

Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 333.

WICHTY, *adj.* Powerful.

Put on, put on, my *wichty* men,

Sae fast as ye can drie.

Adam o' Gordon, Pink. Trag. Ball. i. 50.

Evidently a dimin. from *Wicht*, *id.*; although I do not find it in any other dialect.

WICK, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. An open bay, Shetl.

By air, and by *wick*, and by heler and gio.

The Pirate, ii. 142. V. Air.

WICK, *s.* A term used in curling, to denote a narrow port or passage, in the *rink* or course, flanked by the stones of those who have played before; S.

"To inwick a stone is to come up a port or *wick*, and strike the inring of a stone seen through that *wick*." Gall. Encycl. p. 280.

Teut. *wijck*, flexio; A.S. *wic*, portus. This appears to be the primary sense of the term, secondarily applied to a bay because of its *bending* form.

To **WICK** a *bore*, in curling and cricket, is to drive a stone or ball dexterously through an opening between two guards, S.

To **WICKER**, *v. a.* To twist the thread overmuch, Clydes.

WICKER, *s.* A twig, S.] *Add*;

I find that this word was not only used as an *adj.*, but also as a *s.*, in O.E. "*Wykyr. Vituligo. Vitiligo. Vimen.*" Prompt. Parv.

WICKER o' A **SHOWER**, a quick sharp shower, conveying the idea of the noise made by it on a window, Ayrs.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *vekr-a* accelerare, from *vakr*, velox, as denoting a sudden fall of rain.

WIDDE, *s.* "I ressauid agane fyfte aucht *widde* irne fra him." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

Su.G. *widja* and Dan. *widde* signify a band, a chain. *Iaernvidior*, catenae ferreae; Ihre.

WIDDIE, **WIDDY**, *s.* 1. Properly a rope made of twigs, &c.] *Add*;

It is sometimes improperly written *Woodie*.

"Instead of ropes for halters and harness, they generally make use of sticks of birch twisted and knotted together; these are called *woodies*." Burt's Letters, i. 87.

The rope, called a *widdie*, is in Perth. and other places often made of birchen twigs.

To **CHEAT** the **WIDDIE**, to escape the gallows, when it has been fully deserved, S.

"Ye's hae the hale crew in yer hands afore nicht, an' may hang them a' in ae tow, an' Nan o' Gabor at the end o't, sae be as ye dinna let Ellick Jamieson *cheat the wuddie*." Corsspatrick, i. 168.

There is a proverb which every Scotsman has heard, "The water 'll no wrang the *widdie*," conveying the same idea with the E. adage, "He who is born to be hanged will never be drowned." Kelly gives this in a form that is not so well known; "The water will never *warr* the *widdie*," i. e. outrun it. Prov. p. 304.

To **WIDDILL**, *v. n.*] *Insert*, as sense

3. To attain an end by short, noiseless, or apparently feeble but prolonged exertions; as, "He's made a hantle siller in his sma' way o' doing; he's a bit *wuddling* bodie;"—"That bairn, for as weak as it looks, can *wuddle* o'er the dike," &c. S.

WIDDIL, *s.* A contention; as, "They had a *widdil* thegither, Kinross.

Perhaps originally the same with the following word.

WIDDLE, *s.* Wriggling motion; bustle.] *Add*;
Or is't to pump a fool ye meddle,
Wi' a' this bloust o' straining *widdle*,
An' deem my scull's as toom's a fiddle,
An' void o' brain?

A. Scott's Poems, p. 131.

WYDE, *s.* A vacancy; for *void*.

"To oupmak all *wydis* and waistis." Aberd. Reg.

WIDE-GAB, *s.* The Fishing-frog.] *Add*;

"L. piscatorius.—Frog-fish; Toad-fish; *Mulrein*. The uncouth appearance of this animal has procured it many expressive English and Scottish names.—In the north isles of Scotland it is very characteristically termed the *Wide-gab*, the mouth being hideously large, extending entirely across its disproportionally great head, which is bigger than all the rest of the body." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23. V. *GAB*, *s.*

WIDOW. By many it is believed that if a *widow* be present at the marriage of young persons, the marriage will not be prosperous, it being supposed that the bride will not live long, S.

WIE-THING, *s.* A child, Dumfr.

—*Wie-things* giggling i' the arms
O' their fond mithers—

Meanwhile like midges i' the sun,
Frae tent to tent the *wie-things* run.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 36. 58.

WIERDEST, *adj. superl.* The sense not known.

An' then ye're gaun away—

To houk the pots o' goud, that lie
Atween the wat grund an' the dry.

Where grows the *wierdest* an' the warst o' weeds,
Where the horse never stops, an' the lamb never
feeds. *Wint. Ev. Tales*, i. 310.

WIERDIN, *part. adj.* Employed for divination, S.B. V. WEIRD.

WIERS, *s. pl.* In *wiers*, in danger of, Buchan.
—Our gray beard pigs wi' dreadfu' durd
In flinners fung,

And lums in *wiers* to get a dird,
Or downward flung.

Tarras's Poems, p. 42.

This literally signifies, in apprehension of. V.
WERE, *s. id.*

WIEVE, *adj.* Lively.

"For his good service in defence of his cuntrey,
Earle William caused a buriall place to be assigned
vnto him in the queir of the cathedrall church at
Dornogh, with his statue and *wieve* image armed at
all peeces, maid of fyne stone, which doth remayn
ther vnto this day." *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 33. V. VIVE.

To WYF, *v. a.* To weave. — "*Wyf* ane lyn-
ing wob;" *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16.

Although this is a deviation from the orthography
of the northern languages, *wyve* is the common pro-
nunciation of Angus and the north of S.

WIFE-CARLE, *s.* A cotquean; a man who at-
tends more to housewifery than becomes his
sex; *Loth.*; *synon. Hizzie-fallow.*

"Are things no dear aneugh already, that ye
maun be raising the very fish on us, by giving that
randy, Luckie Mucklebackit, just what she likes to
ask?—An ye will be a *wife-carle* and buy fish at
your ain hands, ye suld never bid mickle mair than
a quarter." *Antiquary*, i. 310, 311.

WIFFIE, *s.* A diminutive from *wife*; generally
expressive of smallness of size, but sometimes
merely a fondling term, S. *wife*.

—"Elizabeth Gordon, heyre of Huntlie and
Strathbogy, died at Strathbogy.—She wes a judi-
cious *wiffie*, and prudent woman, verie carefull that
the surname should continue." *Gordon's Hist. Earls of Sutherl.* p. 68.

This is the earliest proof I have met with of the
use of this diminutive, [A. 1639.]

WYFOCK, WYFOCKIE, *s.* A little wife; fond-
ling terms of the diminutive kind, S.B. and A.
V. Oc, Ock.

WIFFIN, *s.* A moment, *Dumfr.*, the same with
Weavin, S.B., q. v. "*In a Whiff*, in a short
time," A. Bor., Gl. Brockett.

WIG, WÆIG, WHIG, *s.* A small oblong roll.]
Add;

This word had been used in O.E. For in *Ortus*
Voc. Pastilla is rendered, "a cake, cracknell or *myg*."

"You may make *wigs* of the bisket dough, by
adding four ounces of currans well cleaned to every
pound of dough." *Collection of Receipts*, p. 2.

—"Plates of *whigs*, cuckies, and petticoat-tails,
contended with buttered bread and jellies the pre-
ference of being eaten." *Edin. Mag.* March 1821,
p. 196. *Add* to etymon before—Kilian;

Wachter expl. *weck*, panis oblongus, deriving it

from Phrygian *bek*, bread, which word, he says He-
rodotus has rescued from oblivion. He adds that
b and *w* are convertible letters.

WIG, WYIG, *s.* *Frae wig to wa.*] *Add;*

Perhaps *wig* properly denotes a partition, as dis-
tinguished from a proper wall. This idea is sug-
gested by the signification of Yorks. *wogh*; "any
partition, whether of boards or mud walls, or laths
and lime; as a boardshed-woagh, studded wogh."
Thoresby, Ray's Lett. 341. *Isl. wegg-r*, paries.

WIGG, WHIG, *s.* The thin serous liquor, &c.]
Add;

"Cream, too long kept, and purified by drawing
off the thin part, or *wig*, for drink, was converted
into butter by the operation of the hand." P. Mont-
quibitter, *Stat. Acc.* xxi. 242.

WIGGIE, *s.* A name given to the devil, S.B.
Sprush i' their graith, the ploughmen louns,

To see their joes fu' giggie,
Cock up their bonnets on their crowns,
And dreel their cares to *Wiggie*,
Clean aff that night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 64.

"One of the many names of the Devil;" *GL. ibid.*
If this be not a ludicrous designation, it may re-
fer to his character as the destroyer: A.S. *Su.G.*
and *Isl. wig*, Teut. *wieg*, *wijgh* signifying war, bat-
tle; A.S. *wiga*, a hero, a demi-god; and *Su.G. we-*
gande, a homicide. We learn from *Ihre*, that Mars
was denominated *Wig*, and that Odin was also cal-
led *Wigner*, i. e. the warrior. In the Notes to the
Edda Saemundina, *Wigg* is viewed as the same with
Hela, the goddess supposed to preside over death,
whence our word *Hell*. Thus, like *Nick*, the name
of the northern Neptune, *Wiggie* may have been
transmitted to us, in the mouths of the northern pea-
santry, from the times of heathenism.

WIGHT, *adj.* Strong.

"The king gart shoot a cannon at her, to essay
her if she was *wight*, but it deared her not." *Pit-*
cottie, Ed. 1768, p. 168. V. WICHT.

To WYIF, *v. a.* To weave; *Aberd. Reg.* A.
1548, V. 20. Part. pa. *Wiffin*, woven.

"Yarne weill *wiffin* & wakkit at the myln." *Ibid.*

WYILL, *adj.* Vile; *Aberd. Reg.*

WIKKIT, *adj.* 1. Unjust.

—Eneas thy brother but dout
Is blawin and warpit euery coist about
Of *wikkil* Juno throw the cruell enuy.

Doug. Virg. p. 34. *Iniquae*, Lat.

2. Rugged, unequal.

"Eftir him followit the laif, ilkane helpand and
berand up uthir, quhare ony strait or *wikkil* passage
wes, ay as the place requirit." *Bellend. T. Liv.* p. 472.

This is the translation of—ubi quid iniqui esset.

WILD BEAR. *Shoein' the Wild Bear*, a game
in which the person sits cross-legged on a beam
or pole, each of the extremities of which is
placed or swung in the eyes of a rope suspend-
ed from the back-tree of an out-house. The
person uses a switch, as if in the act of whip-
ping up a horse; when, being thus unsteadily
mounted, he is most apt to lose his balance. If

he notwithstanding retains it, he is victor over those who fail in making the attempt, Teviotd.

I suppose that the wild boar is referred to, an animal with which our fathers were well acquainted. The word was anciently written *Bar* and *Bair*; and pronounced like *E. Bear*.

WILD BIRDS. *All the wild birds in the air*, the name of a game, in which one acts the dam of a number of birds, who gives distinct names of birds, such as are generally known, to all that are engaged in the sport. The person who opposes tries to guess the name of each individual. When he errs, he is subjected to a stroke on the back. When his conjecture is right, he carries away on his back that bird, which is subjected to a blow from each of the rest. When he has discovered and carried off the whole, he has gained the game.

This sport seems only to be retained in Abernethy, Perth. ; and it is probable, from the antiquity of the place, that it is very ancient.

WYLE, *adj.* Wicked, Aberd. ; evidently a corr. of *Vile*.

WILE, WYLIE, *s.* An instrument for twisting straw ropes, Dumfr. ; synon. *Thraw-crook*. Supposed to refer to the caution or *wylienness* exercised in the mode of drawing the ropes.

"*Wyle*—a rope-twister;" Gall. Enc.—*Throok* is given as synon. with "the *wyle*, the *thraw-crook*, the *twister*." Ibid. p. 446.

Teut. *wiel* a wheel, A.S. *hwæol*, Isl. *hiol*, id. C.B. *chwel-ed*, to turn, *chwyl* versio, as being turned round in the hands in the act of twisting. V. **WEWLOCK**.

Might this be viewed as a variety or corr. of the Clydes. term *Wavelock*, used in the same sense?

WYLECOT, *s.* 1. An under-vest, S.] *Add*;
It is also written *Waly-coat*.

"But she (the queen) gets up out of her naked bed in her night *walycoat*, bare-footed and bare-legged, with her maids of honour," &c. Spalding, ii. 74.

2. An under petticoat.] *Add*;

"The kirtle, or close gown, was rarely accompanied either with the *wylicot* or under petticoat, or with the mantle; and the feet were bare." Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl. i. 154.

WILDFIRE (pron. *Willfire*), *s.* The plant Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*, Mearns.

* **WILDFIRE**, *s.* Metaph. used to denote false zeal.

"Men ought to beware to put false names upon things, and to call that *wild-fire* and fury, which the Lord will own as a fervour and zeal for him, and his interest, true for its kind, and kindled by himself." M'Ward's Contendings, p. 55.

WILL, *aux. v.* 1. Be accustomed, &c.] *Add*;
2. It is often used for *shall*, S.

This peculiar idiom, with more reason than some others, has afforded a good deal of harmless mirth to our southern neighbours. An English friend of mine, who has a considerable portion of dry humour, was dining one day at the house of a near connexion of his own in S., with whom of course he could use freedom. "*Will* I help you," said his host, "to a slice

of this beef?" "I don't know," Sir, said the visitor; "that depends on *your* good pleasure."

It is pretended, that the peculiar use of this auxiliary *v.* proved fatal to a poor fellow, who, having fallen into a river, was making his danger known in the best way he could, still bawling out, "*I will* be drowned, *I will* be drowned." An Englishman, who had run to give him assistance, when he was near enough to hear what he said, unluckily interpreted his language according to his own idiom; and supposing that the poor man was determined to resist all attempts to save him, turned away, saying, "Then, friend, if you are *resolved* to be drowned, I can't help it; you must have your own way."

3 It is sometimes equivalent to *must*; as implying the idea of constraint on the one hand, and of necessity on the other, S. Thus one says to his neighbour, "*You will* do it;" i. e. you must do it; or, "*You will* stay a' nicht," when resolved that he will not part with him.

These peculiar uses seem quite anomalous. I have not remarked any thing analogous in any of the other northern languages.

WILL BE, a phraseology used to express what is meant only as a probable conjecture, but as not including the idea of absolute certainty or positive assertion, S. It is nearly equivalent to *may be*, but somewhat stronger.

"Baldone—is seated in the Park, and *will be* about a short mile from the kirk to the northward.—The whole parish of Kirkinner—is about four miles and an half in length;—the farthest part from the kirk *will be* about three miles and an half." Symson's Galloway, p. 44.

WILL, WYLL, WIL, WYL, *adj.* 1. Lost in error, &c.] *Add*;

WILL, or WULL GATE. 1. An erroneous course, literally used, S.

2. In a moral sense, any course that is improper; as, "His siller gaed a' a *wull gate*," S.A.

This phrase is also found in O.E.; although it would be quite unintelligible to the bulk of E. readers; "*Wyl gate* or *wronge gate*. Deviatio." Prompt. Parv.

* **WILL**, *s.* 1. *O' will*, spontaneously, S. Thus it is used in the S. Prov.; "It's a gude wall [well] that springs *o' will*."

This exactly corresponds with the A.S. idiom, in the use of *willes*, the genitive of *will*; Voluntatis: cum voluntate, sponte, ultro. V. Lye.

2. *At a' will*, to the utmost extent of one's inclination or desire; as, "I'm sure ye've gotten clait to make that coat wi' *at a' will*," i. e. You have got as much cloth as you could wish, you have had your will of it.

3. *To Tak* one's *will o'*. 1.) To treat or use as one's pleases, S. 2.) To take as much of any thing as one pleases, S.

4. In the sense of hope. "*I hae na will o' that*," I hope that is not the case. "*I hae na will* that he ken;" I hope he does not know, Aberd.

Perhaps this strictly signifies nothing more than inclination or desire.

WILLAWACKITS, *interj.* Welladay, Buchan.
Whan bless'd wi' him, ye thrive, an' grew,—
But *willawackits* for ye now,
Aul' Saulie's dead!

Tarras's Poems, p. 141.

From A.S. *wa-la*, or *wa-la wa*, *proh dolor!* The termination may be merely arbitrary, or we might view the word as resolveable in the following way; *Wa-la wac* it is, q. "alas how weak it is!" from *wac* infirmus, debilis.

WILL-A-WAES, *interj.* Wellaway, Ang.

"Will a waes man, but ye hae a lang account to settle, an' the sunner ye begin to look ower it, the sunner ye'll hae it dune." St. Kathleen, iv. 116.

WILLCORN, *s.* Wild oats; that which grows without culture, S.B., Roxb.; q. *wild* corn.

WILLY, *adj.* Self-willed, wilful, S.B.

"Aweel, if ye're positive, ye maun just hae ye'r ain wye [way].—Ye was aye a *willy* chield, and ane nicht as weel speak to the wind, whan ye tak' oney maggot." St. Kathleen, iii. 183.

"Drouthy was a *willy* chield, an' in place o' takin' a gude advice, staggered awa to the orchard." Ib. p. 211.

WILLYART, **WILYART**, *adj.* Wild, shy, &c.] *Add*, as sense

3. Obstinate, wilful, unmanageable, Loth., Berw.

"He's a gude creature," said she, "and a kind—it's a pity he has sae *willyard* a powney." Heart M. Loth. iii. 29, 30.

WILLICK, *s.* The name for a young heron, Loth.

WILLIE-FISHER, *s.* The Sea-swallow, Sterna hirundo, Linn., Ang.

"Sterna hirundo; the sea-swallow. In Scotland, particularly in Angus-shire, it is called *Willie-Fisher*; common on the Water of Esk." Agr. Surv. Forfars. App. p. 43.

This name is given to a water-fowl, also called a *Doukar*, Dumfr.

WILLIE-JACK, *s.* A go-between in a courtship, Mearns; synon. *Black-Foot* and *Mush*.

Probably from the name of some person in the north, who was celebrated for his services in this way.

WILLIE-POURIT, *s.* The spawn of a frog before it assumes the shape of one, a tad-pole, Fife. *Pourit* is merely a corr. of *Powart*, id. q. v.

WILLIE-POWRIT-SEG, *s.*] *Dele SEG*; and for Porpoise r. Seal-fish.

WILLIE-WAGTAIL, *s.* The water-wagtail, Dumfr.

WILLIE-WAND, *s.* A rod of willow, Roxb.

"What wad my father say,—if I were to marry a man that loot himsel' be threshed by Tommy Potts—wi' a back nae stiffer than a *willy-wand*." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 292.

WILLIE-WASTELL, a game. V. **WASTELL**.

WILLIE-WAUN, *s.* A wand or twig of willow, Ayrs. V. **WILLOW-WAND**.

An' Fortune's cudgel, let me tell,

Is no a *willie-waun*, Sir,

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 159.

WILLIE-WHIP-THE-WIND, *s.* A species of hawk, Ang.] *Add*;

This is the *Falco tinnunculus*. Its old E. name was nearly allied to ours. For we learn from Phillips, that it was called the *Wind-vanner*. He justly observes that it is the same with the Kestrel. Vo. *Tinnunculus*.

WILLIN'-SWEERT, *adj.* Partly willing, and partly reluctant; or perhaps, affecting reluctance, while inwardly willing, S.O.

Will ye sit down upo' the flowery grass?—

What if I may, quo' she, a wee recline?

But honest shepherd, 'deed I scarcely can;

Sae *willin'-sweert*, aneath the noon-day shine
She sat her down.

Picken's Poems 1788, p. 103.

V. **SWAIR**. It may be observed, that *sweert* is the more general pronunciation of the west of S.

WILLKAIL, *s.* The name for wild mustard, Lanarks.; q. *wild kail*.

WILLOW-WAND. A *peeled willow-wand*, a mark formerly placed across the door of a house in the Highlands, as an intimation that those within wished to be alone, and a prohibition to any person to enter.

"Andrew was the first to observe that there was a *peeled willow-wand* placed across the half-open door of the little inn. He hung back, and advised us not to enter. 'For,' said Andrew, 'some of their chiefs and grit men are birling at the usquebaugh in bye there, and dinna want to be disturbed; and the least we'll get, if we gang ram-stam in on them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings, if we dinna come by the length of a cauld dirk in our wame, whilk is just as likely.'" Rob Roy, iii. 8, 9.

This custom reminds one of the account given of *tabooing* in the Tonga islands. The following passage regards the sport of rat-shooting.

"If in their way they come to any cross roads, they stick a reed in the ground in the middle of such cross roads, as a *taboo* or mark of prohibition for any one to come down that way, and disturb the rats while the chiefs are shooting: and this no one will do; for even if a considerable chief be passing that way, on seeing the *taboo*, he will stop at a distance, and sit down on the ground, out of respect or politeness to his fellow chiefs, and wait patiently till the shooting party has gone by: a petty chief, or one of the lower orders, would not dare to infringe upon this *taboo* at the risk of his life." Mariner's Tonga Islands, i. 280.

This custom seems to have a reference to what in Law Latin is denominated *Baculus Regius*. According to the constitutions of France, where the King's rod was placed, it intimated that the object was immediately under the protection of the sovereign, in signum *salvae guardia*, and that no one had a right to touch it. V. *Brando*, Du Cange, and *Baculus*, Hoffman.

Baculorum erectio et appositio—protectionis et tutelae symbolum fuit; Carpentier.

WILSHOCH, *adj.* Perverse, Upp. Clydes.

It might almost seem as if it had been formed from A.S. *will* voluntas and *seoc*, aeger, q. *sick* from the indulgence of his own *will*.

WILSUM, *adj.* Wilful, Ettr. For.

"Heiryne [hearing] that scho was *wilsum* and glunchye, I airghit at keuillyng withe hirr in that thraward paughty mode." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 41.

This word we find in O.E. It has therefore, although long forgotten, been rightly recalled by Mr. Todd. "*Wylsom*. Effrenatus; vel propriam voluntatem solum sequens. *Wylsomnes*. Proprie voluntatis sequela." Prompt. Parv.

WILTED, *part. adj.* "Shrunk,—wasted;" given as synon. with *Wixxen'd*, and as explaining it; Gall. Enc.

C.B. *gwyllt* signifies waste, wild, savage. But this suggests a different idea.

WILTUNA, wilt thou not? S.

O sleepy body,
And drowsy body,

O *wiltuna* waken and turn thee?

Herd's Coll. ii. 98.

WIMMEL, *s.* A term sometimes used to denote the wind-pipe or weasand, Mearns.

WIMMELBREE, **WIMMELBREIS**, *s.* Thesame dish as the *Haggies*, composed of the lungs, heart, &c. of an animal, with this difference that the latter is made in a *sheep's* maw, whereas the former, being made thin, is used as a soup, Mearns.

Bree is obviously the provincial pronunciation of *Brue*, and *Breis* of *Brose*, q. v. Fancy might suggest various sources of derivation for the first part of the word. Isl. *wembill* seems the most probable origin. By Halderson it is explained, Abdomen; (Dan.) *wom*, *mave*. Now, *wom* signifies the paunch, *mave*, "the ventricle, the stomach," Wolff. Thus *wembill-breis* would signify *pottage* made in the *maw* of an animal. For it is most likely that it was originally made in the same manner as a *haggies*; and that, although want of opportunity might produce a change in the mode of operation, the ingredients being the same, the ancient name would be retained.

To **WYMPIL**, **WOMPLE**, *v. a.* 1. To wrap, to fold, S.] *Insert*, as sense

2. To perplex; applied to a legal decision.

"This was thought an odd and *wimpled* interlocutor." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 329.

Transfer sense 2. v. a. to v. n.

WYMPIL, **WIMPLE**, *s.* 1. A winding or fold.] *Add*, as sense

3. A winding in a road, South of S.

"He took the straight line for Dunse, over hill and dale, as a shepherd always does, who hates the *wimples*, as he calls them, of a turnpike." Brownie of Bodsbeck, i. 225.

WIMPLEFEYST, *s.* A sulky humour. V. **AMPLEFEYST**.

WIN, *s.* Delight.

Wed ane worthie to wyfe, and weild hir with *win*.
Rauf Coilyear, D. iij. a.

WIN, *s.* The quantity of standing corn that a band of reapers can take before them, Clydes. V. the origin, vo. **LANDIN**.

To **WIN**, *v. a.* 2 To dig in a mine.] *Add*;

—"Hir Grace hes grantit and gevin licence to us, our partinaris and servandis in'oure name, to wirk

and *wyn* in the leid-mynis of Glengoner and Wenlek, samekill leid-ure as we may gudlie, and to transport and carie furt of this realme to Flanderis, or any uthir partis beyond sey, twenty thousand stane-wecht of the said leid-ure." Sedl. Counc. A. 1562, Keith's Hist. App. p. 96.

To **WIN**, *v. a.* To give; used in regard to a stroke, Roxb.; as, "I'll *win* ye a bleeze or blow."

Wi that he *wan* 'im sic a clank
Between the shou'ders an' the flank,
That far an' neer was heard the yank.

Jo. Hogg's Poems. p. 50.

To **WIN**, *v. a.* 1. To reach, to gain. *To win the door*, to reach it, Aberd.

"Balnadalloch followed his counsel, shook himself loose, and *wan* the kilnlogie door." Spalding, i. 39.

2. To receive permission to go from one place to another; as, *to win hame*, S.

"However Haddo, upon caution that he should, under great sums of money, compear again before the justice the 24th of June, *wan home*." Spalding, ii. 2. i. e. "He was permitted to depart homewards."

To **WIN** the **HOISS**, to gain the prize. V. **HOISS**.

To **WIN**, **WYN**, **WON**, *v. n.* To have any thing in one's power, &c.] *Add*, under this head;

To **WIN ABOON**, also signifies to recover one's spirits after some severe calamity, S.

But thus, poor thing! to loose her life
Aneath a bloody villain's knife,
I'm really fley't that our guidwife
Will never *win aboon't* ava.

Ewie, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 146.

To **WIN AFF**, or **OFF**. (1.) To get away.] *Add*;
Fat chance he furdur had she cud na tell,
But was right fain, that she *wan aff* hersell.

Ross's Helenore, p. 40.

(2.) To be liberated from prison, or acquitted in a judicial trial, S.

"Tam Linton was apprehended, and examined on oath afore the sheriff; but there was nae proof could be led against him, an' he *wan off*." Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 318.

4. To **WIN A-FLOT**, to break loose, or be set adrift; applied to a vessel at sea.

"And sicklike, of all shippis, gudis, and merchandice, that are perisht and *win a-flot* in the sea,—ane thrid part of all pertenis to him or thame that drawis and saifis the samin." Sea Lawis, Balf. Pract. p. 633.

To **WIN AT**, to reach to.] *Add*;

"These things are indeed very difficult, and all most impossible at the first hand to be *won at* by those who are serious; whilst natural atheists, and deluded hypocrites, find no difficulty in asserting althose things." Guthrie's Trial, p. 105.

"Oh! Sir, if I could *win at* that greatest of trembling and fear,—to see how these blessed scriptures, the general commands of love are mistaken, yea, and abused, in the present case." M'Ward's Contend. p. 80.

N.B. The passage in **DICT.** is misplaced; as it belongs to the *v.* as used without any preposition.

To **WIN AT LIBERTY**, to get free, to be released from restraint.

"The tolbooth of Aberdeen was broken on the

night.—The gentleman *winning at liberty* address himself unwisely to his father's house at Birsacks Mill." Spalding, ii. 114.

To WIN AWAY.] *Insert*, as sense

(2.) To set off, as opposed to delay, S.

"Come ben me [my] Joes, and *non awaugh*; span your ground ore this silly bourn." Franck's Northern Memoirs, p. 61.

To WIN BACK, to have it in one's power to return from a place, S.

We'll gang nae mair to yon town,

For fear we *win na back* again. *Old Song*.

To WIN FARRER, or FARTHER BEN, to be admitted to greater honour, to be farther advanced, S.

"They are but in the court of the Gentiles and will ne'er *win farther ben*. I doubt they are but little better than the prelatists themselves." Tales of my Landlord, ii. 166.

To WIN BY, *v. a.* 1. To get past; used in a literal sense, S.

2. To escape, in relation to any danger, S.

—"Ye're bleezing awa' about marriage, and the job is how we are to *win by hanging*." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 123.

3. Often used in relation to one's lot or destiny, with a negative; as, "He could *na win by't*," i. e. It was his fate, so that he could not possibly avoid it, S.

To WIN DOWN, 1. To reach, &c.] *Add*;

2. To get down, S.

—"As he is wakening him, the timber passage and ftng of the chamber hastily takes fire, so that none of them could *win down* stairs again." Spalding, i. 10.

—"They was away upon the 4th of November by an iron, whereby they made a hole in the wall of the high tolbooth, and *wan* all *down* upon planks, except one who was taken." Ibid. ii. 253.

To WIN FREE, *v. n.* To obtain release, S.

I had not observed, when the Dict. was published that to *win free* is used by Spalding as a *v. n.*

"He rode south with Marischal once upon his own expences, but never more, so *wan free* of fine and going to the Bowlroad."—"Thus were the Old-town soldiers armed, and the town *wan free*." Spalding's Troubles, i. 241. V. WINFREE, *v. a.*

To WIN INTO, to get the benefit of, S.

"The President alleged, "if that were all the meaning of it, then the remedy the people had of *winning into* decreets, where they were truly lesed, by the mistake of the Lords or otherwise, would be altogether evacuated." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 132.

To WIN OUR, or OVER, (1.) To get over, to be able to cross.] *Add*;

"Lieutenant Montrose begins to march towards Speyside, but could not *win over* the water, the boats being drawn on the other side, and Murray convenen in arms." Spalding, ii. 246.

To WIN THROW, (2.) To cross a river, or body of water, S.] *Add*;

"Had his Majestie not gotten the blacksmith, or some other like unto him, to have beene intelligen- cer and guide to *winne through* the shallow trinkets he led us, to the damme upon the head of their watch,

who were surprized; hardly could we have overcome this towne, on such a sudden." Monro's Exp. p. II. p. 41.

To WIN TO, (2.) To begin to eat, &c.] *Add*;

"We gat some water-broo and bannocks, and mony a weary grace they said,—or they wad let me *win to*, for I was amait famished wi' vexation." Tales of my Landlord, iii. 9. *Add*, as sense

(4.) To have it in one's power to be present, S.

"They said, Did ye hear the Excommunication at the Torrwod? I said, No, I could not *win to it*." Cloud of Witnesses, Ed. 1714, p. 87.

To WYN and TYNE. "A man able to *wyn and tyne*," a man of substance, or as otherwise expressed in S., a *sponsible* man; Acts Town Counc. Edin. as to the Guildry.

WINARE, *s.* One who sells wines.

"He aucht to haue ane skair thair of as the laif of the *winaris* of the same gat [street]." Aberd. Reg. A. 1548, V. 20.

Lat. *vinar-ius*, a vintner.

WINCH, *s.* The act of wincing, S.

Poor Petrie gae a weary *winch*,

He could na do but bann.—

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 129.

Su.G. *wink-a*, motitare; whence Fr. *guinch-er*, to wriggle, to writhe.

WINCHEAND, *part. pr.* *Dele* Perhaps cursing or imprecating; and *r.* Wincing.

Afterwards *r.*—Mr Pink. rightly explains it in this manner.

WYNAKIR, *s.* Vinegar, Aberd. Reg. A. 1535.

To WYND, *v. n.* 1. To turn towards the left; a term applied to animals in the yoke, when the driver wishes them to come towards him, S.

This term is opposed to *Haup*, *q. v.*

2. Metaph. applied to a person. Of one who is so obstinate that he can be influenced or managed by no means whatsoever, it is said, "He'll neither *haup* nor *wynd*;" S. Prov.; i. e. He will turn neither to the right nor to the left.

To WYND AGAIN, *v. n.* To turn to the left, when it is meant that the plough or cart should be turned round and proceed in an opposite direction, S.

To WYND, *v. a.* To separate from the chaff, E. to *Winnow*.

"And see the same bair [bear] *wyndit & dycht*." Aberd. Reg. A. 1538, V. 16.

O. Teut. *wind-en*, given by Kilian as synonym. with *wazy-en*, ventilare.

To WIND, *v. a.* To dry by exposing to the air.

—"With power and libertie to pow heather, and to cast and *wind* peitis, turris, fewall, faill, and devotte, in the common mwire and mossis of the said brugh." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 591.

"Casting and *winding* of peittes." Ibid. p. 592

This corresponds with the etymon given of the *r.* as now used. V. WIN, WYNN, WINNE.

To WYND one a PIRN, to do something injurious, or that will cause regret, to one, S.

"The reason of Lorn's haste was talked to be a counsel, that his father (the earl of Argyle, who re-

sided at court) gave the king, which was, to keep his son with him, and not let him return to Scotland, or else he would *mynd him a pirn*; that was his expression." Guthry's Mem. p. 36. V. PIRN.

WINDAK, *s.* A window, Aberd. Reg.

WINDASSES, *s. pl.* Fanners for winnowing grain, Roxb.

—He did his point maintain,
That it was lawfu', just, an' right,
Wi' windasses folks corn to dight.

Jo. Hogg's Poems, p. 104.

O. Teut. *wind-en*, synonym with *wacy-en* ventilare. It may have received the termination from being confounded, in pronunciation, with the term used to denote a windlass.

WIND-BILL, *s.* "A bank-bill where there is no corresponding value of commodities in existence; but which must be discounted before it becomes due," S. Agr. Surv. Forfars. p. 589.

WYNDE, *s.*

—"That is to say,—a cabok of cheiss takin for a halfpenny of custum, a *wynde* off quhite claith for a penny of custum," &c. Act. Audit. A. 1493, p. 176.

This is a certain length of cloth that cannot now be determined, as the term is obsolete. Perhaps it denotes as much cloth as might wrap or wind round the body; or rather, as much as the circumference of a reel, Dan. *vinde* denoting a reel, and Isl. *vinda* rota.

WINDEL STRAY, WINDLE STRAE, *s.* 1. Smooth crested grass, &c.] *Add*;

This term occurs in what has evidently been used, as a proverbial phrase, by our ancestors, denoting the total insufficiency of the means prescribed or employed for accomplishing an end in view.

"To restrict him to the fifth part of the rent, was to send him to lift the rest of his stipend from *windlestrams* and *sandy laverocks*." Fount. Dec. Suppl. iv. 793.

* WINDY, *adj.* 1. Vain, ostentatious, S.

2. Gasconading, boastful, S.

"Your wind shakes no corn," S. Prov.; "spoken to boasting and pretending people whom the Scots call *windy people*." Kelly, p. 370.

"But though he is a *windy* body when he gets on his auld warld stories, he has mair gumption in him than most people." Redgauntlet, ii. 224.

WINDIN, *s.* The smallest matter; "He wadna do a *windin* without payment," i. e. he would do nothing, how trifling soever, Loth.

This word is now nearly obsolete; and has probably been transmitted from the Anglo-Saxons. It might be traced either to *windonge*, pl., signifying twigs or rushes of which baskets are made; or to *windung*, palea, chaff, unless we should suppose that, as denoting an act, it is from *wind-an*, torquere, q. "he would not twist a rope."

* WINDING-SHEET.

"It disturbed the ghost of the dead, and was fatal to the living, if a tear was allowed to fall on a *winding-sheet*. What was the intention of this, but to prevent the effects of a wild or frantic sorrow." P. Montquhitter, Stat. Acc. xxi. 147.

WINDIS, *s.* A pulley.

"The master of the ship sould schaw the mer-

chandis the taikillis, or his *windis* and his cordis:—For gif ane tun or pipe be tint in the *winding* or heising, in fault of the cordis, in time of laiding or lousing, the masteris and marineris amangis thame sould pay the merchand thairfoir." Ship Lawis, Balfour's Pract. p. 620.

O.E. "*Wyndace*. Troclea.—Wyndynge with *wyndace*. Obuolutio." Prompt. Parv.

Evidently the same with Teut. *wind-as*, *wind-ass* Belg. *wind-aes*, trochlea, rechamus, a windlace; from *wind-en* torquere, and perhaps *asse* an axis.

WINDY-WALLETS, *s. pl.* 1. A ludicrous designation for one who is accustomed to break *wind* backwards; pron. *wundy-wallets*, Roxb.

2. One who is habituated to fibbing, S. *whidding*, or to magnify in conversation, *ibid*.

To WINDLE, *v. n.* To walk wearily in the *wind*, Dumfr.

This might appear at first view to be a derivative from *wind* ventus. But it seems rather allied to Teut. *wéndtel-en*, *windtel-en* circumagere, circumvolvere; as denoting the tossing action of the wind.

WINDLEN, WONLYNE, *s.* A bottle of straw or hay, S.] *Add*;

"Ye start at a strae, and let *windlens* gae;" Prov. South of S. "You regard trifles, and neglect things of far greater importance."

This is the same with Isl. *voendull* in *hey-voendull*, defined by Haldorson, "a bundle of hay, as much as can be grasped by the hand [arm] extended, between the armpit and under the haunch." He says that *voendull* properly signifies volumen.

WINDLES, WINNLES, *s.* An instrument used by women for *winding* yarn.

"I suppose you will not be able to wind a clue for me in Dunlara now, without the low-country-woman's dochter's *windles*." Saxon and Gael, iii. 161.

Qu. corrupted from E. *windlass*?

WINDOCK, *s.* A window.] *Add*;

—"Nane vtheris in thair names comperand to the effect foirsaid, thai being oftymes callit at the tolbuyth *windok* to the samyn effect." Acts Mary, 1546, Ed. 1814, p. 478.

"The foirsaidis—wer diuerss and syndrie tymes callit at the tolbuith *windok*." Acts Ja. VI. 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 289.

I think, yon rising genius, Tannock,

May gain a niche in fame's heigh *winnock*.

Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

This at first view may appear a gross corruption. But it approximates, more than the E. word, to Su.G. *winauge*, *wind-oega*, Isl. *vindaug*, id. from *wind* the higher part of a building, (as some deduce the term, this being most exposed to the *wind*), and *oega*, *auge*, oculus; the window being as it were the *eye* of this upper part, as introducing light.

WINDOW-BOLE, *s.* "The part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind, which may occasionally be opened;" Gl. Antiq. V. BOAL.

WINDOW-BROAD, *s.* A window-shutter, S. It was in and through the *window-broad*,
And a' the tirlie-wirlies o'd,

The sweetest kiss that ever I got,
Was frae my dainty Davie.

Dainty Davie, Herd's Coll. li. 215.

WIND-RAWIN, WIND ROWING, s. The act of building up peats in narrow heaps, in order to their being dried, S.

"After this [the act of *footing* the peats] comes the operation of *wind-rowing*, or the building them up in narrow heaps, or fragments of dykes; in which state they remain till carried home and put into a winter stack." Agr. Surv. Peeb. V. Pennecuik, p. 72, N. That is, putting them in *rows* for the purpose of being properly exposed to the *wind*. V.

WINRAW.

WIND-SUCKER, s. The designation given to a horse that is accustomed to fill his stomach with *wind*, by *sucking* the manger, Ettr. For.; in F. called a *Crib-biter*.

WINDUSMAN, s. One employed about a coal-heugh at the windlass, Loth.

"That na persone sall hyre or seduce any wattermen & *windusmen*—without ane testimoniall of the maister quhome they serve." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 509. V. **WINDASS.**

WINDWAVED, part. adj. Having the stem whirled about by the wind, so that the roots become loosened in the earth, S.

"In years of peculiarly windy weather, the stem, where it enters the earth, is often blown about in a whirling manner, forming a kind of conical hollow, and the coronal roots become detached from their connexion with the soil, this is provincially called *wind-waved*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 133.

WYNE, s. Used as apparently signifying end, termination. A ridge is said to be plowed *frae end to wyne*, when completely tilled; a field of corn is said to be *shorn frae end to wyne*, when all cut down; Upp. Clydes.

The idea seems to be, from the place where the plough enters to that where the horses *wyne*, i. e. turn about.

WYNE, interj. The call given by drivers to their horses to turn to the left, S.

This is from the *v. Wynd*, q. v. V. also HAUP.

WINEBERRY, s. The common currant, S.B.] *Add*;

2. This term had formerly been used in S. for grapes, as distinguished from currants.

"Uvae, *wine-berries*, *Vaccinia nigra* & *rubra*, black and red berries." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 17.

According to Thoresby, in Yorks. *wine-berries* are "not grapes, but gooseberries;" A.S. *win-berian* is used in the former sense. V. Ray's Lett. p. 341. In sing. *win-berie*, uva; Lye.

WYNELL, s. An alley; for S. *vennal*. "Passage throw the said *wynell*;" Aberd. Reg. V. 17.

WYNSCOTT, s. Wainscot. "Wynscott rauchter, heland spar;" Aberd. Reg. V. 26.

WYNER, s. In a team, the foremost ox on the right hand; *Wyners*, the foremost pair, abreast; Aberd. Qu if from the act of *winding* or turning?

WYNE SECT, the wine called sack.

Whether hir malisone tuike effect,
Or gif it was the gude *wyne sect*,
Sik ane seiknes hes he tane,
That all men trowit he had bene gane.

Leg. Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 318.

Corr. from the Fr. designation, *vin sec*, sack. Or the phrase may denote what is called dry wine; as Fr. *vin sec* denotes wine which is not rich or unctuous; Dict. Trev.

To **WINFREE, v. a.** 1. To raise from the ground, &c.] *Add*, as sense

2. To liberate, to set free, in a general sense, Clydes.

—"This I bude to do, while I was *winfreet* by a mare powerfu' being nor himsell." Edin. Mag. Sept. 1818, p. 155.

Perhaps we have the original form of this phrase in the language of Harry the Minstrel.

Wallace answered; "Or we *wyn* Scotland *fre*,
Baith ye and I in mar perell mon be.

Wallace, [Fol. 39, a. MS.]

WINGED ROW, the name formerly given to a half-penny roll baked with flat sides like wings, S.

WINGEL, s. A tumor or soft growth, Renfr.; obviously corr. from E. *Wind-gall*.

To **WINGLE, v. n.** 1. To move with difficulty under a load, Fife.

2. To wriggle, to walk feebly, Gall.

"I gaed [gave] a glent—alang by the scarrow o'e hill, and did see him *winglan* awa by the back-side o' the auld saugh Lochan." Gall. Enc. p. 483.

3. To hang loosely, and nearly in a detached state, Dumfr.

Perhaps originally the same with *Wiggle*, with the insertion of the letter *n*; or allied to Isl. *vingull*, mobile quid pendens, Su.G. *wankl-a* fluctuare, A.S. *wancl*, instabilis, vacillans.

The latter term is obviously retained in "*wankle*, weak, unstable,—as a *wankle* seat; limber, fickle, wavering. North." Grose.

To **WINGLE, v. a.** To carry in a dangling way, Fife.

"Here hae we travelt up to this town, what wi' *wingling* flails, and couters, and barrowtrams,—nae little forjeskit." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 14.

WINK, s. In a *wink*, &c.] *Add*;

Again the fleeting taper glanc'd;—

It scattered a bewildrin' light,

And in a *wink* the glim'rin' ray

Flashed on his sight, then died away;

Aye! Willie-an'-the-Wisp was there,

Shedding forth his nightly glare, &c.

Beattie's John o' Arnha', p. 26.

WIN-KILL, s. A hollow in a stack of corn, hay, &c. for preventing it from being heated; perhaps q. *wind-kill*, Moray; synon. *Fause-house*.

To **WINKLE, v. n.**

What though she has twa little *winkling* een,
They're better than nane, and my life it is sweet.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 63.

Apparently a diminutive from the E. *v. to wink*.

WINNEL-SKEWED, *adj.* Under the influence of an illusion in sight.

"Hoot, hoot, man," said Bell, who was standing by, 'the boy is *winnel-skewed*, as I thought myself when you shewed me a' that gear yonder in the neuk. It is a saying among our people in Scotland, whenever they mistake one object for two, that the moon is in the hallior or clouded, and at such times they are *winnel-skewed*, or their eyes deceive them." Penrose's Journal, iii. 83.

Isl. *vindölld* signifies tempestas ventosa, and *skeif-r*, Dan. *skiaev*, obliquus, q. driven awry by stormy wind. It can hardly be viewed as allied to *vindoyed*, Su. G. *windögd*, squint-eyed.

WINNING, *s.* Habitation, residence.

"Gif ony man will accuse ane uther of Hame-sucken, it is necessar that he alledge that he assaileit him in his awin proper house, quhair he has his *winning*, rising, and lying day and nicht, for na man may challenge ane uther of hame-sucken, bot for assaileing him at his awin proper house and dwelling-place." Balfour's Pract. p. 541.

The proper orthography is *Winning*. V. W. W.

WINNING, *s.* Conquest, attainment.

"Aboyn's frends—hearing of the *winning* of the bridge, came no farther than Legatsden." Spalding, i. 175.

WINNLE, *s.* The same with *Windlen*, a bottle of straw, Lanarks.

This term very nearly resembles the Norw. synonyme, which affords a striking proof of great antiquity. *Vandel*, *vaandul*, *vannü*, "a portion of hay or straw; as much fodder as a beast eats at once." Hallager's Norsk Ordsamling.

WINNOCK, *s.* A window, West of S. V. **WINDOCK**.

WINNOCK-BROD, *s.* The window-shutter, S.O.

Loud thro' the street the piper bums,

In Highlan' vigour gay,

Doors, hatches, *winnock-brods* are steerin'.—

A. Wilson's Poems 1790, p. 82.

WINNOWSTER, **WINNISTER**, *s.* A machine for winnowing corn, Aberd.

In Moes. G. this is called *winthi-skauro*, and in A.S. *windwīg syfe*, *windwiscful*, *windwefonn*, *windfone*, and *windswingla*. But the last part of all these words has a different formation.

WINRAME'S BIRDS.

Of a tiresome tale it is said, "It's like *Winrame's birds*, unco langsum. The head o't gaed by the day, and the tail o't the morn." Prov. Berwicks.

WINRAW, *s.* Hay or peats put together, &c.] *Add*;

A similar idea is conveyed by Yorks. *wind-raw*; "grass or hay raked into long rows for drying." Thoresby, Ray's Lett. p. 341.

To **WINRAW**, *v. a.* To put in rows for winning or drying, Teviotd.

"To *Windrow*, to rake the mown grass into rows, called windrows. Norf. and Suff." Grose.

WINS, sometimes used as a termination, as in *Willawins*, q. v.

WINSH, *s.* A windless, Caithn. This seems the same word with that written *Windis*.

WINSIE, *s.* Cloth of the linsey-wolsey kind, S.

Her *winsies* war made by sweet Modesty's rule,

An' bespak baith her wisdom an' wealth.

Now Bertha seem'd proud o' her new fashioned gown,

Her slippers, an' silk parasol,

But look'd on her sister, Kinnoul, wi' a frown,

And observed that her *winsies* look'd droll.

Duff's Poems, p. 2.

WINSOMELIE, *adv.* In a cheerful and engaging way, S. A.S. *winsumliee*, suaviter, jucunde.

WINSOMENESS, *s.* Cheerfulness and engaging sweetness, S. For the ideas are conjoined, as has evidently been the case in the use of the A.S. terms.

A.S. *winsumnesse*, jucunditas, amoenitas.

WINSTER, *s.* A disease of sheep, Shetl.

"The *winster* is a fatal distemper amongst sheep kept in rich pastures. It is occasioned by springing, or running hard when the animal is fat. The blood vessels of the kidneys then burst, and flow through the intestines, which occasions an instant suffocation, and proves immediate death. It resembles in its effects an apoplexy. The only *preventative* known for this distemper, is to turn the lambs, about the month of August into a poor pasture, in order to reduce the extraordinary fatness, which occasions this disease." App. Agr. Surv. Shetl. p. 47.

This has some resemblance to the name given to the dropsy; Isl. *vind-syki*, Dan. *windsot*.

WINT, *v. impers.* Befall. As, "Wae *wint* ye," equivalent to "Wae worth ye," Aberd.

I observe nothing to which this can be allied, unless perhaps to Dan. *vent-er*, to wait or attend, or *vind-er*, to reach to.

WINTER, *s.* 1. "The last cartful of corn that is brought home" in harvest, Loth.

For now the Maiden has been win,

And *Winter* is at last brought in;

And syne they dance and had the kirm.

The Har't Rig, st. 136.

It is also expl. "the state of having all the grain, on a farm, reaped and inned," S.B.

2. The name given to the autumnal feast, when it is postponed till the complete ingathering of the crop, Buchan. V. CLAAICK.

WINTER, *s.* An implement which is sometimes made to hang on the grate, and sometimes with feet to stand before the fire, for the purpose of keeping the tea kettle warm, S.; synon. *Foot-man*. The latter term, I think, properly denotes such an implement as has feet.

This term *Winter* might originate from its being originally appropriated to that season of the year in which fire is kept in the parlour.

WINTER, **WINTER-SOUR**, *s.* Soft curds and butter mixed together, and laid on bread, or eaten with it by way of *Kitchin*, Teviotd. This in Upp. Clydes. is defined, Curds, made of soured milk, mixed with butter.

To **WINTER**, *v. a.* To feed cattle, &c. through the winter, S.

"It occurs very seldom, that cattle are fed on the same ground for twelve successive months, or sum-

mered where they have been *wintered*." Agr. Surv. Dumbart. p. 211.

WINTER-HAINING, s. The act of preserving grass from being fed on during *winter*.

"The dung of these in summer, with *winter-haining*, will keep the ground in good heart." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 37.

WINTER-DYKES, s. pl. 1. A designation properly given to those wooden frames, which are erected out of doors, for drying clothes, S. q. *winter-walls*.

2. Improperly applied to a screen or frame used for drying clothes, within doors, before the fire, S.O. V. WYNTYR and DIKE.

WINTERER, s. Horse, sheep, or cows, kept to feed in a particular place during winter, S.

"In farms where no *winterers* are kept, the dung-hill is placed behind the stable out of view." Agr. Surv. of Mid-Lothian, p. 41.

WINTER-FISH, a term applied to a particular description of fish, Shetl.

"The ling caught at this season [before the 12th of August] are split, and laid in salt, and they remain in the brine until the end of spring, when they are taken out, washed, and dried for exportation. They are known by the name of *winter-fish*." Edmonstone's Zetl. i. 240.

WINTERIN, WINTERLING, s. An ox or cow.

Isl. *vetrungr* = juvenis anniculus, literally, a heifer that has passed one year; from *vetr* winter.

WINTER-SOUR, s. V. WINTER.

To WINTLE, v. n. 1. To stagger, to reel.] *Add*;

2. To wind round, Upp. Clydes.

Belg. *wentel-en*, to turn round about, to roll, to wallow, to welter; evidently a derivative from *wend-en* to turn, F. *to wind*.

3. To wriggle, to writhe; as, "He'll *wintle* in a widdle yet," i.e. he will writhe in a halter, Roxb.

This more properly expresses the sense of the Teut. term given in etymon. The radical verb is most probably Teut. *wind-en*, *wend-en*, Su.G. *wind-a*, Alem. *uuint-an*, to torque.

WINTON-MONEY, s. Money given to a herd to induce him to take care of cattle, when put under his charge for grazing, S.A.; perhaps q. drink-money, from A.S. *win-tun*, vini taberna.

WINZIE, adj.

But waes me for gallant M'Kenzie,

Wha fell in the first o' the fray;

I wat he was warlike an' *winzie*,

An' show'd them some rare Higland play.

Duff's Poems, p. 138.

WYPE, s. A blow given by accident, or in a careless manner, Tweedd.; most probably from the same origin with the E. *s.*, if not from O. Teut. *wippe*, flagrum, flaggellum.

WIPPEN, s. A term used to denote that with which the handle of a golf-club is wound, generally a piece of the salvage of cloth, q. *Wipping*, from WIP, v., q. v.

"Baculi caulis, The club shaft. Baculi manubrium, The handle where the *wippen* is. Baculi filum, The *wippen*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 38.

WIRDIE, adj. Weighty, important, q. metaph. sense of *Worthy*.

—"The bruch of Jedburgh, narrest adiacent to the border of Ingland, wes be his hienes meist nobill predicessoris for *wirdie* consideratiounis erected ane frie burch regall, dottit with the commoun landis," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1597, Ed. 1814, p. 150. V. WERDY.

WIRE-WORM, s. A sort of crustaceous grub, of a yellow colour, which destroys grain by eating the blades or stalks under ground; viewed as another name for the *Cut-worm*, Teviotd.

WYRINGING, s. Fretting, carking, Gall.

"Whyriping and *wyringing* are one;" Gall. Enc. p. 479.

This might seem nearly to resemble Teut. *werringhe* contentiones, dissidia, from *werr-en* bellare. But I suspect that it is rather allied to A.S. *wyregung*, *wyrgung*, *wirigung*, maledictio, from *wirg-ian*, *wir-ian*, *wyrg-an*, maledicere; whence *wiriend*, *wirigend*, "oblocutor, maledicus, obtrektor; a backbiter, a slanderer; a detractor;" Somner.

WIRL, s. 1. A small rickety child, or any stunted animal, Perth.

2. A diminutive and harsh-featured person, Upp. Clydes.; also *Wirle*, the same with *Wurl*. V. WARWOLF.

WIRLIN, adj. Querulous, peevish, Shetl.; perhaps having the humour of a *Wirl*, q. v.

To WIRR, v. n. 1. To gnar, to growl, as a dog, S.

—They winna let alane,

Wirrin' like twa dogs fightin' for a bane.

Donald and Flora, p. 40. V. YIRR.

2. To fret, to whine, Aberd.

WIRR, s. A crabbed fellow, a diminutive peevish person; as, "a cankered *wirr*," Aberd., Mearns.

WIRRALBLAA, s. A violent and short exertion, Shetl. *Blaa* seems to signify a blast. Perhaps *wirra* may be traced to Isl. *verra*, hirrire.

WIRRY-CARL, s. A bugbear.

"*Wirry-carl*, bugbear; a person who is dreaded as a bugbear;" Gl. Sibb.

WIRRY-COW, WORRY-COW, s. A bugbear.] *Insert*, as sense

2. Any frightful object, or awkward looking person, S.

"Fulebody! if I meant ye wrang, could na I clod ye owre that craig, and wad man ken how you cam by your end mair than Frank Kennedy? Here ye that, ye *worricow*?" Guy Mannering, iii. 128.

The French translator has not been very fortunate in his version of this passage. M'entends-tu bien, *pollron*? Tome iv. p. 31. This is much of a piece with his reddition of a passage in the preceding page. "Is the carl daft," she said, "wi' his glamour?" "Est-il donc fou, de *crier* ainsi!" dit Meg.

One can scarcely account for this blunder, but by supposing that the translator, or one of his friends, had looked into the Scottish Dictionary for the meaning of this term, and fixed on *Glamor*, the second word which appears under this form, and which is rendered *noise*, instead of that preceding it, denoting "the supposed influence of a charm," &c.

3. The devil, S.] *Add*;

The *worrycow* gid sic a yell,
That rair'd frae dale to doon;
He got the spuillie to himsel',
As they fled hame to toon
Like drift, that day.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 122.

From *Con* a hobgoblin, q. v., and *Worry*, q. the goblin that would devour one. *Add*, as sense

4. A goblin of any description, South of S.

"Wha was to hae keepit awa the *worricows*, I trow? Aye, and the elves and gyre carlings frae the bonnie bairn, grace be wi' it?" *Guy Mann*. i. 87.

"To be sure they say there's a sort o' *worricows* and lang-nebbed things about the land; but what need I care for them?" *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 54.

* To WIS, v. n. To know; pret. *wist*, S.

"Thir ar the names of thame that *wist* of the said box quhen it was in the myre; James Averie," &c. *Inventories*, A. 1488, p. 14.

Johns. gives *Wis* as an E. v. now obsolete, signifying "to think, to imagine." But all the examples, quoted by him, may be viewed as bearing the sense, either of knowledge, or of persuasion.

Germ. *wiss-en* scire, noscere, intelligere.

To WIS, WISS, v. n. To wish, S.

"There was nae need o' her to *wis* to mak me daft." *The Entail*, ii. 190.

Thae firds o' gauze brought o'er the seas,
I *wiss* they a' war in a bleeze.

Picken's Poems, i. 123.

WIS, WISS, s. A wish, S.

"I hae had a sort o' *wis* to see my grandchilder, which is very natural I should hae." *Entail*, ii. 234.

May ne'er my bairns sic beverage prie;
That's the best *wiss* it has frae me.

Picken's Poems, i. 131.

A.S. *wiss-an*, Isl. *oest-a*, to wish. Serenius, having mentioned these verbs, remarks that he views *oest-a* as the most ancient, supposing it to be derived from Goth. *As*, *Aes*, *Oes*, Deus; and thus that *oesta* is equivalent to—Deos appellare. Thus, he adds, in Isl. *Oeske* is Odin. The primary sense of the Isl. v. indeed seems to be vovere, and of *oeste* votum.

To WISCHEAF, v. a. To vouchsafe.

"It has bene our said souerane lordis maiesteis guid plessour to grant ane generall restitution to his hienes haill nobilitie,—and to redress sic lossis as they haue suffurit be the iniurie of the tyme, and that our said souerane lord wald *wischeaf*, amangis the greit and commoun benefites impartit to thame, to appoint," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.* 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 408.

WISCHELL-BUIK, s. "Ane *wyschell buik*:" *Aberd. Reg. V.* 19. Can this signify a book on the exchange of money, as noting the different rates? V. WISHILL, v.

WISE-HORN, s. The gizzard, Galloway.

—Upo' the aged oak,

The crow spreads out his feathers to the sun;
While, hid among its leaves, the gounk sits mute,
Wi's *wise-horn* dry, waiting the caller tide,
Wherein to please his mate by's auld *cuckoo*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 62.

The same with *Gusehorn*, q. v.

To WISEN, WISSEN, WIZZEN, v. n. Towither.] *Add*;

The following extract has been communicated as a proof that this word seems to be used in different parts of England.

"However she may set her *weazen* face against it, she likes at the bottom of her heart a young fellow of spirit." *C. Smith's Old Manor House*, V. I.

WISEN WYND, a ludicrous designation for the wind-pipe, the *weasand* being represented as an *alley* or narrow passage, South of S.

An' sometimes I detachments pour,

Down *wisen wynd* to travel,

Kicks health an' vigour to the door,

By dreadfu' stone or gravel.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 71.

To WISHILL, v. a. To exchange.

"Thou seames in the beginning, to schaw thy vn-willingnes to *wishill* wordis in our querrall, as that thou thoughtis ewill of the drying of tyme." *Ban-natynes Journal*, p. 202. V. WISSEL, v.

WISHY-WASHY, s. Any sort of thin *blashy* drink, as very weak tea, beer, negus, &c., Roxb., Gall.

"*Wishie-washie*, small drink; ale without foam, whisky without bells;" Gall. Enc.

This is one of those reduplicative terms, common in the Gothic languages, which are used to denote a defect in the object, or contempt of it. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Fickfack*. The origin seems to be E. *Wash*, or Teut. *wassch-en*, abluer. For, more generally, the reduplication is formed by a play on a single word, as in E. *shill-I—shall-I*.

WISHIE-WASHIE, *adj.* Delicate, of a soft habit; applied to the constitution, S.

E. *washy* synon.; "weak, not solid."

WISHT, *interj.* Hist, hush, *Aberd.*

To WISK, v. a. To hurry away, &c.] *Insert*, as sense

1. To give a slight brushing stroke with any thing pliant, as twigs, hair, a piece of cloth, &c. S. Hence, WISK, s. A slight brushing stroke with any thing pliant, S.

WISP, s.

Et per empionem de lie *wispiss* lie steill, &c. x s. *Compota Episc. Dunkel.* 1514. Lie *wispis* Calebis. *Ibid.* 1513.

It would seem that in O.E. *Wisp* was used with greater latitude than now. For *Fraunces* expl. "*Wyspe*. Torques. Torquillum." In *Ort. Vocab.* Torques is rendered by chain. It thus might be applied to a wreath of any kind, as of metal.

WISP, s. An ill-natured person, *Shetl.*; perhaps from Germ. *wespe* a wasp.

To WISP the Shoon, to put a handful of straw into the shoes or brogues worn by the peasantry, in order to keep their feet comfortable, Roxb.

To WISS, v. n. To wish. V. WIS.

WISS, s. A wish, S. V. WIS.

WISS, s. Use, *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

WYSS, *adj.* Wise, prudent, S.] *Add*;

This gives the true pronunciation of the *adj.* as used in S. For it is still sounded, as having a double s. V. *SEELFUNESS*.

WYSS-LIKE, *adj.* 1. Possessing the appearance of propriety.] *Add*;

"Talking, too, o' thrashing ripe rigs wi' the west wind,—may look very *wise-like* in rhyme, but commend me to the pine-tree floor." Blackw. Mag. Nov. 1820, p. 146. This orthography does not correspond with the sound of the word in S.—*Add*, as sense 2. Befitting one's situation or circumstances, S.

"Thomson pressed them with all the hearty frankness of a sailor; and honest Enæas said, it really did him good to see a man tak' a *wise-like* morning-piece." The Smugglers, i. 129.

WYSSLIKE, *adv.* Properly, decently.] *Add*;

"She took a sly opportunity of whispering to her gudeman, that they ought to hire a chaise, and gang in till Edinburgh *wyselike*." Blackw. Mag. Sept. 1822. p. 315.

"A' that I hae for the present to observe to you, Girzy, is, to tak tent that the lad gangs our *wiselike*, at the gloaming, to Kilmarkeckle, in order to see Miss Betty anent the wedding." The Entail, i. 219. To WISSEL, *v. n.* To exchange.] *Add*;

"Cambio,—to *wissel* or change money." Despatch Gram. E. 8, b.

2. To join in paying for drink, to club, Ang., Aberd.; synon. *Birle*.

I was as fain as any there
To weet my drouthy throat;
An' for a wee to banish care
By *wisslin* o' my groat,
Wi' glee, that night.

Cook's Simple Strains, p. 117.

To WISSELE WORDS, 1. To talk, to hold discourse, Perth.

"He—sware a gryte aith, that he wad never *wissle words* wi' him till he changed his mind." Campbell, i. 332.

2. To bandy words of strife.

"Some wordis wer *wissellit* at the first betuix the erle of Mar and lord Lyndsay, quhillis could not be quenched a long tyme, quhill the lord Vchiltree desyred the lord Lyndsay to have patience," &c. Belhaven MS. Mem. Ja. 6. fol. 74, c.

WISSELER, WISLARE, *s.* One who exchanges money.

"That his hienes deput—ane vthir to be *wislare* & changeour, and haue thare feis, as wes vit to be gevin to the maisteris of money, wardanis, and changeours in alde tymes." Acts Ja. III. 1487, V. II. p. 182. V. QUHISSELER.

To WISTER, WYSTER, *v. n.* To be engaged in a broil or scuffle, accompanied with high words, Perth.

WISTER, WYSTER, *s.* A scuffle of this description, *ibid*.

Isl. vaes-a inquietare, vas-a cum impetu ferri, vas tumultuarius impetus et gestus, vaesud-r turbulentus, impetuosisus homo.

WITCH-BEADS, *s. pl.* The name given to *Entrochi*, S.

"The *Entrochi* comprehend a class of fossils.—They have obtained various names, as *Screw-stones*, *Fairy-beads*, of the vulgar in England; *Witch-beads*,

of the vulgar in Scotland." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 318, 319.

WITCH-CAKE, a cake, according to the tale of tradition, prepared for the purposes of incantation, S.

"The baking of the *witch cake*, with its pernicious virtues, is a curious process, recorded in a traditional song, which we here give entire." Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 282.

WITCH-GOWAN, *s.* Said to be the Dandelion, or *Leontodon taraxacum*, Linn., Dumfr.

The description given of the *Witch-gowan* corresponds with that of the Dandelion, of which Lightfoot says; "The plant has a bitter milky juice." Flor. Scot. p. 432. V. under GOWAN.

WITCHES BUTTERFLY, a very large thick-bodied butterfly of the moth tribe, and of a drab or light brown colour, S.

WITCHES KNOTS, a sort of matted bunches, resembling the nests of birds, frequently seen on stunted thorns or birches; a disease supposed to be produced by a stoppage of the juices, Roxb.

I need scarcely add, that during the reign of ignorance and superstition, every thing that could not be immediately and obviously traced to secondary causes, was without hesitation ascribed to supernatural agency.

WITCHES THIMBLES, a name for the flowers of Fox-glove, Teviotdale.

"The mother went to the crags, and pulled some *witches thimbles*, or foxglove, (*Digitalis purpurea*), a plant which still grows very plentifully upon them." Edin. Mag. April 1820, p. 344.

WITCH-SCORE, *s.* The mark given; with a sharp instrument, to a supposed witch above her breath, S.

"*Witch-score*. Anciently, witches were *scored* or cut above the eyes, to prevent their *cantrips* taking effect." Gall. Enc. V. SCORE, *v.*

WITCHING DOCKEN, a name given by old women to tobacco, Ayrs.

WITCHUCK, *s.* The Sand-Martin, a bird, Orkn.

"Sand-Martin, or Shore-Bird.—Orc. *Witchuck*,"

Low's Faun. Orcad. p. 74.

To WITE, *v. a.* To blame, S.] *Add*;

"*Wyt-yn* or *retty*n. Imputo." Prompt. Parv.

WITER, *s.* One who blames another, Clydes.

WITEWORDIE, *adj.* Blameworthy, Clydes.

* WITH, Wi', *prep.* 1. As signifying against. To be *wi'* a person, to be avenged on one; as,

"I'll be *wi'* him for that yet," Roxb.

A.S. *with*, Su.G. *wid*, contra, adversum.

2. In the sense of, according to; as, "Wi' his tale." V. TALE, *s.*

3. As expressive of sufferance or any degree of approbation; an elliptical idiom. With the negative prefixed, it expresses disapprobation, or rather dislike, S.

Italian trills he *cudna wi'* them;

Wi' dear strathspeys he aft wad glee them.

Tarras's Poems, p. 12.

W^I' THIS, *adv.* Upon this, hereupon, S. V. W^I, which should have formed one article with this. To WITHER, *v. n.* To fret, to whine, to whimper, Aberd.; A.S. *hwother-an* murmurare, "to murmur, to mutter," Somner; *wither-ian*, certare, resistere.

WITHERGLOOM, *s.* The clear sky near the horizon, Ettr. For.

"Clap close, and keep an ee on the *withergloom*." Perils of Man, iii. 258. V. WEDDIR-GLIM.

WITHERLOCK, *s.* That lock of hair in the mane, of which one takes hold when mounting on horse-back, Roxb.

It seems to signify, "the lock which lies the contrary way," from Teut. *weder*, A.S. *wither*, contra.

WITHEROU, *s.* A rogue. "A guild *witherou*," expl. a great rogue, Orkn.

WITHERSHINS, *adv.* In the contrary direction; properly, contrary to the course of the sun.

"As it was supposed that witches always acted in contrariety to the laws of nature, we hear of their going thrice *witherskins* round a thing to render it subject to their power." Edin. Mag. June 1820, p. 533. V. WIDDERSHINNIA.

WITHERSPAIL, *s.* Goosegrass or clivers, Galium Aparine; pron. *Whitherspail*, Roxb.

This weed is called in Swed. *wid-haenga*, q. what adheres to.

WITHERWECHT, *s.* The weight thrown into one scale, &c.] *Add*;

Moes.G. *withra* also signifies contra, adversum. *Saei nist withra izwis faur izwis ist*; He who is not against us, is for us; Mark 9. 40. As A.S. *with* has the same meaning, it is probable that this prep. primarily bore this form in ancient Gothic, although we have no evidence of this in Ulphilas. The observation of Verelius on the Isl. prep. deserves our attention. It appears both as *wid* and *vidur*. *Vid* notat contra, adversus. *Vidur* idem plane est, et in compositis variatur ob euphoniā; Ind. in vo. Su.G. *wid*, anciently *wider*, ad, apud; contra; Ihre.

WYTHEST, apparently for *wychtest*, most powerful.

It war my will worthy, thy schone that thou wan, And went with thir weryouris *wythest* in weir.

Rauf Coileyear, D. j. a.

WITHGATE, WITHGAIT, *s.* Liberty.] *Add*;

—"Thair hes bene diueras actis of parliament and conventionis maid heirtofoir aganis the *withgait* and libertie quhilk sindry avaricious and godles persones hes tane to exact and lift sik exorbitant & intolerable proffite & vsurie for the leane of thair money," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1598, Ed. 1814, p. 187.

—"The dew punischment inflictit to tratouris and rebellis—is ane terroure to the ewill disposit to give *withgait* to thair inclinationoun." Ibid. 1606, p. 284.

To GET THE WITH-GATE, to gain the advantage, to get the better of, to overcome by some false pretence, to overreach, Ayrs.

The term, as thus used, cannot be formed by means of *with* in the sense of Lat. cum. Perhaps it should rather be traced to A.S. *with-gan* contraire, oppugnare.

To WITHSET, *v. a.*] *Define*;—To block up, to stand in the way of.

O.E. "*Withset-yn*. Obsisto. Obsto.—*Withset-tyge*. Obsistentia." Prompt. Parv.

WITTANDLIE, WITTANLIE, *adv.* Knowingly, E. *wittingly*.

"Siclik of thame that makis fals instrumentis, or causis mak ony fals instrumentis, or vsis the samin *wittandlie*, that all sic personis in tymes cuming be pvnist in thar personis and gudis," &c. Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 360.

—"Mony persounis *wittanlie* knawand thame selfis vnder the proces of cursing, and beand chargit to remoue fra deuine service, wilfullie enteris thame selfis thairto, and will not remoue, quhairthrow thay stop the remanent Christin pepill fra deuine service," &c. Acts Mary 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 485.

A.S. *witendlic*, scienter.

WITTER, *s.* The designation given to a tree which is reserved in a general cutting, or in what is called a *Hag*, Clydes.

"It has long been the custom to leave 20 or 25 select trees, called reserves or *witters*, in an acre, at each cutting." Agr. Surv. Clydes. p. 138.

This is certainly the same with *Witter*, a mark; and the name must have been originally given to a particular tree, as having been reserved as a memorial or mark of the height of the wood, or of the place where the felling commenced.

WITTER, *s.* The barb of an arrow, &c.] *Add*;

Thus it is applied to the barbs of a trident or spear for striking fish.

"Aukward! returned a shepherd looking up, (the same stout fellow who had speared the salmon) 'he deserved his paiks for't—to put out the light when the fish was on ane's *witters*!' " Guy Mannerling, ii. 69.

Allied perhaps to Teut. *wette*, *wacte*, acies cultri.

WITTERT, *part. adj.* Barbed, S.A.

WITTERS, *s. pl.* Throats.

Ye'll get a laird o' lan', I'll wad

In spite o' a' their *witters*,

An' craigs yon night.

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

This is expl. "the teeth;" Gl. ibid. But I apprehend that the other is the proper meaning.

WITTIR, WITTER, *s.* 1. A mark, a sign.] *Add*, as sense

3. In curling, the mark towards which the stones are shoved, Galloway; synon. *Tee*.

Next Robin o' Mains, a leader good,

Close to the *witter* drew;

Ratcliff went by, an' cause he miss'd,

Pronounc'd the ice untrue.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 166.

To WITTER, *v. n.* To struggle in whatever way; often, to struggle for a sustenance. A person, adopting projects beyond his means, and struggling with poverty, in attempting to gain the end in view, is denominated "a *witterin'* body," Mearns.

Teut. *weder-en* resistere, adversari; or perhaps allied to Isl. *hwidr-a*, citò commovere.

WITTING, *s.* Knowledge.

"Ordanis him first to require—redress—at the cheiff of the clan, or chiftane of the cuntrie quhairin the saidis guidis salbe resett or remane for the space of tuelf houris of his *witting*." Acts Ja. VI. 1585, Ed. 1814, p. 464.

To WYVE, WYWE, *v. a.* To weave, Aberd.

"Vder wobbis that he *wyvis*;" Aberd. Reg. V.

17. *Wywe*, V. 26.

—Ye'll nae mair nir *wyve*, nir spin,
Whan ance you're twenty-three.

Tarras's Poems, p. 72.

Wyve is the common pronunciation of Angus and the northern counties.

WYVER, *s.* A spider, Aberd.; thus named by a similar analogy to that according to which it is called a *Spinner*.

To WIZE, *v. a.* To entice away, Lanarks.

An' the fairies sent him to Craignethan's ha',
To *wize* his daughter him frae.

Mary o' Craignethan, Edin. Mag. June 1819, p. 528. V. WEISE.

WIZEN, *s.* The throat, S.

This word is used in a curious proverbial query, addressed to a hungry person. "Does your wame trow your *wizen* cuttit?" q. Are you so impatient for food, that your belly is disposed to believe that some fatal accident has befallen its purveyor the gullet? Roxb.

WIZZARDS, *s. pl.* The designation given to quick-grass, or other weeds, dried, withered, or *wizzened*, on fallow fields, Moray.

Supposed to be from the *v. to Wisen*, or *Wizzen*, Su.G. *nism-a*, perhaps with the addition of *oert*, herba.

WLISPIT, *pret.* Lisperd, Barbour. V. ULISPIT.

WO, *interj.* Addressed to draught-horses, when the driver wishes them to halt or stop altogether.

"Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed *hap* and *wind*, in ordering them to either side; now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*; and in calling to stop, the incommunicable sound of *prroo*, now *wo*, or *woy*." Agr. Surv. Berw. p. 503.

In Clydes. *Wo* is used in calling to a horse at a distance, or in giving the usual commands while at labour. Can *Wo* be changed from *Ho*, to stop?

WOB, *s.* A web, S. *wab*.] *Add*;

Wob is still used, both in the North and South of S.

I thought ere I deed to have ance made a *wob*,
But still I had weers of the spinning o't.

Ross's Rock and Wee Pickle Tom.

To WOCHE, *v. a.*

—"Beauss the said Thomas clamit the said landis to pertene to Alane Kynnard of that ilke his faider in properte, and the said maister William to pertene to him as tennent and wassale to the said Alane; And that he walde *woche* thaim with the perell: The lordis therefore ordanis the said maister William to *woche* samekle of the said landis as he plessis in the said Alanis court at the law dais eftir Pasche." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1488, p. 108.

"The said Johne allegiit that all the saidis landis wer his fee & heretage, & *wochit* the samyn with the perell of law in presens of the lordis." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1491, p. 216.

O.Fr. *voch-er* and *vouch-er* signify legally to cite or call; from L. *voo-are*. Hence it seems here to signify, to assert a claim to property, in the way of inviting those who oppose this claim to exhibit their objections. *Vouche*, in the E. law, "signifies to call one to warrant lands, &c." Jacob.

WOD, WODE, VOD, *adj.* 1. Mad, S. *wud*.] *Add*;

—"He wolde beare me in hande that the cowe is *woode*;" Palsgr. B. iii. F. 141, b. "He barketh as a *woode* dogge doth;" Ibid. F. 163, a.

One form of the word in O.E. nearly approaches to that of Isl. *od-ur*, or *ood-r*. "*Oothe* or *Wood*. Amens. Demens." Prompt. Parv. It also appears in the form commonly used in our writings. "*Wode* or *madd*. Amens. Demens. Insanus. Ferus. Furibundus. Furius." Ibid.

2. Furious with rage.] *Add*;

An emphatical proverb is used in this sense in Fife; "Ye haud a stick in the *wod* man's e'e;" literally, "You hold a stick in the eye of a furious man;" i. e. You continue to provoke one already enraged.

Hence also the proverbial phrase,

ANCE WOD AND AY WAUR, 1. Increasing in insanity.

Kelly gives this S. Prov. but does not seem to express its meaning properly. "*Once wood and ay the warr*." "They who have once been mad will seldom have their senses sound and well again." P. 271.

2. It is used as applicable to one, who, being in a passion, still waxes more furious, instead of cooling, S.

—"Lord Evandale wadna look at, hear, or speak wi' him, and now he's *ance wud* and *aye waur*, and roars for revenge again Lord Evandale, and will hear nought of ony thing but burn and slay." Tales of my Landlord, iv. 285.

LIKE WUD, a phrase used adverbially, as expressing great vehemence, eagerness, or violent exertion, S.

Lads oxters lasses without fear,

Or dance *like wud*.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 46.

The phrase seems elliptical; q. "like one who is infuriated."

WODMAN, *s.* A madman.

—"Thare is a breif of our souerane lordis chapell, maid & ordanit for the sauffte of the alienaciounne of —landis throw idiotis, and natural fulis, furious, and *wodmen*, in tyme of thare foly," &c. Acts Ja. III. 1475, Ed. 1814, p. 112.

WODNES, *s.* Fury, madness, S.] *Add*;

"*Woodnes*. Furia. Insania. Furor." Prompt. Parv. WODDER, *s.* Weather. "Wynd & *wodder*;" Aberd. Reg.

This orthography is a deviation from that of all the northern dialects.

WODE, *adj.* *Wode frie*, void and free, i. e. without any armed men.

"Thir four—contracted, that the Congregation should leive the town of St. Johnstoun, *wode frie*, readie to ressaive the queine thairin," &c. Pitscottie's Cron. p. 534. "*Void* to the queen;" Ed. 1728, p. 204.

WODEWALL, WOOD WEELE, *s.* Expl. "a bird of the thrush kind," &c.] *Add*;

This term occurs in O.E. "*Wodmale byrde*. Supra in *Reynfowle*." Prompt. Parv. *Reynfowle* is expl. "*Gaulus. Picus maior. Merops*." Ibid. *Merops* is defined; "*Avis quedam viridis coloris, que etiam apiaster dicitur, quia apes comedit: et etiam gallus dicitur metrops [r. merops] a wode whale*." Ort. Vocab. Elyot gives a similar description of the *Merops*; Biblioth.

This must be the green Woodpecker, *Picus Viridis*, Linn. This bird, according to Willoughby, is "called also the *Rain Fowl*." V. Penn. Zool. p. 176. This is evidently the same with *Reynfowle*, which Fraunces has given as the synonyme. Its Sw. name is *Wedknarr*; Linn. Faun. Suec. No. 99. The first syllable signifies *wood*. The latter may be from *knarr-en* to creak.

By the ancient Romans this bird was called the *Martia Picus*, rendered by Massey *Whitwall*. Some virtue had by the Romans been ascribed to it in warding off evil. It is at least conjoined with the she-wolf in the preservation of Romulus and Remus, in their mother Ilia's dream.

To cut them down my cruel uucle sought;
But their defence a wolf and *whitwall* took,
And warded off the dire impending stroke.

Ovid's Fasti, iii. v. 45.

"What I here translate a *Whitwall*, in the original is *Martia Picus Avis*. It is a little bird, which makes holes in trees, and picks her food from under the bark of them. It is also called, in some counties, a *Woodpecker*, a *speckt* (which is the German name) a *Frenchpie*," &c. N. ibid.

WODENSDAY, s. The name given to Wednesday by old people in the upper district of Roxb.

WODSET, s. The same with *Wadset*.

"The vassals of any person or persons—shall not be prejudged anent their right & propertie of the lands, annual-rents, *wodsets*, &c. of the saids forfeited persons." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, VI. 143.

Wodset, adj. Let in *wadset*, S.

"A discharge—by the estates of Parliament,—shall be—als valid a liberation to the saids debitors, and to their lands and heritages, *wodset* for the saids summes," &c. Ibid. p. 144.

WODSPUR, s. A forward, unsettled, and fiery person, S.] *Add*;

It has sometimes been adopted as a sort of *soubriquet*.

There was a wild gallant amang us a',
His name was Watty wi' the *wudspurs*!—
It's I, Watty *Wudspurs*, loose the kye!
I winna layne my name frae thee!

Minstrelsy Border, i. 106.

"*Wudspurs*—Hotspur or Madspur;" N. ibid.

WODWARD, s.

"Item a *wodward* of gold with a diamant." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 7.

Can this denote an ornament resembling a fo-rester, as E. *wood-ward* signifies?

WOED, pret. Waded.

"Culan, and his men landed at an craig besydis *Crawmont*, where they *wod* to thair waistis before they come to dry land." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 232. V. Woudr.

WOITTING, part. pr. Voting.

—"To haue voitt in parliament,—and in all vther lawful meittings—quhair burghes royall—hes place of sitting and *woitting*." Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, V. 95. **WOKLY, adv.** Weekly.

"That thair be *wokly* thre market dais for selling of breid within the said toun." Acts Ja. V. 1540, Ed. 1814, p. 378. V. OWKLIE.

WOLK, s. Week. "*Euerilk wolk*," every week; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. This orthography frequently occurs in these MSS.

WOLL, s. Wool.

"That Johne of Symontoun—shall content & pay to Andro Mowbray xxiiij stane of quhite *woll* but cot ter of fals in wyne, & sall deliuer him the said *woll* fre in Edinburgh," &c. Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1478, p. 27.

Teut. *wolle*, A.S. *wulle*, Su.G. *ull*, id. *But cot ter* seems to signify without "a coat of tar." *Fals in wyne*,—not understood.

The quality of this wool is still more particularly defined in another Act.

"That James Riddale of that ilke sall—pay Marioune Liddale—of Spittalefield—twa sek of *woll*, forest fyne, gude merchand gude, without cot & ter, ilke sek contenand xxiiij stane." Ibid. p. 175. This, in the same page, is described as "of the best of the forest."

WOLL, WOIL, s. A well.

Besyde the *woil*, at sundrietyes, we slew thame;—
Ane poysonit *woll* to drink, quhat docht it?

Sege Edinburgh Castel, Poems 16th Cent. p. 290.

Woil, I suspect, should also be *woll*. This form of the word, which nearly gives the S. pronunciation, might seem formed from A.S. *wael*, the pret of the v. *wæall-an*, to boil up, also, to flow; whence the E. term *well* is formed.

WOLT, s. A vault.

"That nane—hauaris of tauernis tak vpone hand to huird or hyde ony sic wynis, coft be thame, in thair housis and priuie places, bot that thay put the samin in thair commoun tauernis and *wollis* thair of, to be sauld indifferentlie to our souerane Ladyis liegis," &c. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 483. V. Vout. [To **WOLTER, v. a.** To overturn.] *Add*;

Wolter, id. Yorks. Ray's Lett. p. 341.

WOLTER, s. An overturning.] *Add*;

"I began nocht littill to mervel at sa haisty and sa subdane a *wolter* of this warlde, in sa mony grete materis." N. Winyet, Keith's Hist. App. p. 218.

WOLVIN, part. pa. Woven.

"Ane uther of *wolvin* silver upoun blak velvot laich nekit with bodies & burlettis." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 221.

"Ten pair of *wolvin* hois of gold, silver, and silk, Thre pair of *wolvin* hois of worsett of Garnsay." Ibid. p. 236.

From this and similar accounts, in this curious collection, we may see what credit should be given to the traditionary jest on the poverty of the Scottish nation, that James VI., when he went to take possession of the English crown, found it necessary to borrow a pair of *silk hose* from one of his courtiers. **WOLWAT, Wolwouss, s.** Velvet. "*Blak wolwat*,"—"Cramasse *wolwouss*." Aberd. Reg. V. 16.

This term assumes a variety of forms, as *Fallows*, *Vellous*, *Velvous*, *Velvois*, &c.

WOMAL, WUMMEL, *s.* A wimble, an instrument for boring, *S. V. WOMBIL*.

WOMAN-HOUSE, *s.* The laundry, *S.B.*

"David Browne—did poynt the wholle house of Lundy,—the old lady's chamber, the *woman-house*, the *scat-girnell*," &c. *Lamont's Diarey*, p. 109.

"After a shower of rain in the morning he saw a great deal of water lying on the floors of the *woman-house* and kitchen, and which had come in, as he could observe, by the found of both these." *State of Process Mrs. Forbes v. David Scot of Benholm*, 1754.

The term, I am informed, often occurs in this sense in old lists of furniture, &c. and in Scotch law cases.

WOMAN-MUCKLE, *adj.* Having the size of a full-grown female, *Clydes*.

—"The elf,—by anointing the crown of her head, and the palms of both hands, with a very fragrant oil, gart her grow *woman-muckle* in twathree days." *Edin. Mag.* Sept. 1818, p. 156.

WOMAN'S SONG. *To Lay the Woman's Sang*, seems to have been an emphatical phrase, formerly used as denoting the change of mirth to sorrow, for the loss of a husband or a lover.

It occurs twice in the Extracts from the Session-Records of Kirkaldy; in the account given of a trial for witchcraft.

—"He heard the said Alison say to him, 'Thou has gotten the *woman's song laid*, as thou promised; thou art over long living: it had been good for the women of Kirkaldy, that thou had been dead long since.'"

—"Many pretty men has thou putten down both in ships and boats; thou has gotten the *woman's song laid now*." *Stat. Acc.* xviii. p. 634.

WOMBIL, WOMMIL, WOMYLL, *s.* A wimble, *S.*; pron *wummil*.

"Four *wombillis* for boiring of the cannoun navis." *Inventories*, A. 1578, p. 255.

—"That—Schir James—sall content & paye to the said Robt Hiltone for—ii *wommil* xii d." *Act. Audit.* A. 1478, p. 82.

—"A pare of woll camis, a pare of scheris price viij s., ij hewin axis, a *womyll*." *Act. Dom. Conc.* A. 1488, p. 106.

WON, *part. pa.* Dried, *S. V. WIN*, to dry.

WONCE, *s.* An ounce of weight, *Aberd. Reg.*

WOND, *s.* Wind. "*Wind & wodder*;" *Ibid.*

WONED, *pret. v.*

They *woned* them wnto the dead,

As kirkmen could devys;

Syne prayed to God that they might speed

Off their guil enterpryse.

Battel of Balrinnis, Poems 16th Cent. p. 350.

The passage may signify that "they prepared themselves for death, according to the rites of the church;" and, as the noblemen mentioned were Roman Catholics, most probably by confession. I know not if, according to this view, the term might be traced to *Isl. won-a*, *sperare*, *q.* "they laid their account with the worst." *O.E. woned* signifies accustomed.

Thou wert aie *woned* eche lovir reprehende.

Chaucer's Troil. l. 511.

Perhaps, "familiarized themselves to the idea of death." I may add, that *Germ. won-en*, *manere*, in its compound form, *beiwon-en*, denotes "to be engaged about any thing, as a feast, a piece of business, an address, a consultation, &c." *Wachter*.

WONNER, *s.* A dweller, an inhabitant, *Roxb.*

WONNYNG, WYNING, *s.* A dwelling.] *Add*;

This term is still used to denote the chief house on a farm, or that which is occupied by the tenant, in contradistinction from those possessed by the cottars, hinds, herds, &c. It is also called the *Wonnin-House* or *Wunnin'-House*, *Roxb.*

O.E. Wonnynge or *dwellynge*. *Manslo.* Prompt. Parv. It is also written *Wunnynge*. *Ibid.* *V. Won*, to dwell.

WONNYN, *part. pa.* Equivalent to obtained, from the *v. to Win*.

—"The priory of Inchemaquholmok was optenit & *wonnyn* fra the sede dene Thomas Dog," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.* A. 1478, p. 24.

WONT-TO-BE, *s.* A custom or practice that prevailed in former times, *Ang.*

—Many *wont-to-be's*, nae doubt,

An' customs we ken nought about,

Were then in vogue, that's now forgotten,

An' them that us'd them lang syne rotten.

Piper of Peebles, p. 7.

WONYEONIS, *s. pl.* Onions, *S.* "Apples & *wonyeonis*;" *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

WOO, *s.* Wool. *It's a' ae woo.*] *Add*;

—Whether France be bund or free,

It's a' ae woo to John.

Picken's Poems, ii. 128.

WOOLY, *adj.* Woolly, *S.*

He disna ken the ugsome gate

O' avarice or cheatin',

Wha owns a humble peasant's fate,

Whar *wooly* lambs gang bleatin'. *Ib.* ii. 12.

WOODER, *s.* The dust of cotton or flax, *Roxb.*
I have met with no term that seems to have any affinity.

WOODIE, *s.* 1. Two or three willow twigs twisted together, in a circular form, used for binding the end of a broom besom, *Roxb.*

2. A halter, for hanging a criminal, *S.*

Donald Caird, wi' mickle study,

Caught the gift to cheat the *woodie*.

Sir W. Scott's Songs.

TO CHEAT THE WOODIE. *V. under WIDDIE.*

CHEAT-THE-WOODIE, *s.* One who has narrowly escaped from being hanged; usually applied to a person who is believed to deserve this punishment, *S.*

I am informed, from the communication of a very old gentleman, that, in former times, people on a long journey, when crossing a river in flood, impressed perhaps with an idea natural enough to those who lived on the border, that hanging was a death much more suited to their mode of life, and that he who was born to be hanged would never be drowned, used to cry out, "*Woodie, Woodie*, had your ain." *Roxb.*

It is to be observed, that *Woodie* is merely the modern, and indeed a corrupt, orthography; designed to express the sound, without any regard to the origin of the word. It indeed fails to do so; as it is pronounced q. *wuddie*. V. WIDDIE, WINDY.

WOODIE-CARL, *s.* The name of a pear introduced into this country by the Cistercian monks, Roxb.

Corr. perhaps from O.Fr. *guault*, "the name of an apple, that yeelds very pleasant and cleere cider;" Cotgr.

WOOD-ILL, WUDE-ILL, a disease to which black cattle are subject in consequence of eating some kind of herb, which makes them pass blood instead of urine, S.A. *Mure-ill* synon.

"When reared on open pasture, and afterwards carried to fields where there is heath or brushwood, they are frequently seized with a serious and alarming disease called the *wood-ill*. Their head swells, their eyes are inflamed, their urine is red, and they become very costive." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 150.

WOOD-LOUSE, *s.* A book-worm, Loth.

WOODRIP, *s.* The *Asperula Odorata*, E.; *Woodruff*, S.

The wholesome *everans*, which by proof we know Exceeds in sweetness most of fruits that grow, 'Mongst *woodrip* rising, beautifies the shew.

Don, a Poem; Leyden's Descr. Poems, p. 119.

"*Woodrip* is a kind of wild lavender, but has a much finer smell," N. *ibid*.

A.S. *wude-rofa*, *Asperula*; according to others, *Hastula regia*. O.E. "*Woodroue* herbe. *Hastia regia*." Prompt. Parv.

WOOER-BAB, *s.* 1. The garter knotted below the knee with a couple of loops, formerly worn by a young man who was too sheepish to announce in plain terms the purpose of his visit. This was the known signal of his design to propose marriage, S.O.

The lads sae trig, wi' *wooter-babs*,

Weel knotted on their garten,

Some unco blate, an' some wi' gabs,

Gar lassies hearts gang startin.—

Burns's Works, iii. 126.

2. The neck-cloth knit with the lover's knot, so as to display the *babs* or ends, S.O.

WOOF, *s.* One of the names given to the Grey Gurnard on the Frith of Forth.

"*Trigla Gurnardus*. Grey Gurnard. *Crooner*.—It is known by a variety of other names, as *Captain*, *Hardhead*, *Goukney*, and *Woof*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 14.

This, perhaps, should rather be written *Wouf*, the Scottish orthography of *Wolf*.

WOON-SWABS, *s. pl.* A great belly-full.

As *swabs* denotes food, this compound term is used in relation to a fellow who "courts for cake and pudding," Fife. *Swabs* is probably a cant word.

WOOLSTER, *s.* A woolstapler.

"Moreover for us our heirs and successors, disclaim from us, all use of buying, of brewing, or making malt, and of all other art or trade, viz. of

shoemakers, cutlers, waukers, skimmers, carpenters, and *woolsters*, to be exercised within our said barony of Kilmaurs; except in the said burgh of barony, and the liberties thereof." Chart. Earl Glencairn to Kilmaurs, ap. Agr. Surv. Ayr. p. 99.

WOONE, *part. pa.* of the *v. Win*, to dry.

"The upper scruffe is casten in longe thicke turfes, dried at the sunne, and so *woone* to make fire of." Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotlande.

WOOSTER, *s.* A suitor, a wooer, Galloway.

And whan ye hae finish'd this bridegroom darg,

Come like a blythe *wooster* an' hansel your sark.

Rem. Nithed. and Galloway Song, p. 121.

To WOOZE, *v. n.* To distil, E. *Ooze*.

"Prayer, when attended with mortification of flesh, is then most savory, and sweet; it's as it were the tears of a tree, *woozed out*, and how prevalent Peter's bitter tears were *woozing* from the bitterness of his heart, is known." Annand's *Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 132. V. WEESE.

WOP, *s.* A thread with which any thing is bound. "Ane *wop* of gold;" Aberd. Reg. V. OOP.

WORCHARD, WORTCHAT, *s.* An orchard; sometimes *Wotchat*, Roxb. *Wotchat*, A.Bor., Grose.

A.S. *wyrt-geard*, hortus, fruticetum, pomarium; literally, a garden of herbs.

WORD, become. V. WORDIS.

* WORD, *s.* To get the word o', to have the character of; as, "She gets the word o' being a licht-headit queyn," i. e. it is generally said of her, S.

WORDS, *pl.* To mak Words. 1. To talk more about any thing than it deserves, S.

2. To make an uproar, Aberd.

WORDIS, *v. impers.* Bee worde of, become of.] Add;

WILL word of, occurs in the same sense, as signifying, will become of.

"Many has pored too much on that tentation, What *will word* of my wife? And *will word* of my bairns? And, What *will word* of my house? And, What *will word* of my goods and gear; how can I live in the world, if I do not this and that; how shall I do for my family?" W. Guthrie's Serm. p. 14.

To WORK or WURK, *v. a.* 1. To sprain; to *wurk one's shacklebane*, to sprain one's wrist, Galloway.

2. To trouble, to vex, to torment, to plague, S. Thus the language of threatening is often expressed, "I'll *wurk* him for that yet."

Most probably allied to A.S. *waerc, weorc*, dolor, cruciatus, pain, ache. V. WARK, *v.*

To WORK to one's self. This is a decorous phrase, used among the peasantry in Loth., when the act of easing nature is meant to be expressed. It is said of one in this case, *He's wurking to himsell*.

WORLD, *s.* The same with *Workin*, q. v.

WORLDIN, *s.* 1. A puny and feeble creature.] Add: "Orling, a stinted child, or any ill-thriving young

stock; North." Grose. G. Andr., however, expl. Isl. *yrting-r*, vermiculus; adding, Ita porro vocantur pulli bestiolarum. He thinks that the term is more properly *ormlingr*, a diminutive from *orm* vermis, q. "a little worm." Lex. p. 137.

Haldorson gives *yrting-r* as synon. with Lat. *catulus*.

* **WORM, s.** Used to denote a serpent; often one of a monstrous size and terrific description. In this sense the term remains in the traditionary legends of the vulgar.

Wood Willie Somervill

Killed the *worm* of Wormandaill,

For quihilk he had all the lands of Lintoune,

And six myles them about.

Memorie of the Somervills, i. 63, 64.

—"It stands entire and legible to this very day, with remembrance of the place where this monster was killed, called the *Serpent's Den*, or, as the country people names it, the *Worme's Glen*." Ibid. p. 44.

2. A designation, given by some old people, to the toothache, Loth.; from the idea that the pain is produced by a worm in the tooth; synon. *Onbeast*, Ang.

It is probable that this name was formerly in pretty general use, as Wedderburn uses no other term.

"Laborat dolore dentium, he hath the *worm*." Vocab. p. 20.

WORM-MONTH, s. A designation given to the month of July, Perth.

This name has obviously originated from the hatching of many kinds of reptiles in this month. The same month is in Denmark called *Orm-maaned*. In Iceland silk is denominated *ormvef-r*; serica, Haldorson.

3. The gnawings of hunger;—*the hungry worm*, S.

WORM-WEB, WORM-WAB, s. A spider's web, Perth., Kinross., Renfr., Lanarks.; *Moose-web*, synon.

"Your Laddyship's character's no a gauze gown, or a *worm web*, to be spoiled with a spittle, or any other foul thing out of the mouth of man." Sir A. Wylie, i. 178.

As A.S. *wyrm*, like Isl. *orm*, is a generic name for all those reptiles which are viewed as belonging to the serpentine race, this denomination may have been given to the web of a spider from the venomous quality of the animal.

To **WORRIE, v. a.** To strangle.] *Add*;

"One John Brugh, a notorious warlock, in the parochin of Fossoquhy, by the space of 36 years, was *worried* at a stake and brunt, 1643." Law's Memor. Pref. LIX.

WORRY-CARL, s. 1. A snarling ill-natured *carl*, who speaks as if he would *worry* one, Roxb.

2. A large coarse winter pear, also called *Wash-warden*, ibid.

WORRYCOW, s. A bugbear, &c. V. *WIRRYCOW*.

WORSETT, s. *Worsted*.] *Add*;

The word occurs in this form, in an Inventory of Vestments taken A. 1559.

"Item, a capin for the sepulture of damas, and ane other of double *worsett* with a great verdure

that lays before the altare." Hay's *Scotia Sacra*, p. 189.

WORSING, s. Injury.

"He beand compleitlie paid be the debtour of all and hail the debt auchtand to him, is haldin to re-stoir and re-deliver incontinent the wad to the debtour, without *worsing* or deteriorationn." Balfour's Pract. p. 195.

The *v. to Worse* is used by Milton.

WORSUM, s. Purulent matter. V. *WOURSUM*.

"It is not mixed with bloud as that chapter 8. much less with bloody *worsum*, as that, chap. 16." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 15.

WORT, v. impers. Become, Ettr. For.; corr. from *Worth*, q. v.

"I was—considerin what could be *wort* of a' the sheep, when I noticed my dog, Reaver, gaun coursing away forrit as he had been setting a fox." Browne of Bodsbeck, i. 38. V. *WORDIS*.

To **WORT, v. a.** To dig up.] *Add*;

Fraunces writes it "*Wrot-yn* as swyne. Verro." Prompt. Parv.

To **WORT, v. a.** To waste any article, particularly of food, to be prodigal of it so as to put it to disuse, ibid. V. *ORT, v.*

The etymon is very uncertain. Isl. *ovird-a* signifies, dehonestare, contemnere.

WORTS, s. pl. The refuse of straw, hay, or other fodder, which cattle will not eat, Teviotd.; *Orts*, E. Dumfr. *Wort*, id.

* **WORTH, adj.** Good, valuable, S.; without including the idea of comparison as in E.

"The lady marquis sent to Monro fifty golden angels to buy him a horse with, because she had not a *worth* saddle horse to send to him, as he desired her to do." Spalding, i. 235.

NAE WORTH. 1. Worthless, not good, Aberd.

2. Of no value, ibid.

3. Not trusty, ibid.

This nearly resembles the old Moes.G. phrase, *ni wairths*. *Ni im wairths*; Non sum dignus; Matt. 8. 18. In the A.S. version it is, *ne wyrthe*.

WOSLIE, WOZLIE, adj. A term applied to a shrivelled, small-featured, and hard-looking person, Roxb.; probably from E. *ousel*, the water thrush, the name of which Wachter derives from *ouse* water, Gloss. p. 78.

WOSP, WOSPE, s.

This term is used in various connexions. "Ane *wosp* of glas;"—"Ane *wospe* of malt;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. "Four *nouspe* of malt;" Ibid. A. 1521, v. 11.

Allied, perhaps, to Isl. *vani* sacculus, loculus, or Teut. *nisse* vimen. As applied to malt, the term might seem to claim affinity to Sax. *wispel*, a measure of six Roman bushels.

WOST, pret. Wist, i. e. knew.

"And maid faith he *wost* not quhare it wes, nor yit couth nocht apprehend it. And maid faith he *wost* nocht of the said lettre, nor cuth nocht apprehend it, and that he put it nocht away in fraude of the said Robert." Act. Dom. Conc. A. 1492, p. 274.

Wust, the vulgar pronunciation; A.S. *wiss-an* scire; pret. *wiste*.

WOST, s.

Quhat sal be said, bot at his ending he
Frome on fair ymp fell down a widdierit tre.
—The begynning thay say wes bot a *wast*.

Colkelbie Sow, Prohem.

Probably the same with *Voust, Voist*, a boast, q. v.
WOT, *pret.* Waxed; perhaps corr. from *Worth*,
Clydes.

Mare fast they flew, while brichtier it grew,
While it *wot* till a flude o' day,
An' shaw't the leesome Fairy Lan's
That braid aneth them lay.

Ballad, Edin. Mag. Oct. 1818, p. 329.

WOTHER-WEIGHT, *s.* The same with *Wittherweicht*, South of S.

—“He'll never gie her till a lad that canny carry
her through the burn, an' ower the peate knowe,
aneath his oxter, an' she's nae *wother-weight* nouter.”
Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 270.

WOTIS, *s. pl.* Votes; *Aberd. Reg. A. 1548.*

WOUBIT, *s.* A hairy worm, S.A.

“*Woubit, Oubit*, one of those worms which appear
as if covered with *wool*.” *Gl. Sibb.*

Sibb. evidently views the term as formed from its
fleecy covering. This may be originally the same
with O.E. “*Warbot worme*,” expl. “*Omigramma*.”
Prompt. Parv.; if the latter be not rather synon.
with *WARBLE*, q. v.

To WOUCH, *v. n.* To bark, Galloway.

I had a wee dog, and he *wouched* at the moon;
If my sang be na lang, it's sooner dune.

Auld Say, Gall. Enc.

This is only a variety of *Wouff*, *id.*; the labial
being changed, as in many instances in the pronun-
ciation of Galloway, into the guttural sound. Of this
we have a proof in the synonyme of this *v.*, *Bouch* for
Bouff, q. v. This might arise from the Celtic origin
of many of the inhabitants of this district; as the
Celts are undoubtedly partial to the guttural enun-
ciation. *Minsheu* (vo. *Barke*) speaking of the synon.
Lat. term baub-ari, observes that it is “a fictitious
term, from the sound made by dogs in barking, *Bau*,
Bau.” The childish name for a dog, *Bow-wow* (*Grose's*
Cl. Dict.), which might seem to combine both *Bouch*
and *Wouch*, has undoubtedly a similar origin.

WOUCH, *s.* The bark of a dog, Gall.

“*Wouch*, the same with *Bouch*, a dog's bark;” *ibid.*
To WOUD, *v. a.* To void, q. to evacuate; *Fr.*
vuid-er, id.

“To *woud* this gud tounne, swa that scho be nocht
fund tharin for yeir & day.” *Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.*

“To *woud* the said biging of the gudis.” *Ibid.*

WOUDE, *pret.* Waded.] *Add* to etymon;

Wod on waeg-stream, *ibat* in *aquarum fluentum*,
Caedm. 69. *Isl. od* vadavit, from *vad-a* vadere. I need
scarcely remark the obvious affinity of the *Lat. verb.*
To WOUFF, WOUFF, *v. n.* To bark, S.] *Add*;

—Curs began to *wouff* an' bark,

As strangers pass'd them by.

Tarras's Poems, p. 59.

I imagine that O.E. *wapp*, to bark, and the S. *v.*
are allied, notwithstanding the difference of form.
“*Wapp-yn* or *baff-yn* as houndes. Nuto. *Wappinge*
of houndis. *Latratus, Baulatus*.” *Prompt. Parv.* It
seems to strengthen this conjecture, that *Baff* is ob-

viously a variety of S. *Bouff*. “*Baff-en* as houndes.
Beulo. Baffo.” *Ibid.* *Wolf* is sometimes used in the
same sense, *Aberd.*, not as the *s.* is pron. in E., but
according to the usual power of the letters. This
has been viewed as a proof that such was the origi-
nal form of the *v.* This would bring us near the
sound of *Su.G. ulfw-a* ululare.

WOUK, WOUKE, *s.* A week.] *Add*;

Fraunces gives this word with a different ortho-
graphy; “*Woke. Ebdomada. Septimana*.” *Prompt.*
Parv.

* WOULD, the *pret.* of the *v. to Will*. 1. Used
by most of our old writers for *should*, like *will*
for *shall*.

“For clearing of the matter further, it *would* be
considered, 1. That we speak of these things as they
are abused, &c. and particularly condemned in this
church. 2. We *would* consider the end of the things
themselves,” &c. *Durham X. Command. p. 375.*

“The practise observed by *Dury*,—*would* be
marked.” *Fount. Dec. Suppl. iii. 74.*

It is thus used also by old E. writers.

2. Sometimes used for *must*, S.

“Imagining every good man had his attendant
angel, they said it *would* have been Peter's angel that
had knocked.” *Brown's Dict. Bible, Art. Peter.*

WOUN, *adj.* “*Woollen*,” *Ayrs. Gl. Picken.*

WOURSUM, WORSUM, *s.* Purulent matter.] *Add*;

“*Tabes—saniem sanguinemque corruptum signi-*
ficat, rotten and putrified blood and worse.” *Des-*
pent. Gram. D 4, a.

WOUSPE, *s.* V. WOSPE.

* WOW, *interj.* 1. Denoting admiration or sur-
prise, S.

2. Expressive of grief, S.

3. Expressive also of gratification, S.

Wow! but it makes ane's heart lowp light
To see auld fowk see cleanly dight!

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 25.

This is synon. with *Vow*, q. v.

To WOW, *v. n.* To waive, to beckon, Galloway.

“He *wow'd* wi' his hat.—Whan I *wow*, stan' fast;”
Gall. Enc.

This *must* be allied to *Isl. veif-a* vibrare; although
it has undergone a considerable change.

WOWF, *adj.* In some degree deranged; nearly
synon. with *Steer*, but understood as denoting
rather more violence, *Upp. Lanarks., Roxb.*

“*Wowf*, mad;” *Gl. Sibb.*

“The callants in a creel, quoth she. ‘In a creel!’
echoed the pedlar, ‘he will be as *wowf* as ever his
father was.’” *The Pirate, i. 220.*

“It is very odd how Allan, who, between our-
selves—is a little *wowf*, seems at times to have more
sense than us all put together.” *Tales of my Land-*
lord, Third Ser. iii. 270.

This is said to be a term of pretty general use. It
has been supposed, that it may be traced immedi-
ately to the *v. to Wouf*, q. one who barks like a dog.
Wofa, however, denotes spectrum, umbra, manes; *wof-*
a oberrare, applied to the wandering of ghosts; and
wofr-az, spectri instar ferri. *Voveif* is rendered, pe-
riculum, *voveifis*, inopinato et repente; *voveiflega* te-
merè, precipitanter; from *vo* malum inperatum, ori-

ginally the same with E. *wo*, and *veif-a* gyrate, q. to be hurried away, or whirled round by some unexpected calamity.

There can be no doubt, however, that this word, whatever more remote relation it may have to these terms, must be immediately traced to A.S. *woff-ian* delirare. Lye gives only one proof of its use. This seems to be from the Life of St. Swithin. *He woffode; deliravit*. If St. Swithin, with whom corresponds our St. Martin of Bullion, vulgarly denominated the drunken Saint, had similar propensities, we can easily see how it might be justly said that *he woffode*, or was *wouf*. From this *v.* is formed A.S. *woffung* deliramentum, insania; blasphemia.

WOWFISH, *adj.* Approaching to a state of derangement, Roxb.

WOWFNESS, *s.* The state of being *wouf*, *ibid.*

TO WOWT, *v. a.* To vault, to arch.

"This year—the earl of Southerland did begin to repair the hous at Dunrobin, and finished the great tour the same yeir, *wowling* it to the top." Contin. Hist. Earls of Sutherl. p. 509. *V. Vout.*

TO WRABBE, *v. n.*

Zogh [Though] I suld sitt to domysday

With my tonge to *wrabbe* and wry,

Certainly all hyr aray

It beth neuyr deacryuyd for me.

Prophesia Thome de Erseldoun, MS. Cotton, ap. *Minstrelsy Border*, ii. 275.

It seems properly to signify, *writhe*, as synon. with *wry*. It is perhaps allied to Moes.G. *wraia*, curvus.

WRACK, *s.* Dog's grass, *Gramen caninum*, *Triticum repens*, Linn., Roxb.

Perhaps denominated *Wrack*, because, as it greatly infests some soils, it is harrowed out in the fall, and burnt. *V. WRAK*, *s.*, sense 3.

TO WRACK up, *v. n.* "This day's *wrackin' up*," it is clearing up, Renfr.; merely a provincial pronunciation of E. *Rack*, *v.*

WRACK-BOX, *s.* The name given, in Galloway, to the vesicles on one species of fucus.

"*Wrack-boxes*, little oval-formed boxes, full of air,—adhering to—sea-weed;" Gall. Enc.

WRAK, *s.* 3. The weeds gathered from land, &c.] *Add*;

"Cause pull up and gather carefully the *wreck*, or roots of weeds and grass, into heaps, upon the laboured ground, burn them, and spread the ashes." Maxwell's Sel. Trans. p. 11, 12.

"The kinds most prevalent are, the sheldrick in all its varieties, of wild radish, wild mustard, &c. the thistle, the dock-weed, and couch-grass, called here *wreck*." Agr. Surv. Mid. Loth. p. 145.

WRAKER, **WRACKER**, *s.*

"That the saidis proveistand baillies of Edinburgh, Aberdene, &c. sall appoint ane discrete man to be visitour, *wraiker*, gager, and birnar of the saidis treis." Acts Ja. VI. 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 302. *Wraiker*, Ed. Skene and Murray.

This seems to denote one, who as he had a right to inspect the *treis* or barrels made for packing fish, was authorised to reject those that were insufficient, or did not correspond with the standard: Teut. *wrack* improbus, reijculus, vilis; (Belg. *wrak*, naught,

bad); *wraeck-en* to disapprove, to reject; *judicare mercem non esse probam*, Kilian; *wracker*, ultor; vindex.

WRAMP, *s.* A twist or sprain, S., Cumb.] *Add*, as sense

2. Used to denote violence in a metaph. sense.

"It had been more pertinent for him to be grieved for the wounds and *wramps*, stabs and strokes his mother the church of Scotland hath received, and given by himself and others her untender children," &c. Society Contendings, p. 311.

WRANG, *s.* 1. Wrong, S. A. Bor.] *Add*, as sense

2. It denotes such an injury as implies civil injustice; used as a forensic term.

—"Vnjustlie, and against the law, with *wouch*, *wrang* and vnlaw." Quon. Attach. c. 80.

The only word in the Lat. copy corresponding with "*wouch* and *wrang*" is *injuste*.

3. One of the terms used S.B. to denote the supposed effects of witchcraft; synon. *Ill*.

The jizzen bed wi' rantry leaves was sain'd—
Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk get *wrang*, fan it was green.

Rose's Helenore, p. 13.

WRANG, *adj.* 1. Not proper, unjust, S.

2. Injurious, S.

3. Left. *Wrang hand*, left hand.

"Because the rivere of Tiber severit thaim fra the Romanelandis on thair richt handis, thay turnit thaim on thair *wrang handis*, and ran with feirs incursiounis throw the samin." Bellend. T. Liv. p. 25. *Ad laevam versi*, Lat.

4. Not in the exercise of reason, insane; as, "He's quite *wrang*," i. e. completely deranged, S.

TO WRANG, *v. a.* 1. To injure, to wrong, S.

2. To **WRANG** one's *sel*, to be guilty of falsehood or perjury; a soft mode of expression, S.B.

WRANGOUSLY, *adv.* Wrongfully, unjustly, Loth. **WRANGWIS**, **WRANGWISS**, **WRANGOUS**, *adj.*] *Insert*, as sense

2. In reference to play, used to denote a bad or false move, S.B.

If Lyndy chanc'd, as synle was his lot,

To play a feckless or a *wrangous* shot;

Jeering they'd say, poor Lindy's mauchless grown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 17.

3. Wrongful, unjust.] *Add*;

"As God in nature is a just judge, even so man by nature is a *wrangous* and vnjust judge." Rollock on 2 Thea. p. 19.

In this sense the phrase *wrangous imprisonment* is used in our law to denote what in E. is called "false imprisonment."

—For be thyft,

Oppyn refe, or *wrangwys* gyft,

Or wyth falshad, all I wan

The gud, that I dyspendyd than.

Wyntown, VI. 13. 38.

WRAP-RASCAL, *s.* A kind of close great coat.

"His dress was also that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, or *wrap-rascal*, as it was then termed, with huge metal buttons," &c. Heart of M. Loth. ii. 17.

Rascal-wrapper is used by some E. writers in the same sense.

WRAT, *s.* A wart, &c.] *Add*;

"Verruca, a *wrat*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 19.

O.E. "*Wretle*. Ueruca." Prompt. Parv.

Black hairy *wrats*, about an inch between,

Outthrow her fix were like mustaches seen.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 30.

WRATTIE, *adj.* Abounding with warts, S.

WRATTIENESS, *s.* The state of being warty, Clydes.

To WRATCH, *v. a.* To fatigue one's self, to overstrain by any kind of exertion, Ettr. For. From the same origin with E. *wretch*; A.S. *wraecan* agitare, infligere.

WRATWEL, VRATWELL, *s.* A small narrow slip of skin, that rises up on the side of the finger, near the nail, and becomes troublesome, sometimes inflaming, S. V. WARTWELL.

WRAUL, *s.* A dwarfish creature, Fife; synonym. *Wirl, Wroul, Wurl*. V. WARWOLF.

WREAT, *s.* 1. Writing; from the pronunciation in some counties, *q. wrait*.

—"And that thair said conference be put in *wreat*, and reportit to our said souerane Lord and thrie estatiss," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 106.

2. In *pl.* writings, *q. writs*.

—"And all vthers *wreatts*, richts, titills," &c. Acts Cha. I. Ed. 1814, vol. v. 83.

* WREATH, *s.* 1. *Wreath on a clue*, a phrase used when one winds many threads in the same direction above each other, Dumfr.

2. *Wreath of Snaw, Snaw Wreath, Snaw-Wride*, a snowdrift, a heap of snow blown up by the wind, S.

"Was that the same Tam Linton that was precipitated from the Broad Law by the break of a *snaw wreath*?" Blackw. Mag. Mar. 1823, p. 320.

"*Snaw wrides*, wreaths of snaw;" Gall. Enc.

KAIM'D WREATH, a wreath of which the top is turned, or as it were *combed* over, and the face of it straight, Ettr. For.

WRECK, *s.* The roots of weeds gathered from arable land, piled up, in order to their being carried off or burnt, S. V. WRACK, *s.*, sense 3.

WREDE, *s.* A wreath. V. WEIDE.

WRETCH, WRECHE, *s.* A niggard.] *Add*;

"Est valde avarus, he is a great *wretch*." Wedderb. Vocab. p. 23.

WRETT, *s.* Writing, Aberd. Reg.

WREUCH (gutt.), *s.* Wretchedness, Gl. Sibb.

To WRY, *v. a.* To cover, to conceal.] *Add*;

Fraunces gives this *v.* as synonym. with *Hyll*, our *Heal* or *Heild*. "*Wry-yn* or *hyllyn*. Tego. Operio. Cooperio. Delo." Prompt. Parv.

WRIDE, *s.* A wreath, as of snow, Gall.

"We say *rees o' snow* for wreaths of snow, and *whiles wrides*." Gall. Encycl.

—Gurly norlan' blasts wad blaw,

And swirl in sneep white *wrides* the snaw.

Ibid. p. 352. V. WREATH.

The word in Ang. is *Wrede*; as a *wrede o' snaum*. The *s.* in this form resembles Su.G. *wrid-a* torquere.

WRINDY, *adj.* Forming wreaths, *ibid.*

At my ain ingle than my spawls I cud beek,
Whan that swaul'd the *wridy* snaw.

Song, Gall. Encycl. p. 411.

* To WRIGGLE, *v. n.* To wrestle, to struggle, Aberd.; Sw. *wrick-a*, huc illuc torquere.

WRIGHT, WRICHT, *s.* R. 1. A joiner, S.

2. The general designation for all who work in wood, S.

"*Wright* in Scotland is the general name of all those who work in timber. The particular branch, which they pursue, is often prefixed to this name, as *mill-wright, ship-wright, house-wright, wheel-wright, cart-wright, plough-wright*, &c. Nothing is prefixed to it when it signifies a joiner." Agr. Surv. Roxb. p. 189.

O.E. "*Wryghte*. Carpentarius." Prompt. Parv. WRING, *s.* Deformity, blemish.

Ye sall him find but marke or *wring*,

Full sempill in ane cribe lying;

So lyis hee quhilk yow hes wrocht,

And all this warld made of nocht.

Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 47.

Qu. any deformity caused by a twist, from Teut. *wring-en* torquere.

WRITE, *s.* 1. Writing, as contrasted with verbal communication, S.; *Writ*, "any thing written," E.

"It is industriously and maliciously spread both by word and *write*." Walker's Peden, ix.

2. Used as expressing the size of the hand-writing. *Sma' write*, small text; *Grist, Big*, or *Muckle write*, round text.

WRITHNEB, *s.* The designation of a sow.

—Wrotok and *Writhneb*—

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 163.

The origin is obvious.

WRO, WRoo, *s.*] *Add*;

This is used in Ayr. to denote a place in which cattle may rest and be sheltered; now more generally known by the name of *cross-dykes*, from the form.

WROTOK, *s.* The name given to a sow.

—Wrotok and *Writhneb*,

Hogy ever in the eb.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 163.

From A.S. *wrot-an* subigere, rostro versare; "to *roote*, as the swine doth, to digge or turne up," Somner. Hence *wrot*, the proboscis of an elephant. Teut. *wroet-en, wroet-en*, suffodere.

WROUGHT-BANE, *s.* A sprained joint.

"*Wrought Banes*, sprained bones with working;" Gall. Enc.

Mactaggart evidently deduces this from the E. *v.* in its common signification, operari. But it seems rather from A.S. *worc* dolor, cruciatus; or Teut. *wroegh-en* torquere, angere; *q.* a bone that has been wreathed or twisted. V. WORK, *v.*

WRUNCH, *s.* A winch or windlace, Lanarks.; perhaps from Teut. *wring-en* torquere.

WTEW, *prep.* Without; for *outwith*. "*Wtew* the schyr;" Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

WUD, *adj.* Mad; furious, &c. V. WOD.

WUDSCUD, *s.* A mad romping boy or girl, Ang.

From *wud*, *mad*, and E. *scud*, to run away with precipitation, Sw. *skutt-a*, id.

WUDDIEFU', *s.* V. WIDDIE-FOW.

WUDDIEFU', *adj.* Cross-tempered, Dumfr. I have some doubt whether the term, as thus used, should not be traced to Teut. *woede furor*; *q.* full of wrath.

WUDDRUM, WOODRUM, *s.* 1. A state of confusion, especially what is caused by something sudden and unexpected, S.

2. A wild fit, an obstinate extravagant humour, Loth.; as, "He took a *wuddrum*, and nothing would serve him but he would leave his father's house, and tak on for a soldier." V. WIDDEN-DREME.

WUDLINS, *adv.* With great eagerness, Buchan.

Then ilka wanter *wudlins* jinks

To hear a tune. *Tarras's Poems*, p. 12.

V. WOD, WUD. In the *wud o't*. To *wud* is added the adverbial particle *lins*. V. LINGIS.

WUDWISE, *s.* "A yellow flower, which grows on bad land, and has a bitter taste;" Gall. Enc.

Perhaps the *Geniata*, *Tinctoria*, Dyer's weed or *Wood-mazen*, E.

WUFF, *s.* "A person of a flighty, fiery disposition;" Gall. Enc.; perhaps from S. *Wouf*, a wolf, especially as Isl. *ulfuð*, the derivative of *ulf* lupus, signifies, animus infestus, ferinus.

WUISH, *pret.* Washed, Clydes.

WULD, WULL, *adj.* Wild, S.B.

—"He looks as *wuld* as a hunted tod whene'er he speaks aboot ye." St. Kathleen, iv. 96.

WULLCAT, *s.* A wild cat, S.

"The hale court was thunner-struck, an' glowered at ane anither like *wullcats*." *Brownie of Bodebeck*, ii. 24.

"He bad me be aff in a minute; an', fegs! I didna need a second bidden, for he lookit like a *wulcat* ready to eat me up, an' made his chains clank sae dowiely, that I thoct they war hingin' about mysell." St. Kathleen, iv. 142.

To TUMBLE THE WULCAT, (synon. *Catmaw*, S.B.) to leap the somerset, to whirl heels over head, S.O.

To TURN THE WULLCAT, a phrase denoting "the art of grasping the bough of a tree with the hands, and turning the body through between it and the bough;" Gall. Enc. p. 453.

WULLIE-WAGTAIL, *s.* "The water-wagtail bird;" Gall. Enc.

Twa burdies, 'neath the eale o' an auld house,
Sat chirpling out their wail;

The tane o' them was the Robin Breestie,

And the tither the *Wullie Wagtail*. *Ibid.* p. 412.

WULLSHOCH, *s.* "A timid courter," Gall. Enc.

It is added; "*Wullyart* and *Wullshoch* are one." The termination *shoch* may be allied to A.S. *sec*, used in composition, as signifying, avidus, appetens valde. V. Somner in *vo.*

WUMMIL, *s.* An auger, S.A.; corr. from E. *Wimble*.

WUMMILTON, or WUMMILTON'S MÜTCH, a name given to the Four of Clubs in the game of Whist, Teviotd.

WUND-BAND, *s.* An iron hoop put round any splintered or spliced work for the purpose of strengthening or holding it together, Roxb. Teut. *wind-en* torquere.

WUNGALL, *s.* A tumor on the sole of the foot, filled with a watery humour, occasioned by walking in tight shoes, Berwicks.

Evidently corrupted from E. *windgall*, a term properly applied to the fetlock of a horse.

WUNTILN', *s.* The act of wriggling from passion, Dumfr.

"Patience! an' ye tak thae *wuntlins* and tirievies this way, we'll hae tae get the road postet tae haud ye up." Saint Patrick, ii. 267.

Teut. *wendtel-en*, *windtel-en*, volvere, circumagere, circumvolvere.

To WUP, *v. a.* To bind with a thread or cord. V. OOP.

To WURBLE, *v. n.* To wriggle, Tweedd. V. WRABIL, *v.*

To WURBLE, *v. a.* To tie a broken thread; a term used by weavers, Renfr.

To WURDLE, *v. n.* To labour diligently without much prospect of success, Clydes.

Perhaps from Teut. *wordel* verticillus, the whirl of a spindle, S. *whorle*; as referring to the slow progress made at the rock.

WURF, *s.* A puny, ill-conditioned child, Dumfr.; obviously from *Warwolf*, *Werwolf*, *q. v.*

WURF-LIKE, *adj.* Having a stunted and puny appearance, *ibid.*

"Let go my arm this meenit, ye wyle *wurf-like* wuddiefa o' sm." Saint Patrick, ii. 191. V. UAR. WURGILL, *s.* "A person of narrow mind, given to the world's care;" Gall. Enc.

Wurling is mentioned as synon. *Wurling* must here signify *worldling*. A.S. *orgylde* denotes "one for whose life, as being justly taken from him, no satisfaction is due;" Somner. Isl. *virgull*, laqueus, a snare. But I question if the term has any affinity to either of these.

WURL, *s.* The same with *Wroul*, a dwarfish person. Hence,

WURLIE, 1. Contemptibly puny, or small in size; as "a *wurlie* bodie," an ill-grown person, Fife, Loth.

There's nae a pilchard in my creel,
Nor *wurlie* sprat, nor garvie sma';
They're frae an' fat, an' sheen like steel;
Come buy a wheen, an' let's awa'.

MS. Poem. V. WROUL.

2. Rough, knotted; as, "a *wurlie* rang," a knotted stick, S.

It is applied to a stick that is distorted, Lanarks. As this sense, however, is considerably remote from the other, the term may have had a different origin. 3. Wrinkled, applied to a person; as, "a *wurly* body," Lanarks.

WURLIN, *s.* A child or beast that is unthriven, Roxb.; synon. *Cryle*. V. WURLIN.

WURLYON, s. Apparently the same with *Wurlin*.

"Haud abye! ye scruntet like *wurlyon* o' the pit! haud abye!" Saint Patrick, ii. 813.

To **WURN, v. n.** To be peevish and still complaining, Loth. V. **WIRN.**

To **WURP, v. n.** To be fretful; *wurpin'*, fretting, Upp. Lanarka.

WURP, s. A fretful peevish person, *ibid.*

WURPIT, part. adj. Fretful, peevish, *ibid.*

Obviously only a provincial deviation from the *v. to Orp, q. v.*

To **WURR, v. n.** To snarl as a dog, Fife; synon. with *Yirr*.

Isl. *verr-a*, id. whence *verre* a dog; also *urr-a* hire, whence *urr* hirritus, and *urr* canis.

WURSUM, s. Purulent matter. V. **WOURSUM.**

WUSS, s. Juice, moisture, Berwicks, Roxb.

I know not if it be used in any other connexion except in the vulgar term *Bacowuss*, the juice produced by chewing tobacco. It is also said of this leaf, when it is very dry; "The *wuss* is a' out o' that tobacco." But the latter part of the word must

be very ancient. For it is obviously the same with A.S. *wōs, wose*, liquor, succus; Isl. *vaesa* mador, humor, *vaces* aqua, *vos* udor vestium. It is evident, from A.S. *Usa*, also written *Wusa*, the name of the river *Ouse*, that C.B. *Usc*, from which it has been changed, properly signifying water, has had a common origin with the Goth. terms.

WUZLIE, WOZLIE, WISLIE, adj. 1. "A *wuzlie* body," one whose face is meagre or much shrivelled, Roxb.

2. Applied to one who is dwarfish or stunted in growth, or who has not a healthful appearance; also *Wuzlie-like*, Loth.

Perhaps this is merely Dan. *usal* miserable, sorry, wretched; Isl. *osael* miser. Hence, *osaelleg-r*, used in the same sense with our word, aspectu miser, macer. The Su.G. synonyme is variously written, *usel*, *vesal*, and *wissel*, infelix. The Isl. term also appears in the form of *vesall*, *vesallig-er*, and *vesleg-r*. *Vesl-az* signifies tabescere. I am not satisfied, however, that it may not be a derivative from E. *weasel*; q. having the shrivelled appearance of that small animal. Or it may be the same with *Ozelly*, q. v.

Y.

This letter is, in the Buchan dialect, often prefixed to a word beginning with a vowel; as, *to Yauve*, to owe, *Yaffu'* for awful, *Yaurins* for awns, the beards of corn, &c. It is also introduced between the initial consonant and a vowel, V. **TYAUVE, v.** As prefixed to a vowel, it is not less common in Roxburghshire and other Border counties. In many instances, it is doubtless the memorial of the A.S. guttural *g* or *gh*. But the analogy between the pronunciation of Buchan and Berwickshire in this respect would almost induce the idea, that this might be viewed as a vestige of some peculiarity borrowed from the Danes, who not only resided in Moray, but possessed the kingdom of Northumbria.

YAA, adv. Yes, Shetl. V. **YA.**

To **YAAG, v. a.** To importune incessantly, Shetl.

Isl. *jag-er*, exercere assiduo labore; *jag-az á sama*, eandem saepius obtrudere cramben; from *jag-a* to hunt, to pursue in the chase, which is the original idea. Dan. *iager ud af skindet*, to tease a person. Ihre views Su.G. *jag-a*, persequi, as of German origin. Teut. *jagh-en* venari.

YAAGER, s. V. **YAGGER.**

YAAL, interj. Expressive of defiance, as, "Yaal, boys!" q. yea will? Aberd. V. **YAIL.**

To **YABBLE, v. n.** 1. To gabble, Fife. *Add*, as sense

2. To scold, to speak in an ill-natured style, Loth.

3. To be querulous, *ibid.*

I was inclined to view this at first as a corr. of E. *Gabble*. But it seems more than probable, that it is an ancient Goth. term preserved in our country; the same with Isl. *geif-a*, blaterare, which corresponds with the first sense of the word, as signifying to gabble; as also *geiplur*, prolocutiones jactabundae et frivolae, G. Andr.

YABBOCK, s. "A chattering, talkative person;" Gall. Enc. *Gabbock* is given as synon., whence it would seem that the former is a corr. of the latter, from *Gab, v.*, to gabble.

YABLE, adj. Able; the old pronunciation, South of S.

—"I have, as weell as I am *yable*, collected the sense of the Inglis laws fra the sense of the Inglis nation, in that volume of Addresses whilk was lately presented to hir Majesty fra aw parts of England, of whilk I have here a prented copy in my hands." Speech for Mr. D—se of Arnistoun, p. 5.

To **YACK, v. n.** To talk precipitately and indistinctly; Gall. Enc. p. 496.

YACKUZ, s. "A person who *yacks*, who talks thick;" *ibid.*

Isl. *jag-a*, idem saepius iterare; *jagg*, incendita verba.

YACK, s. In a *yack*, in a state of perplexity, Ayra.

Perhaps from the idea of an animal that is pur-

sued; Belg. *jagle* hunting. *A' yaikin'*, signifies in great perturbation, Loth. If not q. "all aching;" allied perhaps to *jag-a* vexare, *jag* vexatio.

YACKLE, *s.* A grinder, a double tooth, Shetl. From Isl. *jaxl* dens molaris, which Ihre writes *jaeksel*; Su.G. *oxelland*; A.Bor. *axellooth*. Ihre inquires, if they are thus denominated, because they, more than the rest, resemble the teeth of oxen? Perhaps rather from Isl. *jack-a* continuè agito, because they continue grinding while the foreteeth are unemployed.

YAD, YAUD, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. A mare, South of S.

Frae far and near, the country lads
(Their joes ahint them on their *yads*,)
Flock'd in to see the show in squads.

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 13.

YAD, YAUD, *s.* A thread, which, in the act of reeling, has been let over one of the reel-spokes, Roxb., Ayrs.

In Upp. Clydes. expl. of a thread that has not gone completely round the reel, and falls down.

Probably a ludicrous use of the term denoting an old horse. V. PAYS-YAD.

To **YADDLE**, *v. n.* To contend, Upp. Clydes.; apparently a dimin. from *Yed*, id., q. v.

YADOK HIDIS, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. (spelled corruptly with *z*.)

To **YAFF**, *v. n.* 1. To bark, to yelp, S.] *Add*;

This said, up came a *yaffing* cur,
That on her foot had got his nose;
She bang'd away, and up a flur,
That brought her story to a close.

The Hare's Complaint, A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 79.

Add, as sense

3. To speak in the language of reprehension; apparently as including the idea of sharpness of tone, Roxb.

Perhaps Fr. *japp-er*, id., ought to be viewed as allied.

YAFFING, *s.* The act of barking, S.

"He—knocking without producing any other answer than a duett between a female and a cur-dog, the latter yelping as if he would have barked his heart out.—Will ye not let me hear what the man wants, wi' your *yaffing*?" Guy Mannering, i. 9.

"*Yaffing*, barking like a dog in a passion;" Gl. Antiq.

YAGGER, *s.* 1. A travelling pedlar, a hawker, Shetl.

"I would take the lad for a *yagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack." The Pirate, i. 107.

In Shetl., I am informed, the word is pron. q. *yaager*, and properly signifies a person who purchases goods, chiefly fish, contracted for by another.

"They [the tenants] sold their fish to *yaggers*, by which cant phrase, derived from the vessels that attended the Dutch busses and took home the first herrings, an enterprising set of young men were designated, who, having few or no boats themselves employed at the Haaf, purchased fish from the na-

tives at a higher price than that which landlords paid." Hibbert's Shetl. p. 571.

2. Also expl. "a clandestine purchaser of things unfairly disposed of;" *ibid.*

In this sense it might seem allied to Teut. *iagher*, a hunter, used in an oblique sense.

YAGHIES (gutt.), *s.* The sound caused by the fall of a soft but heavy body, as of a man falling from a considerable height; as, "He cam down wi' an awfu' *yaghies*," Banffs.

This seems nearly synon. with *Soss*, *s.* V. DUNT, *s.*, sense 2.

I observe no word that has any resemblance but Isl. *hiacka* feritare, pulsitare.

YAIKE, *s.* A stroke or blow, S.; the county not known. Flandr. *jacke* scutica, flagellum aurigarum; *jack-en*, flagellare scutica.

YAIL, YALE, *interj.* Expressive of astonishment, often as conjoined with contempt of a person, on account of the arrogance of his proposals or pretensions, S.

"The king said, Sail;

The wind said, *Yail*." S. Prov.

This is given by Kelly, but far more feebly; "Sail, quoth the king; Hold, quoth the wind." P. 285.

I write this term according to the pronunciation. For the etymon, V. YELLY, YEALTO.

YALD, *adj.* Sprightly, alert, S.A.] *Add*;

When he was young, nae *yalder* chield
Out o'er the sade could gae;
Now legs and feet benumm'd wi' eild
Could scarce step o'er a strae.

A. Scott's *Poems*, p. 18. Give, as sense

2. Vigorous, strong, S.A.

Bein' *yald* and stout, he wheelit about,
And kluve his heid in twaine;
Then calmlye laide him on the grene
Niver to ryse againe.

Hogg's *Mountain Bard*, p. 43. *Add*, as sense

3. Sharp; as respecting the temperature of the air; as, "a *yawl* nicht," when there is a *snell* frosty air, Ayrs.

This term is defined in Gl. Antiq. as if the acute compiler had viewed *Yald* as derived from the *v. to Yield*, or some cognate term. For it is expl. "*yielding*; supple." If this was his idea, it undoubtedly was very ingenious, and has a considerable portion of plausibleness. But I perceive not the slightest evidence, that A.S. *geld-an*, *gild-an*, *gield-an*, &c. whence the E. *v.* has originated, was ever used, in a literal sense, to denote bodily action. It is restricted to the idea of payment; solvere, pendere, tribuere. This is also the case as to Teut. *gheld-en*.

YALD, *adj.* Niggardly, parsimonious, Galloway.

YALLACRACK, *s.* Intemperate altercation, excessive noise of voices, Shetl.

Isl. *jil-a*, or rather *gal-a*, aures obtundere, vocem galli emittere; and Dan. *krak* a noise. Isl. *krack-ildi* is rendered dissidium, Haldorson. If the word be inverted, it nearly resembles *Yallacrack*.

YALTIE, *adv.* "Slowly, S.B."

YALTIE, *interj.* "Take leisure, S.B."

I have given these words as transmitted to me.

But I strongly suspect they are merely oblique uses of *Yeallou*. V. YELLY and YAIL.

YALTOCO, *interj.* A common expression of surprise, or of defiance, among the vulgar, Aberd. Most probably for "Yea, wilt thou? quoth." V. YELLY, YEALTOU.

To **YAMER**, &c., *v. n.* 2. To fret.] *Add*;
They ever and anon stand still,

And *yamour* sair;

"We're sure we do our day fulfil,
And meikle mair."

The Har'st Rig, st. 102. *Add* to etymon;

It cannot reasonably be doubted, that we have the same word, in a more primitive form, without the demonstrative prefixed, in Isl. *amr*, stridentis misera loquela; G. Andr. p. 11. Haldorson gives this in the form of *ambr*. *Am-a*, molesto, ango, seems to be a cognate term.

YAMOUR, *s.* Whining, S.

—The weans, wi' mournfu' *yamour*,
Round their sabbing mother flew.

A. Wilson's Poems, p. 18.

YAMMILS, *s. pl.* Twins, Orkn.

Thus, at least, it is explained. But I suspect that it is equivalent to S. *cildins*, of the same age, as abbreviated from Dan. *lige gammel*, alike old.

To **YAMPH**, **YAMP**, *v. n.* To bark, S.] *Add*;
And quhy dis oft the sheipherd's dog,

Gif that ane lamikyne straye,
Ay *yamf* and yowl besyde the wud,
Nae farthir yn wil gaye?

Tannahill's Poems, p. 62.

YAN, **YAN'T**, *adv.* Small, puny, Ayrs. *Yan't* seems to be properly the part. past.

YAN, *s.* Used also as a substantive; as, "Sic *yans*," such small creatures, *ibid*.

This seems to be a relique of the Cumbrian kingdom. C.B. *gwan*, *egwan*, puny; weak, feeble.

YANK, *s.* A sudden and severe blow. To *tak* one *a yank*, to give one such a blow; as, "I'll tak you *a yank* o' the chafts," Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes. *Louder*, *synon*.

"I likit nae sic freedoms;—sae I took up my neive and gae him *a yank* on the haffat till I gart his bit brass cap rattle against the wa'." Brownie of Boda-beck, ii. 18.

"The Laidlaws were the men for me; Pell-mell, *yank* for *yank*. Threshon, Will." Perils of Man, ii. 243.

Allied perhaps to Flandr. *jack-en*, flagellare scutica. Su.G. *kank-a*, pedes vel corpus crebro motitare.

YANKER, *s.* 1. *Synon*. with *Yank*, a smart stroke. 2. A great falsehood, Ettr. For.

"Ay, billy, that is *a yanker*!" said Tam aside. "When ane is gaun to tell a lie, there's naething like telling a plumper at aince, and being done wi't." Perils of Man, i. 336.

YANKER, *s.* 1. An agile girl, Roxb., Gall.

"*Yanker*, the same with *Spanker*, a tall clever girl;" Gall. Enc.

2. An incessant speaker, *ibid*.

The second is perhaps merely an oblique use of the first signification, as denoting activity in the tongue.

I suspect that the term had been formerly used to denote the alertness of youth in general; Teut. *ionck-*

heer, Isl. *ionkaeri*, Dan. *junker*, juvenis nobilis. Isl. *iank-a* signifies leviter annuere, q. to assent with promptitude.

YANKIE, *s.* A sharp clever woman; at the same time including the idea of forwardness, Upp. Clydes.

YANKING, *part. adj.* Active, pushing; expl. as *synon*. with *Throeguin*, Teviotd.

"Ye'll be nae bag-man, then, after a'?" "No," said the traveller.—"Weel, I canna say but I am glad o' that—I canna bide their *yanking* way of knapping English at every word." St. Roman, i. 35.

YAPE, *adj.* 2. Eager, S.] *Add*, as sense 3. Forward, S.B.

His neiper was a man o' might,
Was few there could ha' quell'd him,
He did na see the dreery sight,
Till some *yap* gilpy tell'd him.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 131.

YAPISH, **YAUPISH**, *adj.* Disposed to be keen, S.

—Take thou thy way

To where the lusty tenant o' the floods
Has, *yaupish*, ta'en his stan' in quest of food.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 31.

YARDIE, *s.* A small garden; *Kail-yairdie*, a small kitchen-garden, S.

He was delving in his *kail-yardie*,
And he's brought fouth o' foreign trash,
And dibbled them in his *yardie*.

Jacobite Relics, i. 83, 84.

YARE, *interj.* Get ready quickly, Ettr. For.

"*Yare, yare!*—here they come! What's to be our fate? Keep close for a while." Perils of Man, iii. 204. V. **YARE**, *adj.*

YARK, *s.* A smart blow, S.B. V. **YERK**.

YARNAND MODE, the name formerly given in our schools in S. to the optative mood, q. *yearning*.

"Optativo modo, *yarnand mode*." Vaus' Rudiment. Bb. ij. a.

To **YARP**, *v. n.* To whine, to carp, to complain, Ayrs. Isl. *garp-r*, litigiousus.

YARPHA, *s.* 1. Peat full of fibres, &c.] *Add*;
"We turn pasture to tillage, and barley into aits, and heather into green sward, and the poor *yarpha*, as the benighted creatures here call their peat-bogs, into baitle grass-land." The Pirate, iii. 182.

YARTA, expl. "a familiar address," Shetl.

I suspect that it resembles S. *Yellie*, *Yello*, &c. uttered sometimes as expressive of surprise; q. *Jaa ert thu*, in Isl. equivalent to *Yea, art thou?*

YARR, *s. pl.* Corn spurry.] *Add*;

"By small weeds, is meant *yarrs*, *skelhachs*, gule and others." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 42.

To **YAT**, *v. a.* To pour in large quantity, Shetl. V. **YET**, *v.*

To **YATTER**, *v. n.* 1. To fret, to continue talking in a querulous manner, or as finding fault with others, Roxb., Fife; *Yetter*, Loth.

The term is frequently redoubled, as expressive of reiteration, or as intimating that there is scarcely any intermission in this kind of talking; as, "She's *ay yatter-yatterin*, and never devaulds," Roxb.

2. It is also used as simply signifying to chatter ; either as contemptuously characterizing the discourse of a speaker, who has a voluble tongue without much sentiment, or as respecting the confused noise made by many persons talking at once ; Loth., Roxb., Fife.

In the first sense it might seem to claim affinity to A.S. *ge-aetred* venenatus, as fretfulness discovers mental venom. In the second, however, which is perhaps the original use, it is obviously allied to Dan. *iadr-er*, to prattle, to tattle, to babble, to chatter ; *iadr-en*, prattling, tittle-tattle, Wolff. Baden prefers the orthography of *jaddr-er* and *jadden*. Teut. *guyter-en*, gannire, is probably a cognate term. Perhaps *Jawther*, q. v., may be traced to the same origin.

YATTER, s. 1. Chattering noise, confused talk, Fife.

2. An incessant talker, Roxb.

YATTER, s. A confused mass ; applied to a collection of stones, weeds, &c. Ayrs.

Teut. *iatt-en*, *ietten*, *sarrire* agrum, sarcularre ; to rake together.

YATTLE, s. Strength ; sometimes denoting force of mind, Fife.

Then for to win this mighty battle,
I set mysell wi' a' my yattle. *Ballad.*

The word, I suspect, properly means aim, endeavour ; as merely S. *ettle* with the A.S. particle *ge* prefixed, which latterly assumed the form of *Y*. V. *Ge* ; Lye and Somner.

YATTLE, s. A double tooth or grinder, Orkn. Isl. *jatl*, dens molaris, G. Andr. p. 131. V. **YACKLE**.

YATTLE, s. A quantity of small stones on the land, Upp. Clydes.

YATTLE, adj. Covered with small stones, applied to ground, *ibid.* ; synon. with *Yatter*.

Teut. *iatt-hweel* signifies a rake.

YAUCHTIN, part. Owing, Banffs.

This is merely S. *auchtand* with *y* prefixed, which is common in some other counties ; this letter being the relique of the Goth. prefix *ge* or *ghe*, as in Teut. *ghe-acht* aestimatus, Belg. *geacht*, *id.*

YAUD, s. An old mare. V. **YAD**.

YAUD. *Far yaud*, the signal made by a shepherd, &c.] *Add* ;

"Hoy, Yarrow, man—*far yaud*—*far yaud*," he muttered between his teeth, imagining, doubtless, that he was calling to his sheep-dog." Guy Mannering, iii. 167, 168.

"*Far yaud*, a cry of encouragement, or direction, from a shepherd to his dog ;" Gl. Antiq.

I have got no satisfactory account, either of the phrase itself, or of its origin. It is variously pronounced in different districts ; in Tweedd. *Hak yaud*, in Etrr. For. *Far yaw*. It seems generally agreed, that it is an order to the dog to make a considerable circuit around the flock, or individual to which he is directed. Some suppose that is corr. from *Far yond*. But this is not very probable. It has more appearance of affinity to the *v.* signifying to go. This, however, never assumes the form of *yoden*. Chaucer uses *yode* and *yedin*, for went. V. Urry's Gl. But the correspondent term in A.S. is *code*, signifying ibat,

the imperf. of *gan*. Thus *far yaud* might signify, that the sheep had "gone far."

YAVIL, adj. Flat, Aberd.] *Add*, **YAVAL**, and *Defne* ;—Prone, or lying flat, and apparently in a state of insensibility, Aberd., Banffs.

YAVIL, s. The second crop after lea, Moray ; synon. *Avil*, Galloway. V. **AWAT**.

YAU-L-CUTED, adj. Having ancles formed for quick motion, Galloway.

—Ilk *yaul-cut*ed heifer, round thee playing,
In merriment, tossing her glaiket head
Beneath thy wyme, licks down thy boozy liak.
Davidson's Seasons, p. 47.

From *yaul* alert, and *cute* ancle. V. **YALD**.

YAUP, YAWP, adj. Hungry. V. **YAP**.

To **YAUP**, *v. n.* To yelp.] *Give*, as sense

2. Denoting the incessant cry of birds, Roxb., Gall.

3. To whine ; often applied to the querulous cry of a child, *ibid.*

YAWP, s. "The cry of a sickly bird, or of one in distress ;" Gall Enc.

—She is yellow,

And *yawps* like a peany. *Ibid.* p. 343.

YAPING, part. adj. Ill-natured, peevish, Upp. Clydes. ; q. *yelping*.

"*Yaping*, crying in despair, lamenting. Applied to chickens lamenting the absence of their parent hen. North." Grose.

YAUPIT, s. The blue Titmouse, *Parus coeruleus*, Linn., Upp. Clydes.

YAUPRIE, s. The refuse of grain blown away by means of the fanners, Upp. Clydes.

YAU, s. **RED YAU**, the name given, by the Newhaven fishermen, to a species of fucus which children use for painting their faces.

YAUVINS, s. pl. The beards of corn, Buchan ; S. *avons*. V. the letter *Y*.

YAU, s. An axe, Buchan.

Su.G. *yxa*, anciently *oexe*, *id.*

To **YAW, YAUW, v. n.** 1. To whine, Selkirks-
2. To cry as a cat, to mew, S. ; synon. *Wauw*, S.B.

"Tae come down the cleugh yon gate, i' the night time, *yawin* like a wheen wulcats ! I canna but think on the couarts yet." Saint Patrick, i. 169.

Isl. *gey-a* signifies latrare. *Yauw* may, however, like *Men*, &c. be formed from the sound.

YAWFU, adj. The provincial pronunciation of E. *Awful*, Aberd.

—Wi' a *yawfu* yark,

Where Pate's right spawl, by hap, was bare,
He derfly dang the bark

Frae's shin that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 129.

YAWL, adj. V. **YALD**, **YAUD**.

To **YEALIE, v. n.** Gradually to disappear, Etrr. For. V. **ELY**.

YEAR-AULD, YEAR-OLD, s. 1. A colt one year old, S.

"Aye,—wi' a burden o' hay to our gray whisket mare, an' her young *year-auld*, as bonny a coat man's

ye ever set your e'e on." Donald and Flora, p. 12.
2. A young bullock or heifer, S.

"From Katharin M'Phadjen, widow there, nyne great cones, 2 *two year olds*, fyve *year olds*, with ane calf." Depredations on the Clan Campbell, p. 57.

This term, indeed, has *two*, *three*, *four*, &c. prefixed, as constituting the designation of the animal from its age, S.

"Taken from the said Archibald, 7 *three year old stots*, at 16 lib. the peice, and 3 *two year old stots*, at 8 lib the peice." Ibid. p. 81.

"Ane 2 *year old* quey, worth 8 lib. and ane *year old*, worth 4 lib.

"Item, ane 4 *year old*, worth 12 lib. and ane *year old* bull, worth 4 lib." Ibid. p. 80.

To YEARN, *v. n.* To coagulate, Roxb. V. EARN. To YEARN, *v. a.* To cause to coagulate, *ibid.*

"His honour the Duke will accept ane of our Dunlop cheeses, and it sall be my faut if a better was ever *yeared* in Lowden." Heart of Mid Lothian, iv. 24.

YEARNIN, YIERNIN, *s.* Rennet, *ibid.*

The *yirnin* is the maw or stomach of the calf. But it is not generally known, that this is of no use unless the calf has received milk into its stomach before being killed. The stomach of a hare is that rennet which is quickest in its operation; that of a lamb next; and the calf's last. Where the *yirnin* is weak, it is customary to put into it a bush of stinging nettles in order to quicken it. V. EARNING.

YEARNIN'-BAG, *s.* A bag containing the stomach of a calf used for making milk curdle, *ibid.*; *Keeslop*, synon.

YEAROCK, *s.* A hen a *year* old, or that has just begun to lay eggs, S.B. V. EIRACK.

To YEATTLE, *v. n.* To snarl, to grumble. Ayr. Gl. Surv. p. 698.

This corresponds perhaps with *Yetter*, Loth. and S.A. To YECK, *v. n.* To hiccup, Loth.

To YED, *v. n.* To fib, to magnify in narration, Roxb., Loth., Renfr.; synon. with *Whid*.

YED, *s.* A fib or falshood, *ibid.*; as, "He tells a funny tale, but gies a *yed* now and than."

Isl. *gaed-a ornare*, q. to embellish in discourse; or rather A.S. *gedd-ian*, canere, magnificare laudibus. The noun *ged* denotes a song, a proverb, a parable; and I need scarcely observe that A.S. *g* is very often changed into *y*. This indeed seems to be the same word which occurs in Chaucer.

Wel coude he singe and plaien on a rote.
Of *yeddinges* he bare utterly the pris.

Prol. to Cant. Tales, v. 237.

"The Prompt. Parv. makes *yedding* to be the same as *geste*, which it explains thus, 'Geest or Romawnce. Gestio.' So that of *yeddinges* may perhaps mean of story-telling." Tyrwhitt.

The transition in signification here is abundantly natural; as the art of embellishment has been generally ascribed to story-tellers from the earliest age of minstrelsy downwards.

YEDE, *pret. v.* Went; S.B. *Yeed*.

—And they

Yeed hand in hand together at the play.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13.

YEEL, *s.* The pronunciation of *Yule*, Aberd.

—We hae scarce ae starn

O' fardel [*r. fordel*] strae laid by 'gain *Yeel*.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 34.

YEERY, *adj.* Afraid of goblins, Roxb. V. EAY.

YEILD, *s.* Recompence, compensation.] *Add*;
Yield, reward, Yorks. Ray's Lett. 342.

2. A subsidy.

Skene evidently refers to the following passage.

—"That for the fynance and payment to be maid in England, for our Souerane Lordis costage, and delyvering of his hostageis being in England, thair salbe rasit ane *yeild*, or maa, gif it misteris, throw the hail kynrik.—For it wer greuous, and greit charge on the commonis to rais the hail finance at anis. It is accordit that a *yeild* be rasit, that is to say, xii. d. of ilk pund," &c. Act. Ja. I. 1424, Ed. 1566, Fol. 3. *Yelde*, Ed. 1814.

YEILD, YIELD, *s.* Age; as denoting any particular stage of human life, S.B. *eild*, S.

"Gif ony man beis slane or hurt to deide in the kingis army and ost be Inglisemen, or deis in his army enduring the tyme of his ost, his aieris sall haue his ward, releife, & mariage, of the king free, dispensand with his aige, quhat *yeild* that euir he be of." Acts Ja. IV. 1513, Ed. 1814, p. 278. *Eild*, Ed. 1566.

This appears to be the last Act that was passed by James IV. It is dated at Twesilhauch in Northumberland, 24th August 1513. It was evidently meant to encourage his troops before the fatal battle of Flodden-field.

And as the billy had the start of *yield*,
To Nory he was aye a tenty bield.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13. V. EILD.

YEIR, YERE, *s.* A year; ridiculously printed *Zeir*, *Zere*, from the ignorance of early copyists, who viewed the *y*, resembling the A.S. *g*, as if it had been *z*.

YEIRD and STANE. The mode of giving delivery of a feudal subject or land, is by putting into the hands of the heir, or purchaser, or his agent, earth and stone on that property, S.

"The King—may direct his precept—to the Schiref, or his deputis, chargeand thame to pass incontinent to the principal messuage of the saidis landis, and thare to tak sasine thairof in his Hienes name, be deliverance of *yeird* and *stane*, as use is," &c. "*Ex lib. Colles*." Balfour's Pract. p. 482.

A similar custom has prevailed in Iceland. Hence Verel. explains *Skoeta*; Certa ceremonia fundum venditum in potestatem emptoris transferre, ita ut pulverem fundi in gremium ejus conjiciat. Ind. Ling. Scando-Scyth. This is from Isl. *skeot*, sinus, gremium; because the purchaser received part of the earth of the property into the lap of his garment. The same term occurs in the laws of Sweden. V. Ihre, vo. *Skeot*, col. 618. Hence L.B. *Scotatio*, used concerning the act of transferring property, whether moveable or immoveable.

Loccenius observes, that the shaking or throwing of part of the land sold into the bosom of the purchaser, constitutes a legal transference; whence Sw. *skeota*, *skeotleggja*, *skeotning*, and L.B. *scotatio* and *sotare*. Antiq. Sueo-Goth. Lib. ii. c. 16.

Sometimes a stone was the only symbol. This was called *Investitura per Lapidem*. In other instances, a turf was deemed sufficient;—*Investitura per Cespitem*. This custom prevailed so early as the reign of the Saxon king Sigfrid. V. *Cespes*, Du Cange. A branch was occasionally joined with the turf; and it was at times required that the branch should be growing out of the turf;—*per Ramum et Cespitem*, also, *per Herbam et Terram*. V. Du Cange, vo. *Investitura*.

That the custom of giving seisin by means of a turf, or part of the earth of the property transferred, was used in Scotland in a very early period, appears from a remarkable passage extracted from the Old Register of the Priory of St. Andrews. This, the writer says, he gives as he found it in the ancient writings of the Picts.

It regards the gift of lands by Hungus, king of the Picts, to the church of St. Andrew.

In *memoriale datae libertatis* rex Hungus *cespitem* arreptum, coram nobilibus Pictis, hominibus suis, usque ad altare Sti Andreae detulit; et super illud *cespitem* eundem obtulit. In praesentia testium horum hoc factum est, Thalarg filii Ythernbuthib, Nactan filii Chelturan, Garnach filii Dosnach, &c. Pinkerton's Enquiry, I. Append. p. 460.

This custom must be traced to the laws of the ancient Romans. In an early age, the praetor went with the parties, who disputed about any property, to the spot, and gave possession as he judged proper. Afterwards, in consequence of the increase of business, the parties brought from the ground, which was the subject of litigation, *glebam*, a turf, which was delivered to the person to whom the praetor adjudged the possession. V. Aul. Gell. xx. 10.

YELD, YEALD, YIELD, *adj.* 2. Not giving milk.] *Add*;

Yell is the pronunciation of Dumfr. and Gall.

A cow in this state is said to be as "*yell* as the bill [bull]."

5. In a single state, without a mate; applied to birds, Shetl.

"There is generally a considerable number of them, which, not paring [*r.* pairing] are called *yield* kittiewakes." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 280.

6. Used to denote sterility of soil. "A field is said to be *yell* when nothing will grow on it;" Gall. Enc. This corresponds with Isl. *gellid*, *gall*. V. etymon.

7. Applied as an epithet to hard rocks. "A rock is said to be *yell* when it will not quarry but with gunpowder;" *ibid*.

8. Bleak, cold; applied to the weather, as denoting that it has no tendency to fruitfulness, or that it threatens sterility, Fife.

YELDE, *s.* A subsidy. V. YEILD.

YELDER-EED, *part. adj.* Having an evil or unlucky eye, Fife. He, who meets a person of this description on a journey, will, it is believed, be unfortunate in it.

This provincial term seems to have great antiquity, being evidently allied to A.S. *gealder-craefstas*, a term used to denote those who were supposed to exercise magical arts; Venefici, incantantes; Lye.

Galdere has the same signification; incantator, augur, aruspex; *galdor-craefst*, id., also incantandi ars; from *galdor* incantatio. The origin is *gal-an* canere, incantare; which also appears pleonastically in *galdor-galan* incantare, divinare, hariolare. Hence also *galdor-leoth*, carmen, incantamentum. This term has been generally spread among the Gothic nations. Isl. *galdur* signifies incantator, *galdramadur* magus, *galdralist* ars magica, *galdrakunst* id., *galdra kona* saga; *galdra* fascinare. Ihre, Verelius, and G. Andr. agree in viewing Su.G. and Isl. *gal-a*, canere, as the origin, as it also signifies incantare; evidently in reference to the rhythms used, from the remotest antiquity, in acts of incantation. Alem. *galender* incantans.

YELDRICK, YELLOW YELDRICK, *s.* The yellow hammer, Lanarks.; *Yellrock*, Loth.

"There was found, about ten days ago, in the braes of Calder,—the nest of a bird commonly known by the name of *Yellow Yeldrick*, with one egg in it." Edin. Courant, March 27, 1819.

It is said, in some parts of Scotland, to be "half *taid*," i. e. toad, "half puddock, half de'il's limb."

YELL, *interj.* Yea will? Perth., Ang. V. YAIL.

YELL, *s.* An echo, Loth.

YELL, *adj.* Barren. V. YELD.

YELLYHOOING, *s.* Yelling, Ayr.

"The crowd followed us,—making the Lord's house like an inn on a fair day, with their grievous *yellyhooing*." Annals of the Parish, p. 13.

To YELLOCH, *v. n.* To scream.] *Add*;

"Who was merrier than Hamish Machamish and his Highlanders? They laughed, they leaped, and shouted, and *yelloched*." Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1821, p. 404.

"But an auld useless carline—flung herself right in my sister's gate, and *yelloched* and skirled, that you would have thought her a whole generation or hounds." The Pirate, iii. 57.

YELLOWFIN, *s.* A species of trout, denominated from the colour of its fins, South of S.; apparently the same with the *Finnoc* or *Finner*.

"At length a *yellowfin* rose. 'Aigh, that was a great chap! I wish your honour had hookit that ane.'" Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 167. V. FINNACK.

YELLOWs, YELLOWSES, *s. pl.* The jaundice in sheep, South of S.

This disease is said to be produced in consequence of feeding on the Dutch Myrtle, S.

"Morbus hicce pastoribus nostris nomine, *the yellowes*, nuncupatur." Dr. Walker's Essays on Nat. Hist. p. 525.

"*Yellowes*, or Jaundice, Mr. Singers. *Yellowses*, or Jaundice, Mr. Scott. Yellow Sickness, or Jaundice, Mr. J. Hogg. *Yellowses*, or Headswell, Mr. Beattie. Head ill, Mr. W. Hog." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 437.

The A.S. name for jaundice was *geolwe adl*.

YELLOW TUNG, *Fucus nodosus*, Linn., S. YELLOW-YORLIN, *s.* A name given to the yellow-hammer, Roxb.

This seems to be a corr. of *Youlring*, q. v.

YEMAN occurs as an *adj.*

"For the slaying, takin, or bringin to his hienes, of ony tratoure being with him, of gentill blude,

thare salbe payit xx li. and for a yeman man x li." Acts Ja. III. 1481, Ed. 1814, p. 139.

"xx s. of euery yeman man as oft as thai be fund in faltouss." Acts Ja. V. 1540, *ibid.* p. 363.

—"For euerie fewar fyve hundreth merkis, for euerie gentleman vnlantit tua hundreth merkis, and for euerie yeman man ane hundreth merkis." Acts Ja. VI. 1593, Ed. 1814, p. 18.

Qu. "common man?" A.S. *gemaene communis*; whence E. *yeoman*.

YEPIE, *s.* A blow. V. EPIE.

YERD, YERTH, *s.* Earth, soil.] *Add*;

CAULD YIRD. "The cauld yird, the grave;" Gall. Enc.

YERD-FAST, *adj.* Firmly fastened in the ground.] *Add*;

Dr. Leyden, in his beautiful Poem, *The Court of Keeldar*, refers to other superstitions of a similar kind.

The axe he bears, it hacks and tears,

'Tis formed of an *earth-fast* flint;

No armour of knight, tho' ever so wight,

Can bear its deadly dint.

Minstrelsy Border, ii. 392.

"An *earth-fast* stone, or an insulated stone, inclosed in a bed of earth, is supposed to possess peculiar properties. It is frequently applied to sprains and bruises, and used to dissipate swellings; but its blow is reckoned uncommonly severe." N. *ibid.* p. 404.

YIRD-FAST, *s.* A stone well fastened in the ground. "*Yird-fasts*, large stones sticking in the *yird*, or earth, that the plough cannot move;" Gall. Enc.

YERD-HUNGER, *s.* 1. That keen desire of food, which is sometimes manifested by persons before death, viewed as a presage that the *yard*, or grave, is calling for them as its prey, S.

2. Voraciousness; the term being used in a general sense; Lanarks.

YERD-HUNGRY, *adj.* Voraciously hungry; properly applied to those who have the unnatural appetite mentioned above, *ibid.*

YERD-SILVER, *s.* "Tuelf pennies Scottis of *yard-silver*;" *Aberd. Reg. A.* 1545, V. 19.

Equivalent perhaps to *Lair-silver*, *q.* grave-money.

To YERK, *v. a.* To bind tightly, Roxb.] *Add*;

"But he is my sister's son—our flesh and blood—and his hands are *yerked* as tight as cords can be drawn." *Heart. M. Loth.* iv. 367.

"We found—eight horses, all well loaden, and every one with its head *yerked* to the tail of the one before him." *Perils of Man*, ii. 269.

To YERK, *v. n.* 1. To be in a state of fermentation.] *Add*, as sense

2. To be engaged in any work that requires much exertion, to be laboriously and earnestly engaged, S.

'Twas on a time, as stories tell,

Hard working in his smiddie,

A smith there was, naen but himsel,

Loud *yerking* at the studdy.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 144.

To YERK, YARK, *v. a.* To beat, to strike smartly,] *Add*;—*Aberd. Yark*.

—Horrid peltin' they did thole.—

In ilka house the sticks did *yark*,

The plaister down cam hurlin'.

D. Anderson's Poems, p. 83.

To YERK, *v. n.* Figuratively applied to the rays of the sun, when they beat powerfully on any object, Mearns.

YERK, *s.* A smart blow, a *jerk*, S. *yark*.] *Add*;

But wi' a *yark* Gib made his queet

As dwable as a flail.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 126.

YERKER, *s.* A sudden and very severe blow, Dumfr.

E. *yerk* signifies "a quick motion." Dr. Johnson says that the *v. to Yerk* is "of unknown etymology." But it is radically the same with *Jerk*, to strike; which is not allied, as he imagines, to A.S. *gerecc-an*, to direct, but with Isl. *jarke*, *pes feriens*, G. Andr. p. 130. or *hrek-ia* propulsare.

YERKIN, *s.* The seam by which the hinder part of the upper leather of a shoe is joined to the forepart, Berwicks., Dumfr.

YERK, *s.* The hiccup, S.

"Singultus, the *yerk*." *Wedderb. Vocab.* p. 20.

YET, YETT, *s.* A gate, S.] *Add*;

YETT-CHEEK, *s.* The side or post of the gate.

—"The lady urged him to stay all night, saying his chamber was prepared, but he would not, and night being fallen, he lodges in Andrew Haddentoun's at the *yett-cheek*, who was an ostler." *Spalping*, i. 17.

YETHOUSE, *s.* A gate-house.

"He—biggit ane gret porcioun of the steeple, and ane staitlie *yethouse*." *Addic. Scot. Corn.* p. 19.

To YET, YETT, YTT, *v. a.* 1. To pour.] *Add*;

"Fundo, to *yet*, or power [pour] forth, ut fundo aquam." *Despaut. Gram. F.* 2, a.

"Fundo, fundis, to *yeat forth*." *Ibid.* G. 1, a.

YETLAND, YETTLIN, *adj.* Belonging to cast metal.] *Add*;

The oldest proof of the use of this term, that I have met with, is in the *Inventory of Artillerie etc. within the Castell of Edinburgh*, A. 1578, p. 253.

"Ane demy culvering of *yettline* yron marked with the rois monted upoun ane auld sea stok and roweris pairtly garnist with yron werk."

"Fyve pair of cammis [moulds] *yettline* yron for demy culvering, battard, moyane, and double falcon." *Ibid.* p. 254.

To YETHER, *v. a.* 1. To bind firmly, Roxb.

2. To beat or lash severely, properly so as to leave the mark of the stroke, Roxb., Upp. Clydes.

"Ye are maybe—come o' the saints and martyrs—they had unco power—I hae heard o' some o' them that fought the deil, hand to fist, for an hour and forty minutes, and dang him at the last—*yethered* him and yerked him till he coudna mou' another curse." *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 180, 181.

"Weel done, little hawkie! *Yether* him up, puik him weel." *Perils of Man*, iii. 417.

YETHER, *s.*] *Insert*, as sense

1. A severe blow, Upp. Clydes.

This word, as signifying to beat or lash, is probably

from *Yeather* A.Bor. a twig, or *Yedder* "a long stick," Grose; in reference to the use of either in striking.

Teut. *ghedse* signifies virga, flagellum, and *gheds-en* flagellare.

It is probable, however, that our word may be traduced from A.S. *eder* septum, a fence, as formed by means of twigs or wattles.

YETHERING, s. Striking, Roxb.

"I like nae *yethering* ahint backs. Ane may ward a blow at the breast, but a prod at the back's no fair." Perils of Man, i. 247.

YETLIN, s. 1. Iron not made malleable, S.

2. A boiler, Aberd. V. **YETLAND.**

To YEUK, v. n. To itch. V. **YUOK.**

YEUNS, s. pl. The refuse of grain blown away by means of the fanners; *Yauprie*, synon. Upp. Clydes.

Perhaps from C.B. *gwehyn-a*, to empty, to shed, to diffuse; although in signification it agrees better with *gwehilion*, "the refuse or winnowing of corn," Owen. It may however be a corruption of *awns*, Moes.G. *ahana*, Su.G. *aga*, palea, acus.

YEVRIOME, adj. Having an appetite habitually craving, Dumfr. V. **YEVERY.**

YICKIE-YAWKIE, s. A roundish stick of about nine inches in length, and blunted like a wedge, with which shoemakers polish the edges and bottoms of shoe-soles, Dumfr.

"*Yickie-Yawkie*, a tool used by shoe-makers;" Gall. Enc.

Isl. *jack-a* continuè agito?

YIELD, adj. V. **YELD.**

YIFF-YAFF, s. A puny person who talks a great deal, and little to the purpose, Roxb. V. **NIFF-NAFF, v.**

YILL-BOAT, s. An ale-barrel, Berwicks. V. **BOAT.**

YILL-CAP, s. A wooden vessel from which ale is drunk, S. Hence, the singular metaphor. of *yill-coup een*, large or saucer eyes, Galloway. —Where chieftains w' sooty skins, and *yill-coupeen*, Has their abodes—

Davidson's Seasons, p. 13.

YILL-CUP, s. A cup made of wood or horn, for holding ale, Roxb.

YILL-HOUSE, s. An ale-house, S.

"I never gang to the *yill-house*; that is, unless my neighbour was to gie me a pint, or the like o' that." Rob Roy, ii. 7.

YIM, s. A particle, an atom, Ang.] *Add*;

There guns gaed aff ay thud for thud;

Thinks I, wi' her, there's death in play;

Nae mair she'll chew her *yims* of cud,

Nor brook the heartsome light of day.

The Harp's Complaint, A. Scott's Poems, p. 77.

YIMMET, s. "A piece, a lunch, several *yims* of food;" Gl. Enc.

From the last words, the writer evidently views the term as a dimin. from *Yim*, a particle, an atom. But as it would require so many particles to make a lunch, it will be as well to refer to O.Teut. *ghemet*, modus, mensura, or its synonyme, A.S. *gemete*, expl. by the very same terms; "also, a quantity;" Somner.

YIN, pron. 1. Used for *Ane*, one, from the pronunciation, West of S.

A third *yin* owns an antique rare,

A soap-brush made of mermaid's hair!

Tannahill's Poems, p. 105.

2. This, or that, Orkn.

Either from Isl. Su.G. *kinn*, is, ille; or *hjon* indiduum humanum, persona.

YIRB, s. The provincial pronunciation of E. *Herb*, Gall.

The hawf o' *terra firma* owre,

He trod in quest o' *yirb* and flower.

Gall. Encycl. p. 238.

YIRB-WIFE, s. An old woman, who pretends to be acquainted with the medicinal qualities of herbs, *ibid.*

"*Yirb-wives*, old females, skilled in the virtues of plants and herbs;" Gall. Enc.

YIRD, s. Earth, South of S.

To YIRD, v. a. To bury. "Fairly *yirdit*," dead and buried, Roxb. V. **YEED.**

YIRD-DRIFT, s. Snow, not in the act of falling, but lifted up from the ground, and driven by the wind, after it has lain for some time, Berwicks, Ettr. For.; from *yird*, earth, and E. *drift*.

YIRD-ELDIN, s. Fuel of peat or turf, *ibid.* V. **ELDIN.**

YIRDLINE, adv. *A yirdline*, along the ground or *yird*, S.B.

Sometimes the ba' a *yirdline* ran,

Sometimes in air was fleeing

Fu' heigh that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 125.

YIRLICH, adj. Wild, unnatural, Ettr. For.

"Scho—sett up sic ane *yirlich* skrighe that my verie sennins sloomyt." Wint. Ev. Tales, ii. 42.

Synon. with *Eldrich*, q. v.

To YIRM, v. n. To whine, to complain.] *Add*;

A.S. *gym-ian*, miserum facere.

Mactaggart expl. it by another S. word; "*To Yirm*,

to *chirm* like a bird;" Gall. Enc.

YIRMS, s. pl. "Small-sized fruit;" Gall. Enc. This can hardly be viewed as akin to Isl. *garw-r*, vestis detrita.

YIRNIN, s. Rennet, Fife. V. **EARNING.**

To YIRR, v. n. To snarl, to growl as a dog, S.] *Add*;

Like coward cur, you bustless shew your spite,

You *yirr* and yowl—you bark but darena bite.

Donald and Flora, p. 45.

Add to etymon;

A.S. *corra*, *corre*, id., also anger; *corr-ian*, irasci, to be angry. Somner expl. *corra*, "angry, yeery." The latter is evidently a derivative from the A.S. adj., although now obsolete. Isl. *urr-a*, *hirrira*.

YIRR, s. The growl of a dog, S.

Isl. *urr*, *hiritus*.

YIRTH, s. The earth, Renfr.

He kend how mony mile was to the moon,

How a' this *yirth* rows round about the sun.

A. Wilson's Poems 1816, p. 28.

YIRZE, adj. Not acquainted, Ayrs.

YOAG, *s.* The Great Muscle, Shetl.

"Mytilus Modiolus, Yoag, Great Muscle." Edmonstone's Zetl. ii. 322.

To YOAK, *v. a.* To look; as, "Yoak your orlitch," Look your watch, Fife.

Apparently a mere corruption of the E. *v.* There is a possibility, however, that it may be allied to Su.G. *oeg-a* videre, Alem. *oug-on*, id., from *oega*, the eye. We may add Teut. *oogh-en* prospicere, *ghe-ooghd* ocellatus, having eyes.

YODE, *pret.* Went, Banffs.

A colt o' course to ashood cam,—
Yode to a herd o' jet black nout,
That he mote lear their artfu' rowt.

Taylor's S. Poems, p. 106.

To YOKE, *v. n.* 1. To engage in a dispute, &c.] *Add*;

2. To enter on any sort of employment with vigour or keenness, S.

She—spies a spot of averens ere lang;
Right yap she yoked to the ready feast,
And lay and eat a full half hour at least.

Ross's Helenore, p. 26.

"Wi' that they a' yoked to me, and hoisted me ower into the cobbles, and cut the rope; sae there was I set adrift without mair ado." St. Johnstoun, ii. 203.

* To YOKE, *v. a.* To plough ridges in a particular way, Banffs.

"We are directed to yoke awal and bear-root, that is to plow the ridges by pairs." Surv. Banffs. App. p. 82.

YOKING, *s.* The time that a horse is in the yoke, S.

"Where horses are used, and the ground is light, and nearly level, a pair of horses can plough an English acre in three *journies*, or *yokings*, of four hours each; but the average of work done, by a pair of ordinary horses, can not be stated at more than a Scotch acre in four *yokings*." Agr. Surv. Aberd. p. 499-500.

YOKE, *s.* The natural greasiness of wool, Galloway; *Eik*, Clydes.

"Is not the yoke, or natural oiliness of the wool in the animal, more efficacious for this purpose, [improving the growth and quality of wool], than any artificial application? If black-faced sheep are deficient in this quality, it will account in a satisfactory manner for the practice of smearing. The wool of the black-faced has commonly less yoke than that of fine-woolled sheep." Agr. Surv. Gall. p. 283. V. Eik.

YOLKIE-STANE, *s.* Breccia, or plumpudding-stone, Forfar.

"In descending from the Grampians, the first rock that occurs after the porphyry, is what is commonly called coarse Pudding-stone, Gravel-stone, or Breccia. The people of this country apply to it the more descriptive name of *yolky-stone*, because it is composed of a vast number of rounded pebbles resembling yolks of eggs, which are bound together by a ferruginous sandy cement, of various, but generally of great hardness." Agr. Surv. of Forfar. p. 19.

YOLLE, *s.* A yawl.

"The burgh of Kinghorne—is hellelé trublit and

hurt be the skaffis, skeldrykes and yolles of unfrie tounis," &c. Act. Conv. Bor. V. SKELDRYKE.

Belg. *jol* a Jutland boat; Su.G. *julle* navigiolum, Dan. *jolle* id.

To YOLIER, *v. n.* To speak in a loud, passionate, and inarticulate manner, Roxb.; synonym. *Goller*, q. v.

YOLLERIN, *s.* Confused or convulsed noise; *Gollerin* synonym. *ibid.*

YOLPIN, *s.* 1. An unfledged bird, Upp. Clydes.; synonym. *Gorbet*.

2. Transferred to children, who are often spoken of as *the yolpins*, *ibid.*

Su.G. *golben* signifies a novice, from *gol*, *gul*, yellow, and *ben* of uncertain signification and origin.

YOMF, *s.* "A blow;" Gall. Enc.

To YOMF, *v. a.* To strike, Gall. This term occurs in an imprecation pronounced by an old maid on a young man whom she deemed unfaithful.

—May thy bonny gilpie, Nell,
Entice ye, advise [ye] till Nickie Ben will prize ye,
And yomf ye head foremost to hell!

Gall. Encycl. p. 447.

I know not whether we should view this as corr. from S. *Gomff*, id., or as allied to Su.G. *gump*, Isl. *gump-r*, nates, clunes, podex.

YONDMOST, *adj.* Farthest, that which is at the utmost extent, S. *Yontmost*.

"Here the mercy of God is gone to the yondmost." Wisheart's Theologia, p. 393.

YONTER, *adj.* More distant, farther; the comparative of *Yont*, S.B.

They tursae the baggage, and awa' they scour,
Out o'er the yonter brae wi' a their power.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64. V. YOUND.

YOPINDAILL, YOWPINDAILE, *s.*

"The ballies chagit Johnne Dron in judgement to deliuer Johnn Auchtkuholly ane yopindail, or than xv sh. Scottis thairfor." Aberd. Reg. A. 1541, V. 17.

"Five yopeindailis at xv sh. Scottis the pece." *Ibid.* V. 18.

"vi Yopindailis." *Ibid.* A. 1548, V. 20.

"Five yopeindailis at xv s. Scottis the pece." *Ibid.* V. 18.

"Item thair wes awing to the said vmquhile James be Alexr Innes of Cromy xvi li. xiii s. iiii d. Item be John Gordon of Carnbarrow, xxi li. vi s. viii d. Item be Thomas Innes of Pethnik auchtene yowpindailes, pryce of the pece xx s." MS. Testament of James Innes of Drennie, 4th Dec. A. 1572.

Can this be a corr. from *Cowpendach*, a heifer?

YOOLUGHAN, *s.* The act of yelling.

"I'll gar her set up her yoolughans there, the limmer, an I had aince an arrow." Saint Patrick, ii. 18. From *YOUL* v.

YORLIN, *s.* Yellow-hammer, Gall., Roxb.

—Syne, at his tail,

Frae 'mang the scrogs, the yorlins fly in cluda,
Like tykes upon a beggar.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 4.

This seems merely a transposition of *Youlring*, q. v.

YOUN, *s.* Youth, Fife.

YOUNFU', *adj.* Youthful, *ibid.*

YOUTH, *s.* Youth, S.A.] *Insert* :

Her cheek, where roses free from stain,

In glows of *youth* beek ;

Unmingled, &c. V. Dict.

YOUNLIN, *s.* A stripling, Fife.

Blyid Jamie, a *younlin* like a fir in its blossom,

Sair sabbit his tongue, a tear filled his ee,

Ane outlin tae what was aye wringin his bosom,

Till Jenny's wee flittin gaed down the green lee.

MS. Poem.

YOUNDEN, *part. pa.* 1. Yielded, given up, surrendered. V. YOLDYN.

2. When the effects of a thaw begin to be felt, it is common to say, "the ice is *yowden*;" i. e. it has begun to give way, *Aberd.*

Junius has remarked that *yold* is the old pret. of the v. to *Yeld*, i. e. yield. Thus it is used by Chaucer.

—Glader ought his frend ben of his deth,

Whan with honour is *golden* up his breth.

Knight's Tale, v. 3054.

From A.S. *gild-an*, solve, is formed *geold* solutio.

To YOVE, *v. n.* 1. To talk in a free, facetious, and familiar way. It is generally conjoined with another verb; as *to Yove and Crack*, to speak a great deal, in high spirits, Peebles, Loth.; *synon. Tove and Crack.*

This term includes the idea, that, although a good deal be said, it is rather of a trivial nature, or little to the purpose.

Teut. *iouw* jubilatus; Isl. *goefg-a*, celebrare.

2. To go at a round pace; a secondary sense; Loth.

To YOUF, YOUFF, YUFF, *v. n.* To bark, S.] *Add*;

—"In the day of the sickening of the Laird and Lady Kilburnie, whereof they shortly died, his dogs went into the close, and an unco dog coming in amongst them, they all set up a barking, with their faces up to heaven, howling, yelling, and *yowping*; and when the laird called to them, they would not come to him, as in former times when he called on them." *Law's Memorials*, p. 224.

—Cerberus, though but just whelped,

Did stan' an' *yuff*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 41.

Then Jowler hee begoude to *youff*,

With a short and ane aungrie tone.

Grousome Caryl, Blackw. Mag. Jan. 1825, p. 80.

Dan. *gio-er*, Isl. *gey-a*, latrare.

To YOUF, YOWFF, *v. a.* To strike forcibly, S.B.; the same with *Gowf*, q. v.

They *yowff'd* the ba' frae dyke to dyke

Wi' unco speed and virr.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet. p. 123.

YOUFF, *s.* A smart blow, S.B.

YOUNFAT, *adj.* Diminutive, puny, Ayrs.

"Thae—critics get up wi' sic lang-nebbit gallehooings, an' *younfat* bravooras—as wad gar ane that's no' fraquant wi' them trou they ettit to mak a bo-keek o' them." *Edin. Mag.* April 1621, p. 381.

To YOUK, *v. n.* To itch, S.] *Add*;—after what is said of the *neck youking*

"Taken from a senseless opinion of my countrymen, that when their nose itches, somebody is speaking ill of them; when their mouth itches, they will get some novelty; when their ear, somebody is speaking of them, &c. The meaning is, that you are doing or saying something that will bring you to the galls." Kelly, *ibid.*

YOUKFIT, *s.* The snipe, Upp. Clydes. V. YUCKFIT.

YOULLIE, *s.* A police-man, Edinburgh; a low term, probably formed from their *youling* or calling out.

YOUND, *adj.* Opposite.

"To charge the prelates, and the uther beneficed men, on the *yond* side of the Month,—to exhibit and produce the just and trew rentals of their benefices," &c. Knox's Hist. p. 297.

FAR YONT, a phrase applied to one who is supposed to be in very bad health, or overpowered with fatigue, or in a nearly hopeless state, in whatever sense, S.

"As long as a people will bear reproof, and take with it, there is ay some hopes in their latter end; but when he that reproves in the gate makes himself a prey, then they are *far yond*, when they refuse to return, and make their face like a flint and harder." W. Guthrie's Sermon. p. 24.

YOUNG FOLK, the designation commonly given in S. to a newly married pair.

"The Baron, while he assumed the lower end of the table, insisted that Lady Emily should do the honours of the head, that they might, he said, set a meet example to the *young folk*." *Waverley*, iii. 360.

This designation, however, is at times rather ludicrous; as, merely regarding the recent change of state, it seems rather awkwardly conferred on those who have passed their prime.

YOUNGSOME, *adj.* Youthful, Ang.

But we're forfain, an' right sair altered now,
Sick *youngsome* sangs are sairless frae my mou'.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 115.

To YOUT, *v. n.* To talk idly and loosely, with volubility and noise, Roxb.

YOUT, *s.* Conversation of this description, *ibid.*

Old Flem. *iost* signifies impetus; A.S. *yst* and *gist*, procella; aestus maris. But perhaps it is rather allied to *gist*, *gyst*, Su.G. *gaest*, (Isl. *jast-r*, E. *yeast*,) from *gaes-a*, *jaes-a*, fermentare, Isl. *ys-a* intumescere.

YOUTSTIR, YOUTSTER, *s.* Putrid matter.] *Add*;

The A.Bor. v. to *youter*, to fester (Ray), is evidently from the same origin with our *s*.

YOUTHEID, YOWTHEID, *s.* Define;—The season of youth.] *Add*, as sense

2. Used to denote persons in the state of adolescence.

—"The vniversities of this realme are appointit for the educatione of the *youthheide* quhilk sud be seide of gude learning and maneris within this realme," &c. Acts Ja. VI. 1578, Ed. 1814, p. 98.

"His diligence & fruit of his labouris vpoun the *youthheid*." *Aberd. Reg. Cent.* 16.

—"And to appoint sik personis as thai plise—for

instructing of the *youthheid* in gude literature and science," &c. Reg. Present. A. 1584. Life of Melville, i. 480.

* **YOUTHY**, *adj.* 1. Youthful, S.

Youthy is used in E. as an *adj.* But Dr. Johna. condemns it as "a bad word."

2. It more generally expresses youthful habits, or an affectation of youthfulness in dress, or in manners; even at times including the idea of a giddiness or levity of conduct viewed as unbecoming in a person considerably advanced in life. Thus it is often said of a female; "I se warran she's nae less than three score, but she's as *youthie* as gin she warn a out o' her teens;" S.

YOUTHINESS, *s.* Youthfulness, S.

"My spirits were maintained in a state of jocund temperance, and my thoughts so lifted out of the cares of business, that I was, for the time, a new creature, bringing back with me—a sort of *youthiness* that lasted sometimes more than a fortnight." The Steam-Boat, p. 2.

YOW, **YOWE**, *s.* A ewe, S.] *Add*;

2. *Rotten yow*, metaph. applied to a person supposed to be unwholesome, as subjected to much expectoration, S.B.

To **YOW**, *v. n.* To caterwaul, Clydes.

An' the wilcat *yow't* through its dowie vowts
Sae goustie, howch, and dim.

Marmaiden of Clyde, Edin. Mag. May 1820.

R. yow't. V. same number, p. 452.

YOWDLIN, *part. adj.* Dilatory, Fife; as, "Ye're a *yowdlin* elf."

Isl. *iodl-a* suggests the idea of tardiness in eating; Edentuli infantis more, cibum in ore volutare.

YOWPINDAIL *s.* V. **YOPINDAILL**.

YOWTHER, *s.* 1. Any strong or nauseous smell; often, "a filthy *yowther*;" as that of housed cattle. V. **EWDER**.

2. It denotes vapour, Moray.

The *yowther* drifted sae high i' the sky,
The sun worth a' sae red.

Northern Antiquities, p. 271.

3. The dust of flax, Ayrs.

YUCKFIT, **YUCKFIT**, *s.* The snipe, Lanarks.

"The *yuckfit* fell on Fauldhouse know,
The pairtrick on Auldton lea.

"*Yuckfit*, the snipe, so called from its cry; called also, from the same circumstance, *heatherleat*." Edin. Mag. July 1819, p. 529.

This must be an error of the press for *heatherbleat*.

YULE, *s.* Christmas, S.] *Add*, sect. ii. col. 1. l. 8. from bottom;

Rudbeck asserts that the bread-sow was dedicated to the Earth or Ceres. Atlant. ii. 545. But compare what he says with **MAIDEN**, *s.* 2.

Ibid. col. 4. after l. 5. *Insert*;

A similar custom must have prevailed in England. For in the Dialogue between Dives and Pauper, published in 1493, in an account of Superstitions which were observed at the beginning of the year, mention is made of using "nyce observaunces—in the New Yere, as setting of mete or drynke by nighte on the benche, to fede *Allolde* or *Gobe'yn*." V. Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 8.

VI. Candles.] Col. 1. *Insert*, after l. 16.;

The same custom prevailed among the great. Hence it is said; "In the time of Yule, *kertisweinur*, the servants whose work it is to carry lights, shall hold candles before the King and other princes." Hirdskraa, MS. ap. Verel. Ind. vo. *Kertisweinur*. We learn from Sturleson, that, in royal or princely entertainments, there were as many of these servants as there were guests. V. *Ihre*, vo. *Kerta*. This term has undoubtedly been borrowed from the Germans, who pronounce it *kers* or *kerze*; evidently corr. from Lat. *cereus*, as originally applied to waxlights.

The ingenious Rudbeck marks the resemblance between the use of the *Jaul-lius*, i. e. Yule-lights, and that of lighted torches by the Egyptians, in the worship of Osiris or the sun. He supposes that the Egyptians had borrowed this custom from the Goths; as they were themselves ignorant of the meaning of the rites which they observed in the worship of this deity. Herodotus himself, when describing the worship of Isis, or Ceres, at Bubastis, shews that such sports were used as indicated that the people were not Egyptians, but strangers. Rudbeck is at pains to prove that some of these exactly corresponded to the Yule-games of the Goths. Atlant. ii. 307-309.

Elsewhere Rudbeck says, that at the season mentioned, "they are burnt through the whole night, not from superstition, as in former ages, but merely from regard to ancient custom: and that, with those who are more curious, these candles are formed like the trunk of a tree springing out of the earth, and dividing itself into three branches. By this rite," he adds, "our ancestors were accustomed to celebrate Saturn, or the Sun, as returning to loose all the bonds by which the vegetable world had been bound during winter." Atlant. i. 695-6. It is rather surprising that his ingenuity did not discern in this symbol the three sons of Saturn. Macrobius, lib. 12. c. 7. 12. says that it was after the return of Saturn into Italy, during the reign of Janus, that they began to burn wax candles in the Saturnalia.

Add, at the close of No. VI.;

The reason of the preservation of the *Yule-candle*, in order to be burnt at the owner's *Late-wake*, may be gathered perhaps from the superstitious use of candles on Candlemas day in England. Being sprinkled with holy water, and blessed, they were supposed to have the power of driving away evil spirits.

Whose candell burneth cleare and bright, a
wondrous force and might

Doth in these candells lie, which if at any time
they light,

They sure beleve that neyther storme or tempest
dare abide, [devil's spide,

Nor thunder in the skies be heard, nor any
Nor fearfull sprites that walke by night, nor
hurts of froste or hail.

Barnab. Googe's Transl. Naageorg. f. 47.

The design must have been to drive away evil spirits, or to prevent their taking possession of the dead body. These consecrated candles were even viewed as useful to the dying. To the question, "Wherefore serveth holy candels?" we find this reply; "To light up in thunder, and to blesse men when they lye a dying." Wodde's Dial. Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 41, N.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS SUPERSTITIONS.] *Add*, after l. 21.;

It is remarkable that the ancient Romans had the same superstition. "At Rome on New Year's day, no one would suffer a neighbour to take fire out of his house, or any thing of iron, or lend any thing." Hospinian. de Orig. Fest. Christ. f. 32. Brand, i. 11, N.

YULE-BOYS, "boys who ramble (through) the country during the Christmas holidays. They are dressed in *white*, all but one in each gang, the Belzebub of the corps. They have a foolish kind of a rhyme.—In old Scottish books I see some notice taken of *White boys of Yule*:—Two knights dispute about a female, and fight; the one falls, and Belzebub appears and cures him," &c. Gall. Enc.

I wish that this writer had said where these *white boys* are to be met with. I suspect that they will not easily be discovered on this side of the Irish channel.

In the alternate rhymes repeated by them, there seems to be a vestige of something resembling an old Miracle Play, which may have been acted in Galloway at the time of Christmas. The amusement appears, indeed, to have been an odd intermixture of the ridiculous *solemnities* of the *Boy-Bishop*, and of a mimic representation of a tourney, or perhaps of knight-errantry.

YULE-BROSE, *s.* A dish formerly common in S. on Christmas morning

"—*Geese*—were chiefly destined for the solace of gentle stomachs, the prevailing Christmas dish among the common people and peasantry, being the national one of *fat brose*, otherwise denominated *Yule brose*. The large pot, in almost every family of this description, well provided with—bullock's heads or knee bones,—[is] put on the fire the previous evening, to withdraw the nutritive juices and animal oil from the

said ingredients. Next day, after breakfast or at dinner, the brose was made, generally in a large punch-bowl; the mistress of the ceremonies dropping a gold ring among the oatmeal upon which the oily soup was poured. The family, or party, (for on these occasions there was generally a party of young people assembled) provided with spoons, and seated around the bowl, now began to partake of the half-boiling brose, on the understanding that the person who was so fortunate as to get the ring,—was to be first married." Blackw. Mag. Dec. 1821, p. 692.

YULE-E'EN, *s.* The night preceding Christmas, S.] *Add*, after l. 12.;

An expressive Prov. is borrowed from this season; "As bare as the birks at *Yule-e'en*;" applied both in a physical, and in a moral sense. The following example occurs of the latter application, with a slight variation.

"A colonel—gave him [Mr. John Semple of Carsphern] ill names, calling him 'a varlot, old greeting carle.' To whom he answered, that he was no more a varlot, than he had the saving grace of God; and that he was as free of, as the birk is of leaves at *Yool-even*." Walker's Remark. Passages, p. 9.

YURN, *s.* The acid substance used for coagulating milk, rennet, Dumfr. V. **EARNING**.

To **YURN**, *v. n.*

Weel may ye greet and *yurn* and bibble,
And flee in wrath,

At death for withering like a stibble,
Puir Robbin Smith.

—And, O, I'm sure the craws will *yurn*,
Whan they in April do return,

And misses you.—Gall. Enc. p. 239. 501.

Perhaps an *errat*. for *Yirm*, to fret; or a variety of *Wurn*, id. Loth.

Z.

ZADAK, most probably for *Yadak*. *Zadak hidis*, Aberd. Reg. V. XI. 281. V. **YADOK**.

ZICKETY, a term occurring in a traditionary rhyme, used by children, when it is meant to determine, by a kind of lot, who shall begin a game. The person, who repeats the rhyme, at the same time goes round the company, touching each of them in succession; and he who is touched at the last word has the privilege of beginning the game, S.

"*Zickety, dickety, dock,*
The mouse ran up the nock;
The nock struck one,
Down the mouse ran;
Zickety, dickety, dock."

Blackw. Mag. Aug. 1821, p. 36.

In Mearns, apparently by corruption, the first words are pronounced *Zickerty, dickerty*.

The terms and sports of children, although they may seem unworthy of attention, and any attempt to investigate their origin may provoke the sneer of fastidiousness, in various instances afford the sole vestiges of very ancient laws and customs. In proof of this, I beg leave to refer to the articles **TAPPIETOUSIE** and **THUMB-LICKING**.

In others, we may perhaps remark the traces of ancient monkish rhymes, taught in schools several centuries ago; although now disguised and mixed up with such jargon as hits the fancies of children. The rhyme given above may be of this description. I have heard it thus explained, partially at least, many years ago, by a good classical scholar; but unluckily have no memorandum of his version. It was to this purpose; Sic uti dico tibi de hoc.

The second line, if I recollect right, ran differently, appearing to be also of Latin origin. The repetition was that of the county of Perth.

